

Fifty-seventh

DEPARTM

MMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW
OF THE
TRADE OF INDIA
IN
1930-31

*Published by order of the
Governor-General in Council.*



CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
1931

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[v]

CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India

(a) During the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.
 (Private and Government)

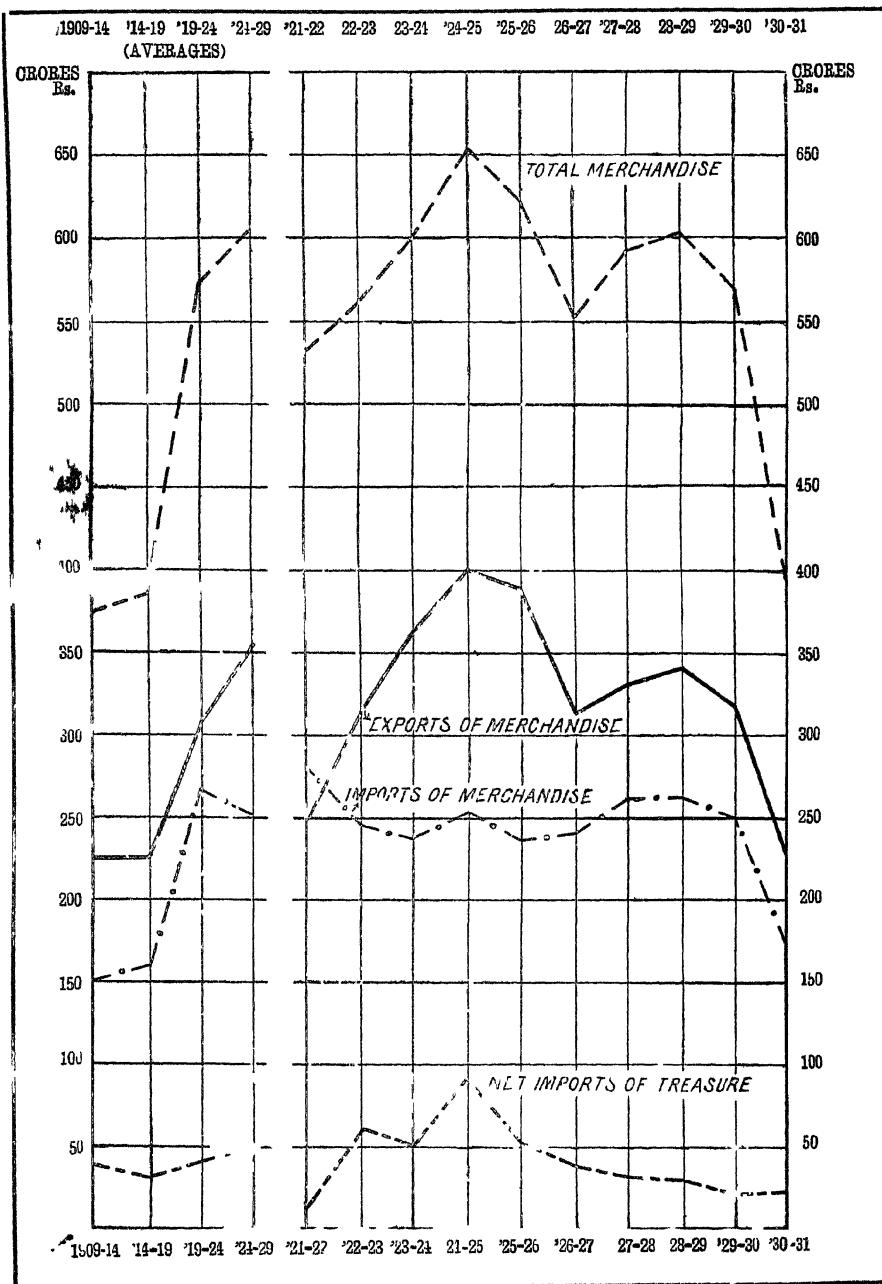


CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

(b) During the sixty-five years (1864-69 to 1924-29). Quinquennial Averages.
(Private and Government)

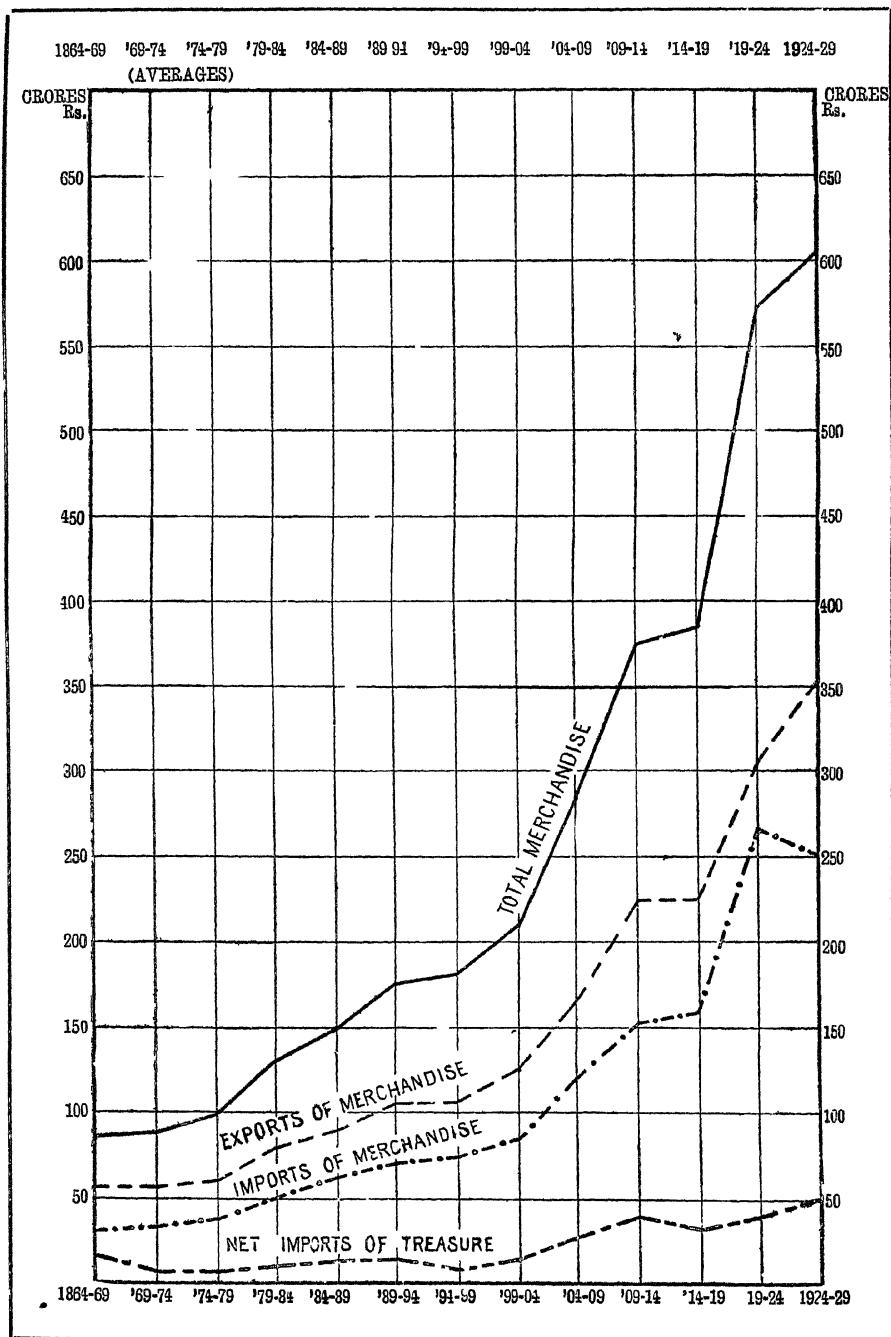


CHART 2.

(a) Variations in the values of principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

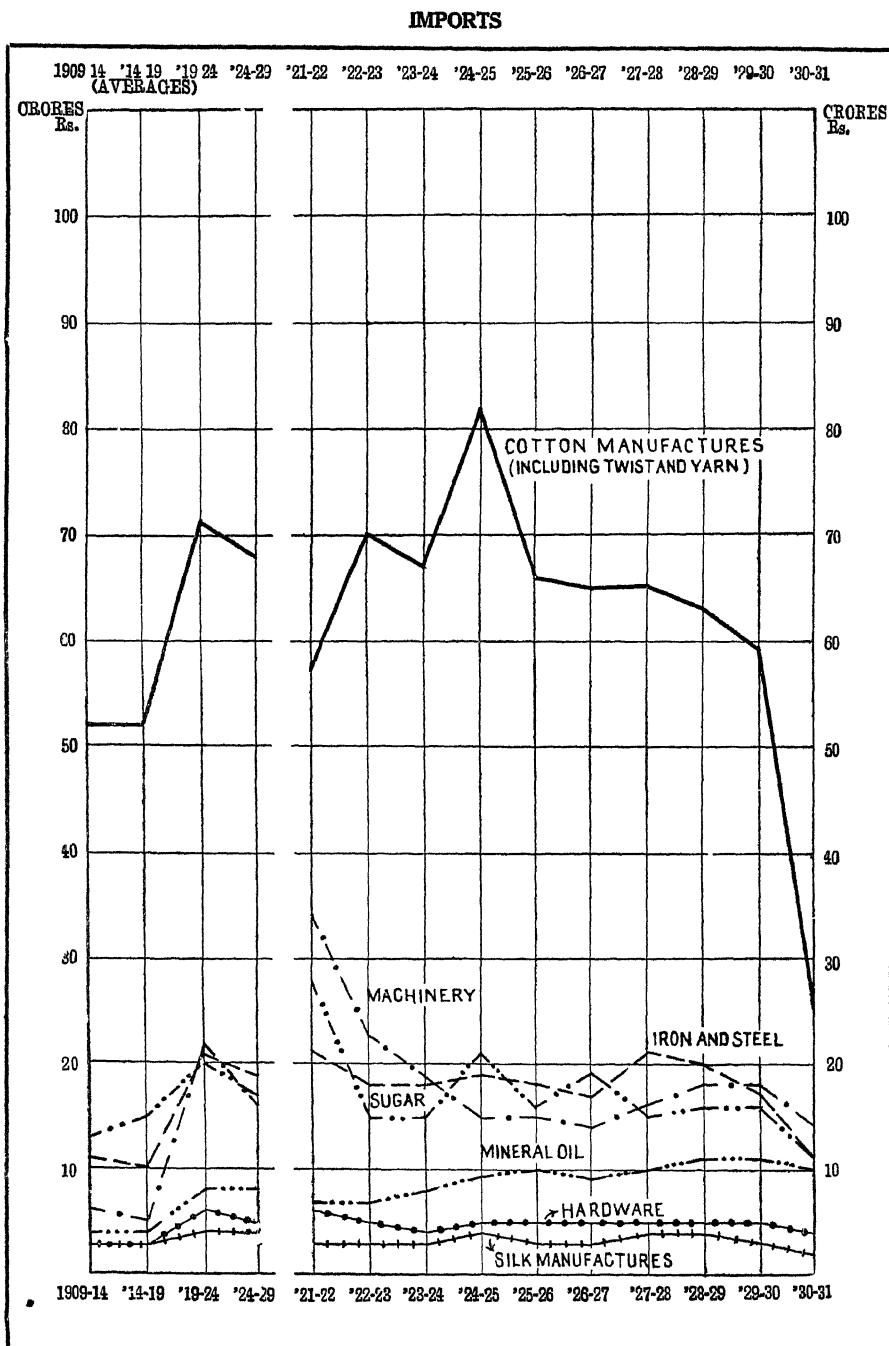


CHART 2.

(b) Variations in the values of principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

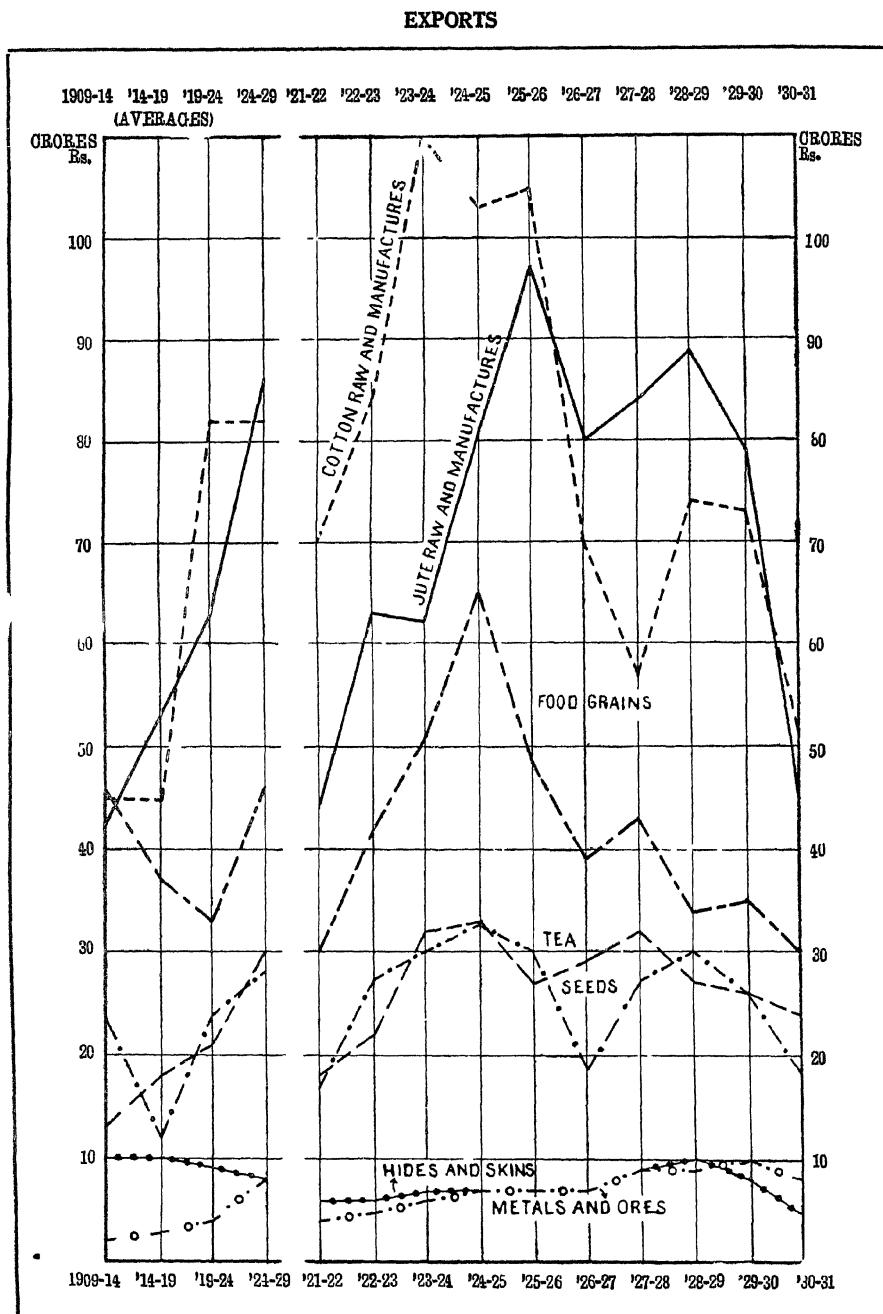
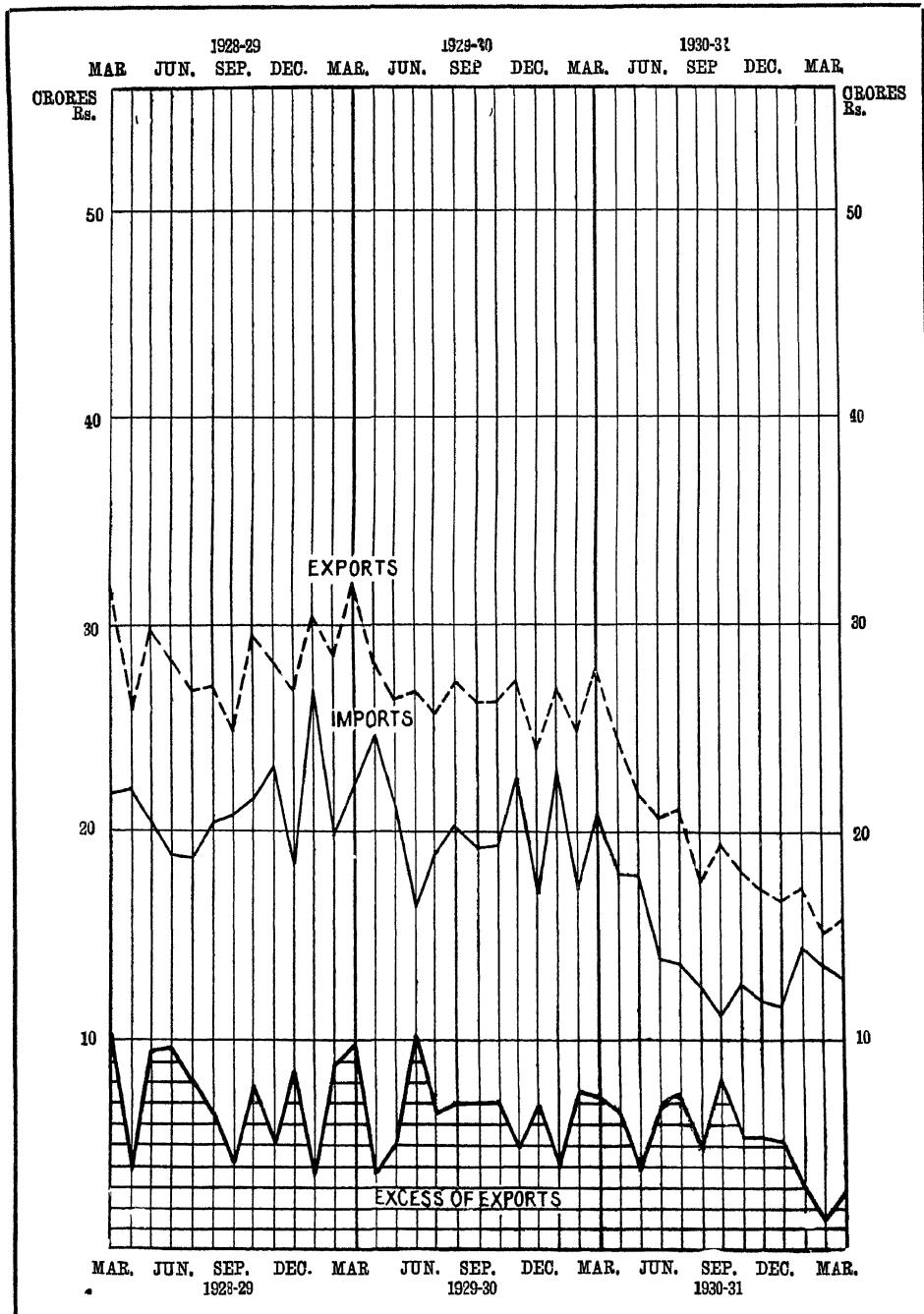




CHART 3.

Import and export trade of British India (private merchandise only) and excess of exports over imports.



[x]

CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (I)

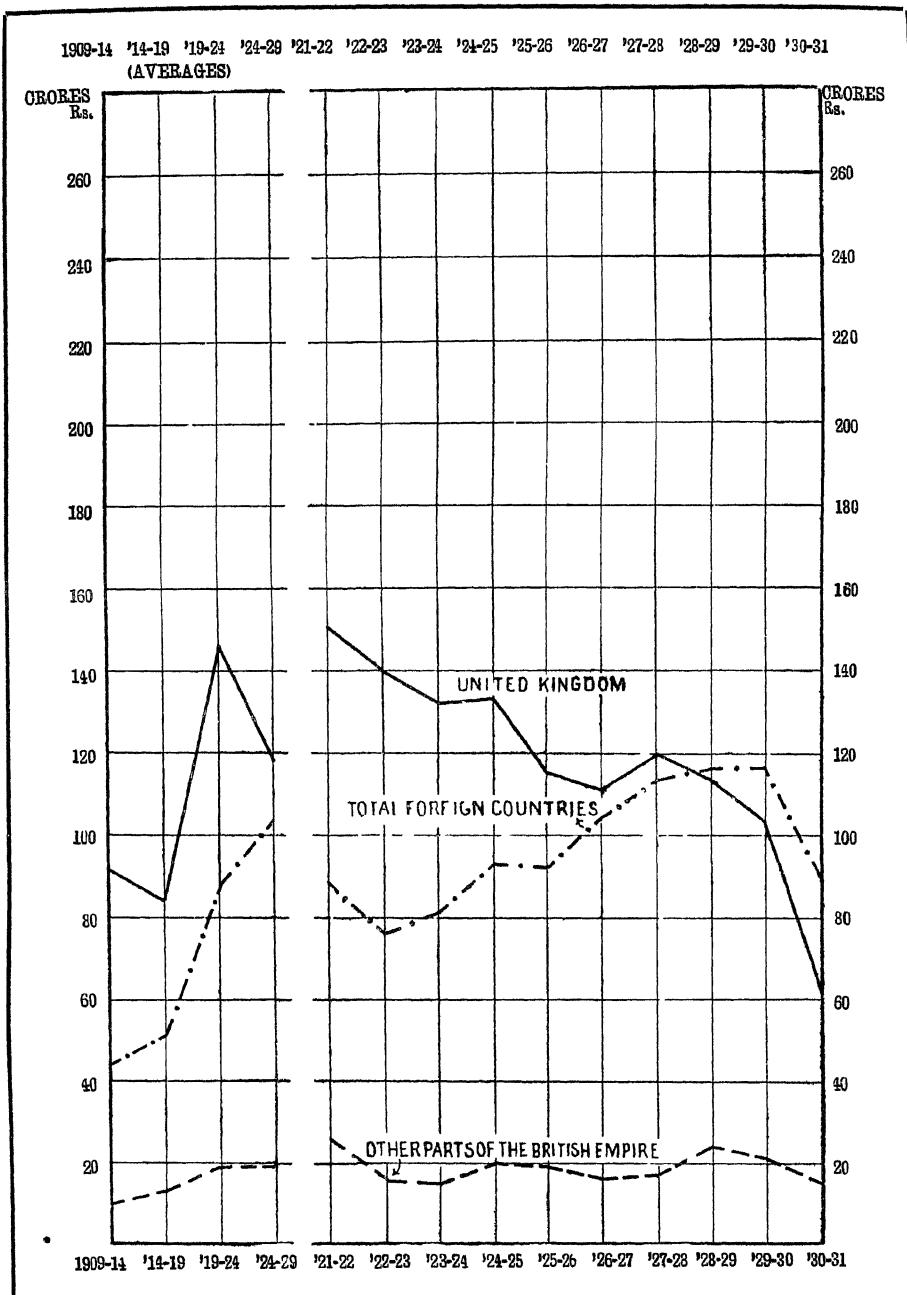


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (II)

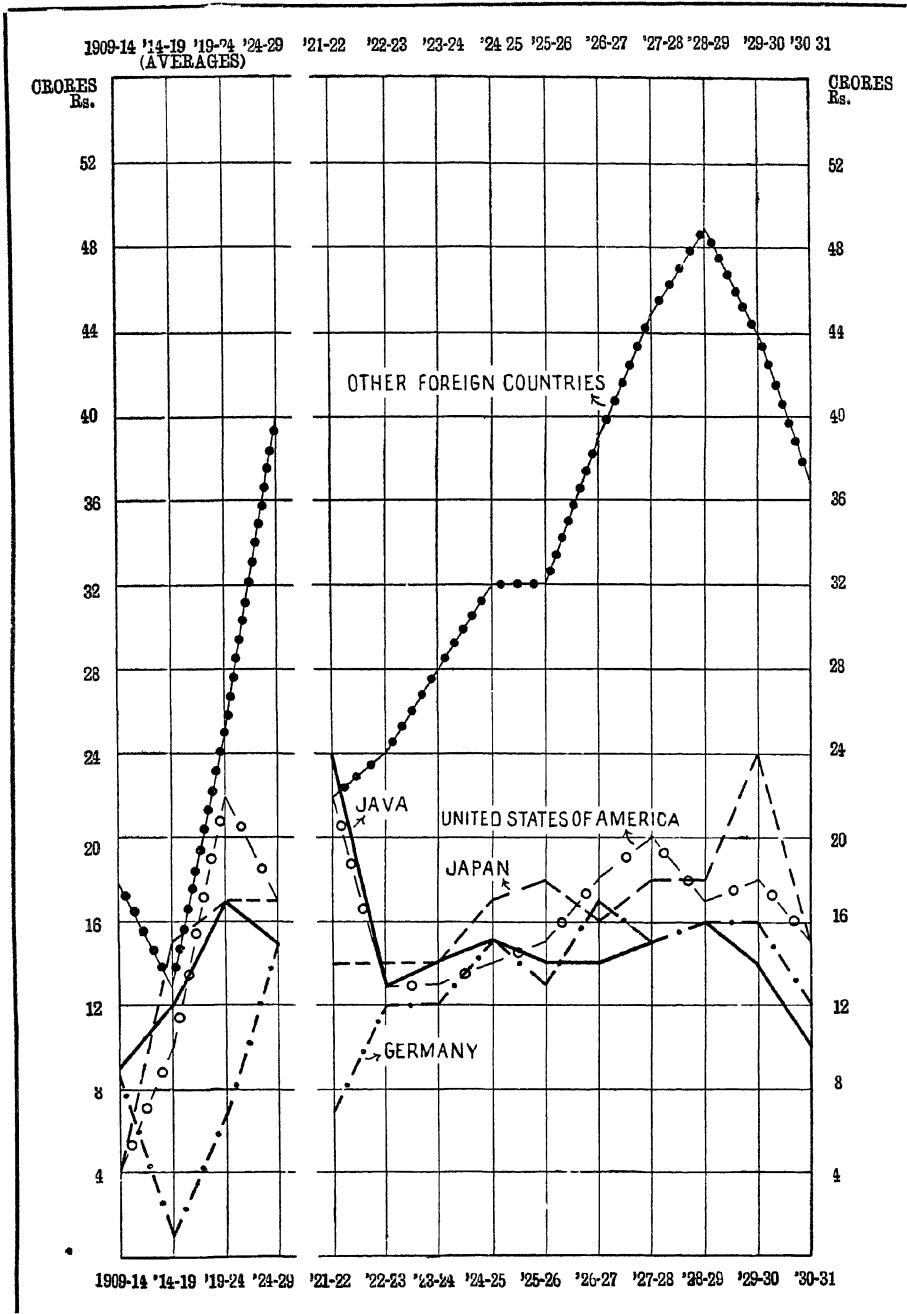


CHART 4.

(b) Variations in the trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

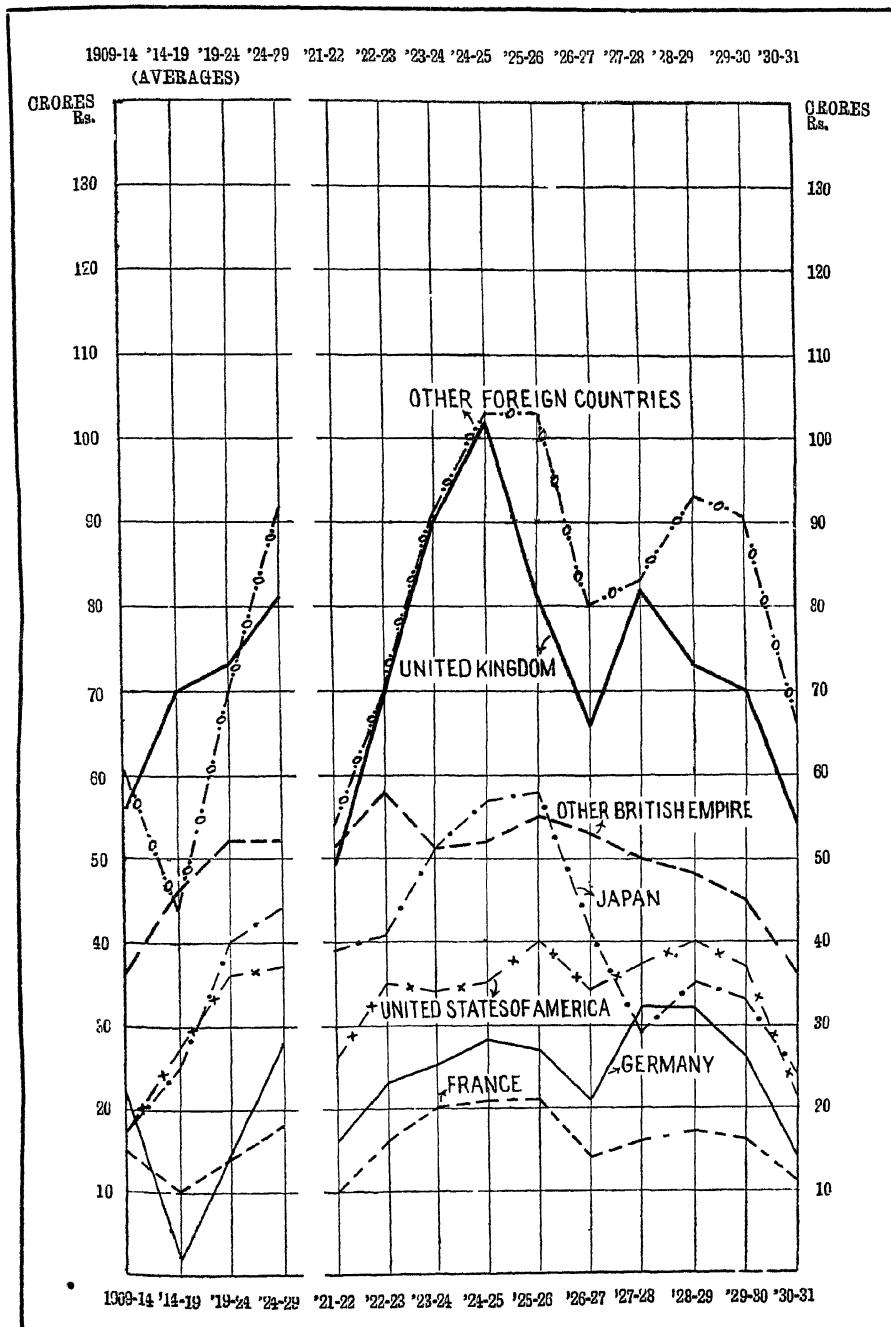


CHART 5.

Monthly fluctuations in the net imports or net exports of gold, silver and treasure (on private account) during 1929-30 and 1930-31.

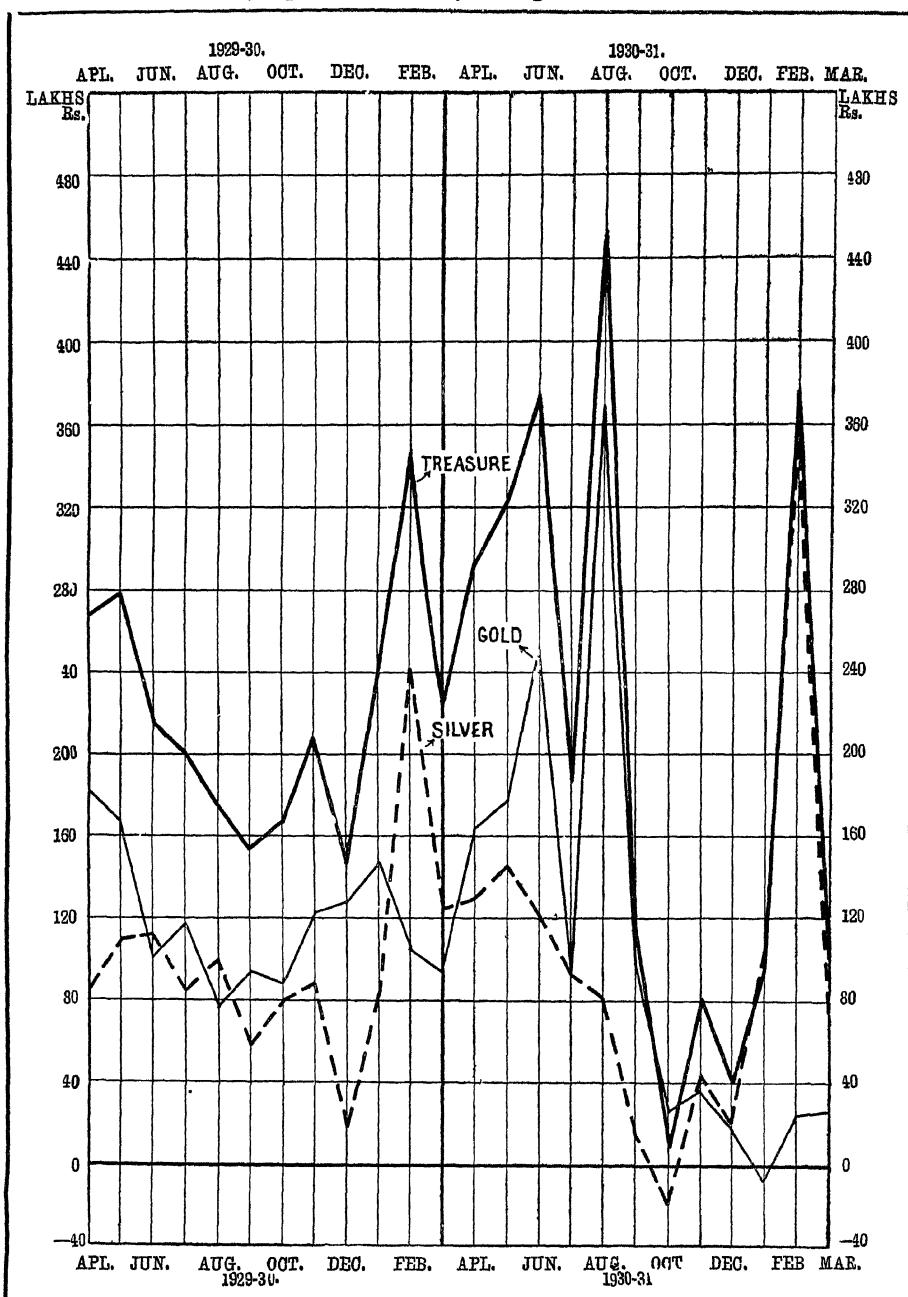


CHART 6.

Price per tola of English bar gold in Bombay, price of silver in London per standard ounce and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1929-30 and 1930-31.

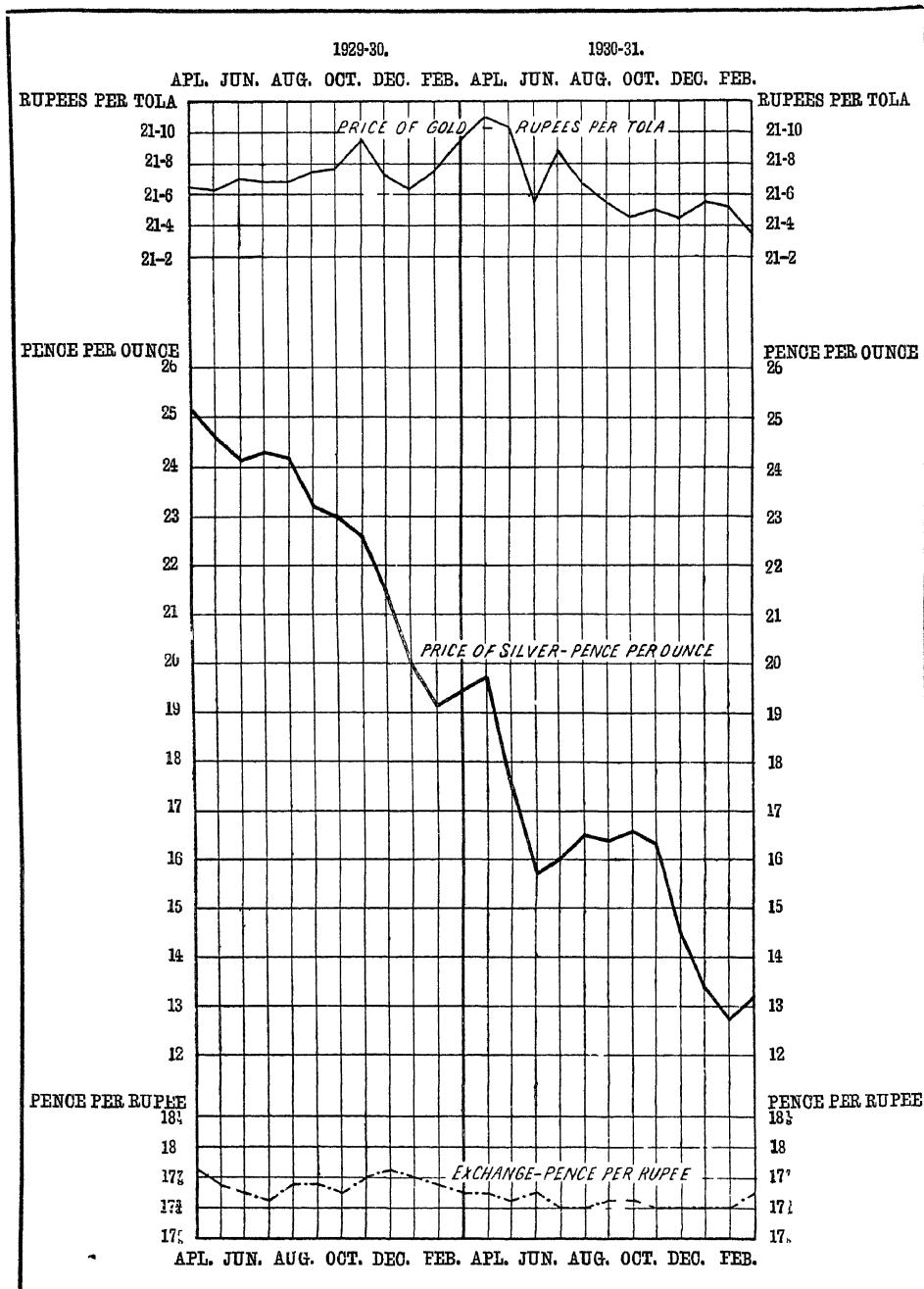


CHART 7.

a) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS

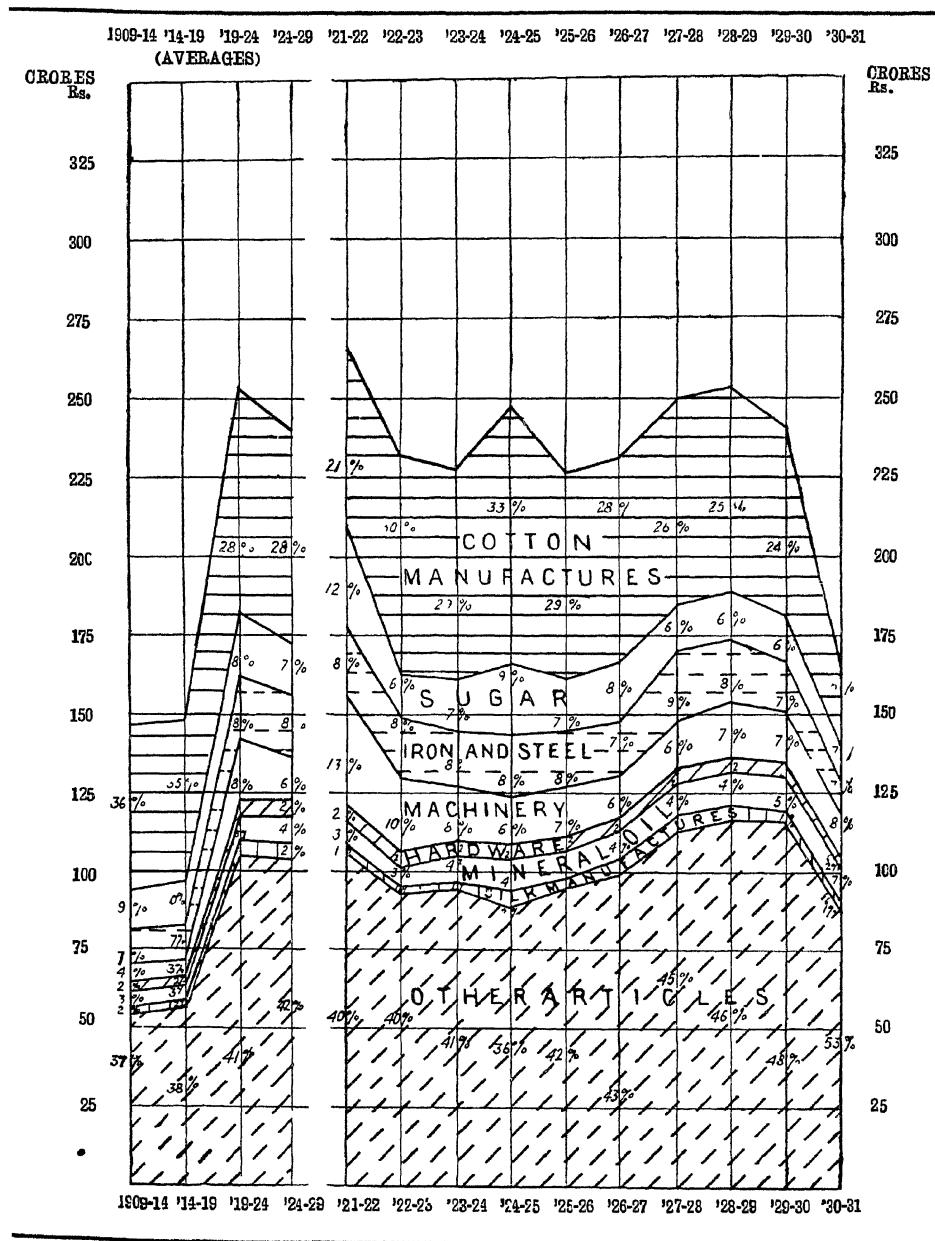


CHART 7.

(b) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS

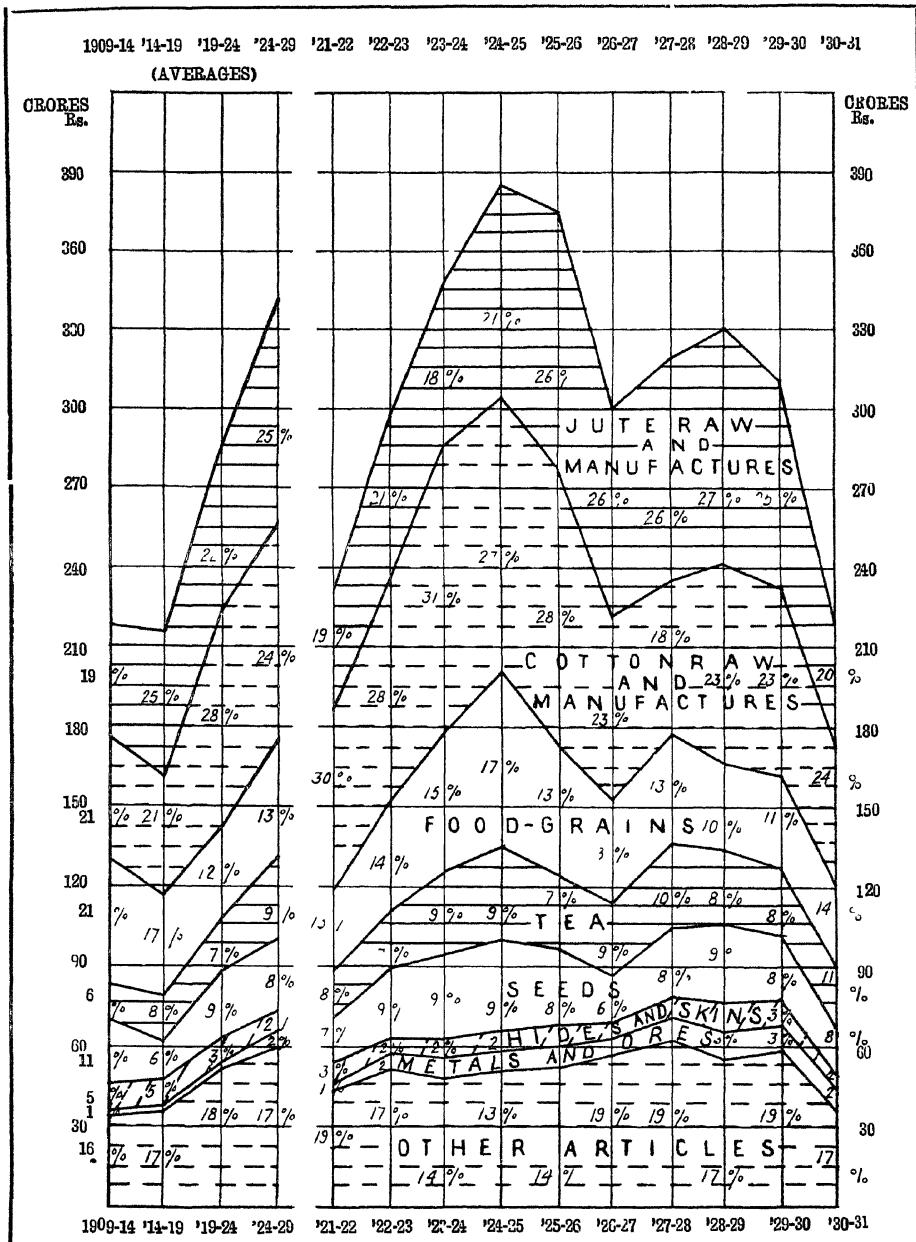


CHART 8.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS

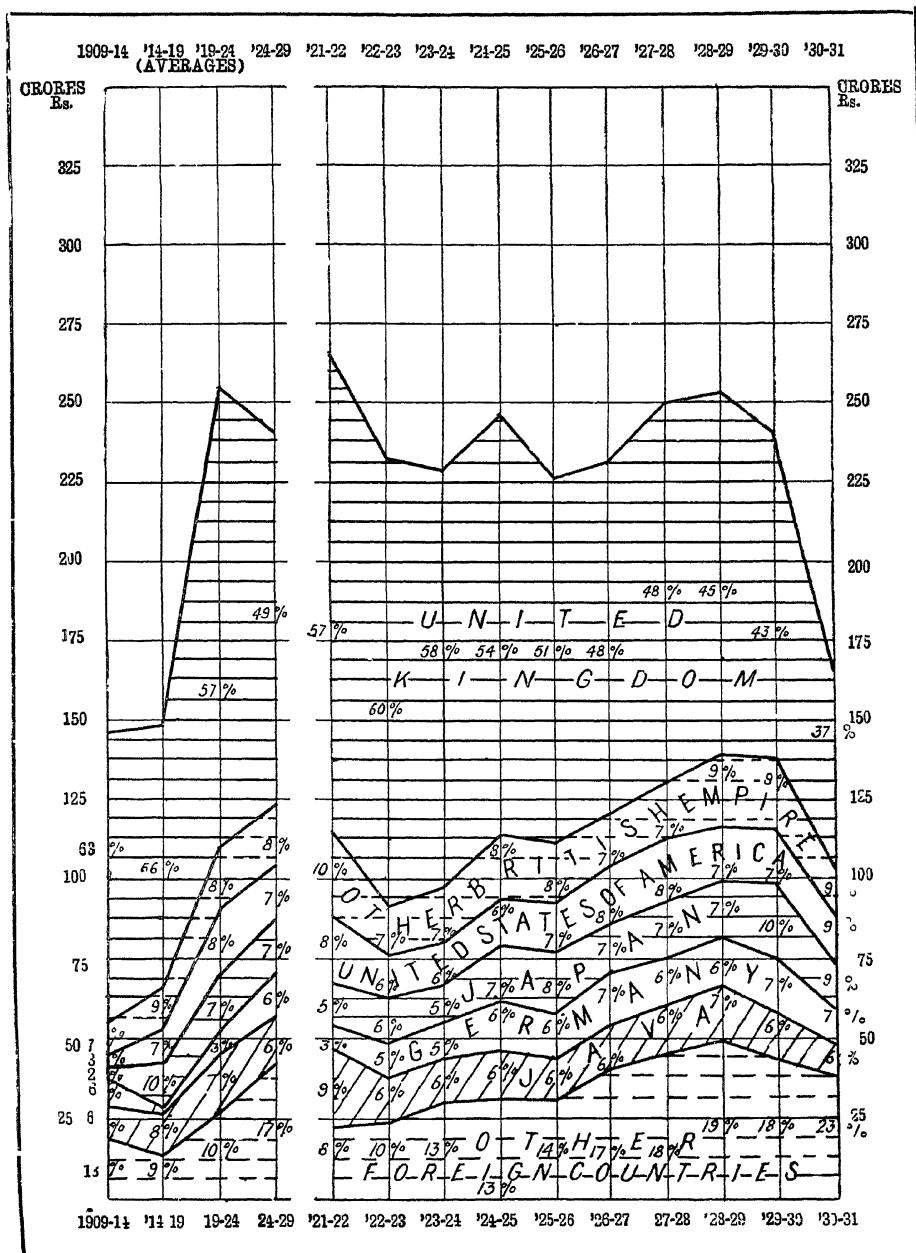
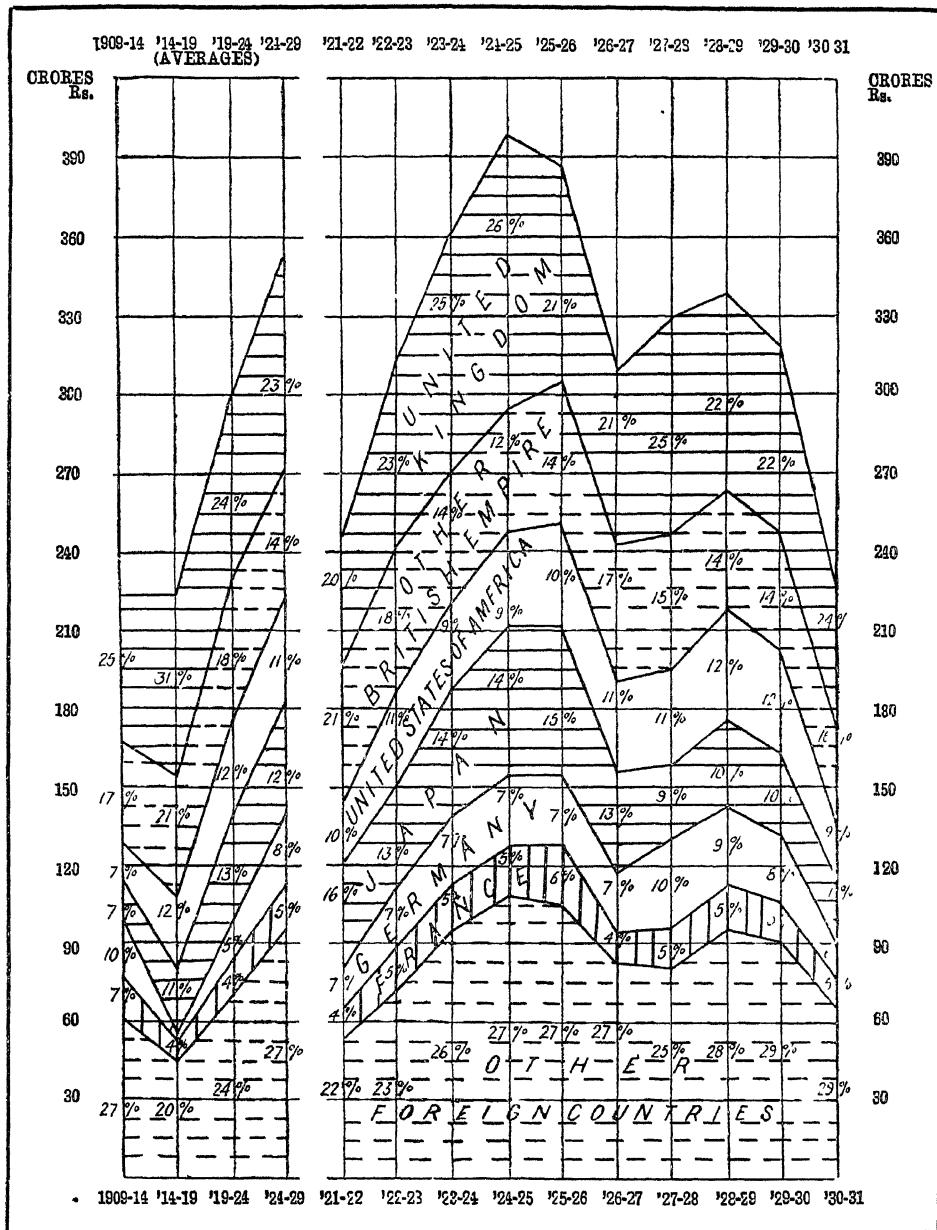


CHART 8.

(b) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the Export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS



REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1930-31.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

The monsoon of 1930 was good and the total rainfall of the year as a whole was within 16 per cent, in one direction or the other, of the normal

Agricultural conditions in India.* in most parts of the country. The season was thus favourable and almost all the principal crops showed an increased outturn during the year under review.

The rice harvest of the year was plentiful and exceeded the previous year's good crop by about 2 per cent. The wheat crop of 1930 was a bumper one and its production was estimated at the record figure of over 10 million tons. Sugarcane gave a good yield which was 15 per cent higher than that of 1929-30. Another good crop of jute was obtained in 1930, surpassing the previous year's crop by 8 per cent. The oilseed crops of the year also showed an increase as compared with the preceding season. Cotton alone gave a reduced outturn, being 8 per cent less than that of the preceding year.

As in 1929, labour unrest continued to be a feature of the industrial situation during 1930; but though the number of disputes was about the same

Industrial situation in India. in both years, the number of workmen involved and in the loss of working days were much less during 1930.

The most important strike of the year was the general strike on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway which started on February 4 and was over before the end of April, 1930. The other noteworthy strikes of the year were those in the Old Champdany Jute Mill, Hooghly and in the jute mills at Titagarh. From the point of view of labour peace the year 1931 too has not begun well. In the very first week of January some 8,000 operatives of the Kamarhatty Jute Mills in Bengal went on strike as a result of the introduction of the single shift. The textile mills in Bombay are also having frequent labour trouble.

The year under review witnessed one of the worst industrial and trade depressions in history. A downward trend of trade started in October 1929, after the Wall Street collapse in America, and from that time the downward movement spread to most other countries all the world over. The depression deepened at an accelerated rate in 1930 and conditions became progressively worse as the year advanced. Even at the end of 1930 there were no signs that the bottom had been reached and although more recently the

* Information regarding *rabi* crops such as wheat, linseed, and rape and mustard refers to the production of 1929-30, as these crops came into the market in 1930-31.

General.

rate of fall in prices has slackened off somewhat, the position is still obscure. Recent (end of June 1931) announcements regarding international financial relationships are having a beneficial effect, but it remains to be seen how far the improvement will be permanent. The principal causes of this worldwide depression, as analysed by experts, may be briefly discussed here, as such a discussion will help, to some extent, in understanding the particular problem in India.

Briefly the main causes of the present depression may be summed up as follows :—

- (i) over-production in comparison with the normal rate of consumption in the case of both raw materials and manufactured products, but particularly in the case of the former;
- (ii) monetary causes, especially the concentration of gold in America and France resulting in a depletion of the reserves of the central banks in other countries and the consequent deflationary policy followed by these banks; and
- (iii) political unrest in many quarters of the globe, notably in India, China and South America.

That there has been over-production in the world, especially in the case of certain basic products, in recent years can be seen from the table given below, which is reproduced from the address given by Mr. T. W. Lamont to the New York Academy of Political Science. The figures show in every case a much larger increase in 1929 over 1928 than the average rate for the preceding years :—

World production.

	—	Average annual rate of increase in production, 1923-28	Rate of increase in production, 1929 over 1928	
			Per cent	Per cent
Cotton	.	0.8	8.2	
Sugar	.	5.8	6.2	
Rubber	.	6.3	20.1	
Copper	.	5.6	8.9	
Crude petroleum	.	5.1	10.3	
Pig iron	.	4.9	11.6	

In 1928 the League of Nations in their Memorandum on Trade had shown that the world's output of cereals and other food-crops was 16 per cent greater in 1928 than in 1913 and that the corresponding increases for all foodstuffs and for all raw materials were 17 per cent and 48 per cent respectively. These increases considerably outstripped the rate of expansion in the world's population. The 1929 figures, which have been quoted from Mr. Lamont's address, show how the position was aggravated in that year as compared with the preceding years. Apart from this question of over-production in general, there is another point which has been clearly stated by the *Economist*, following an article of Mr. Arthur Loveday of the League of Nations. The point briefly stated is — given the aggregate purchasing capacity enjoyed

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by the world at present or likely to be enjoyed by it in the immediate future, could the world in 1928-29 really be said to stand economically in need of such increasing quantities of primary products? As Mr. Loveday points out "when primary necessities are met the further rise in purchasing power and in the standard of living shows itself in a demand for personal services, sport, entertainment, etc., for more highly worked-up forms of raw material, for travel, literature and not for goods which involve a proportionate increase in basic products. Material civilisation may involve for a long time to come a growing specialised demand, say for copper for the electrical industry, rubber for tyres, or other materials of typically "twentieth-century" industries, but certainly not of food and clothing, nor for primary products as a whole. A great momentum, however, has in recent decades been given to the production of such products, not merely by opening up new areas for cotton growing, the development of new mineral resources, the bringing of new cattle-raising lands within range of the market and so on, but by increasing the efficiency of production and by the discovery of means of resisting inclement weather, pests and so forth." This particular aspect of the problem is important in understanding the depression in India. As the *Economist* points out "one of the important facts in the present depression is the real over-production for the time being of primary foods and materials the demand for which was rendered abnormally inelastic. The re-adjustment between the primary producers and the manufacturers would involve a great deal of time and possible economic friction." Unless this economic balance is re-established, conditions will not improve generally.

As far as the monetary crisis is concerned, there is no doubt that the concentration of gold in one or two countries has led to a deflationary policy being followed in other countries in order to conserve their stocks of gold. The appreciation in the value of gold to which this has led is expressed by the fall in prices which, as always, has aggravated the depression. Purchases on a falling market are always restricted to the minimum.

The effect of political unrest is difficult to calculate, though it cannot be denied that such unrest affects the psychology of the business man to a great extent. That unsettled conditions do not help recovery but increase depression cannot be questioned. The exact statistical effect of this, however, is hard to compute. The problem, in so far as it refers to India, will be dealt with in the paragraphs below. Here it may be admitted that the uncertainty produced by political unrest is a definite factor in the present depression.

These causes, therefore, are responsible to a great extent for the present business depression all the world over. The repercussions of the world conditions were felt in India and the problem was aggravated by the political conditions of the country throughout the year 1930. The effects of the economic factors may first be discussed.

One of the most important features of the present depression has been the phenomenal fall in prices all the world over. Since October 1929 there has been a continual heavy decline and up till the end of the year there were no definite indications that the bottom had been reached. An idea of the magnitude of the fall may be gathered from the table given below which

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shows the index numbers of wholesale prices in India, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and Japan.

	India, Calcutta (July, 1914=100)	United Kingdom (1913=100)	United States of America (1926=100)	Canada (1926=100)	Australia (1911=1,000)	Japan (October, 1900=100)
1929—					\$	
September . . .	143	135·8	97·5	97·3	1,858	217·5
October . . .	140	136·1	96·3	96·7	1,832	216·2
November . . .	137	134·0	94·4	95·8	1,804	211·1
December . . .	134	132·5	94·2	96·2	1,780	205·0
1930—						
January . . .	131	131·0	93·4	95·6	1,719	201·4
February . . .	126	127·8	92·1	94·0	1,674	199·8
March . . .	125	124·5	90·8	91·9	1,647	196·9
April . . .	123	123·7	90·7	91·7	1,662	192·8
May . . .	121	122·0	89·1	89·9	1,688	189·4
June . . .	116	120·7	86·8	88·0	1,657	181·2
July . . .	115	119·2	84·0	85·8	1,644	176·6
August . . .	114	117·8	84·0	84·1	1,620	175·6
September . . .	111	115·5	84·2	82·5	1,582	171·5
October . . .	107	113·0	82·6	81·4	1,479	164·6
November . . .	103*	112·0	80·4	79·8	1,437	162·2
December . . .	100*	108·0	78·4	77·8	1,399	160·8
1931—						
January . . .	98	106·9	77·0	76·7	1,419	158·5
February . . .	99	106·2	75·5	76·0	1,397	158·0
March . . .	100	105·9	74·5	75·1	1,405	158·3
April . . .	98	105·7	73·3	74·5	1,339	157·9
May . . .	97	104·4	71·3	73·0	..	154·0
June . . .	93	103·2	..	..	..	..
July . . .	93	..	..	..	..	..

* Revised figure.

The Calcutta wholesale price index number for September 1929 was 143. By January 1931 it had fallen to 98, a fall of about 32 per cent. It is more relevant to measure the magnitude of the depression, in the case of India, on the basis of prices for January 1931, for, although the index number showed a rise of 2 points in course of the next two months, that improvement was not ultimately maintained. In the United Kingdom the Board of Trade index number was 135·8 in September 1929. By March 1931 it had fallen to 105·9, a fall of 22 per cent. In the United States of America the Bureau of Labour index number was 97·5 in September 1929 and by March 1931 it had dropped to 74·5, a fall of about 24 per cent. The fall in the case of Canada

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is about 23 per cent. In the case of Australia it has been near about 24½ per cent and in the case of Japan over 27 per cent. Thus, it will be seen that in India and Japan the fall was one of over one-fourth as compared with September 1929, whereas in the case of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Australia and Canada, it was slightly less than one-fourth. The greater fall in countries like India and Japan is due to the fact, as mentioned above, that the depression has been more intense in the case of primary products, i.e., raw materials, than in the case of manufactured articles. The fall in prices was, therefore, higher in India where raw materials, especially agricultural raw materials, form the most important part of the production of the country. That the fall has been greater in the case of raw materials than in the case of manufactured articles can be seen from the two tables given below :—

TABLE I.

Indian Index Number Series (1873).

		Exported articles (Twenty-eight quotations)	Imported articles (Eleven quotations)
1929—			
September	.	217	167
October	.	215	167
November	.	214	166
December	.	211	163
1930—			
January	.	201	164
February	.	193	162
March	.	186	160
April	.	185	160
May	.	184	159
June	.	180	154
July	.	170	150
August	.	167	146
September	.	162	145
October	.	153	142
November	.	146	141
December	.	138	141
<i>Fall in December 1930 as compared with September 1929</i>			
		<i>36 per cent</i>	<i>16 per cent</i>
1931—			
January	.	137	142
February	.	130	141
March	.	132	144
<i>Fall in March 1931 as compared with September 1929</i>			
		<i>39 per cent</i>	<i>14 per cent</i>

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TABLE II.

Calcutta Index Number Series (1914).

		Exported articles	Imported articles
1929—			
September	.	133	150
October	.	130	149
November	.	125	146
December	.	123	143
1930—			
January	.	120	141
February	.	113	140
March	.	111	140
April	.	110	140
May	.	108	139
June	.	101	136
July	.	98	135
August	.	96	136
September	.	93	135
October	.	90	131
November	.	87	127
December	.	85	125
Fall in December 1930 on September 1929	.	36 per cent	17 per cent
1931—			
January	.	82	124
February	.	84	125
March	.	84	126
Fall in March 1931 as compared with September 1929.		37 per cent	16 per cent

Table I gives the Indian index number series for exported articles and imported articles, month by month, from September 1929 to March 1931. The number of quotations under exported articles is 28 and under imported articles is 11. Table II is based on a rough division of the Calcutta index number series, separating the articles of exports from the articles of imports. These tables show conclusively how prices of exported articles, i.e., mainly agricultural raw materials, fell much more than the prices of imported articles which are mainly manufactured goods. The index number of exported articles in September 1929 was 217. By March 1931 it had fallen to 132, showing a fall of 39 per cent. On the other hand, the index number of imported articles was 167 in September 1929, while by March 1931 it had fallen to 144, a fall of only 14 per cent. Thus, it will be seen that the fall in the prices of India's staple products was more than two and half times the fall in the prices of her imports. The Calcutta wholesale price index number, which has been roughly divided as explained above, leads almost to the same conclusion. The index number for exported articles, according to this division, was 133 in September 1929. By March 1931 it had fallen to 84, a fall of 37 per cent. For imported articles the index number for September 1929 was 150. By March 1931 it had fallen to 126, a fall of

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nearly 16 per cent. These two tables, therefore, give almost the same conclusion, *viz.* that the fall in the case of exported articles was over a third in March 1931 as compared with September 1929 and the amount of fall was two and half times the fall in imported articles, the latter being less than one-sixth.

In order to show more clearly the fall in prices in the case of agricultural raw materials the table below gives the Calcutta index numbers for the various groups of articles in September 1929, March 1930, December 1930 and March 1931. It also gives the percentage decline in March and December 1930 and in March 1931 as compared with September 1929—

Articles	INDEX NUMBERS (JULY 1914=100)				PERCENTAGE DECLINE ON THE BASIS OF SEPTEMBER 1929		
	September 1929	March 1930	December 1930	March 1931	March 1930	December 1930	March 1931
Cereals—							
Rice	124	104	98	81	16	25	35
Wheat	135	106	72	72	21	47	47
Tea	129	121	115	114	6	11	12
Oilseeds	175	142	99	90	19	43	49
Jute, raw	90	72	45	45	20	50	50
Cotton, raw	146	107	69	93	27	53	36
Hides and skins	100	100	79	80	9	28	27
Jute manufactures	122	89	74	80	27	30	34
Cotton manufactures	161	140	125	130	7	22	19
Metals	130	117	100	110	10	16	15
Sugar.	164	154	128	133	6	22	19
All commodities (including pulses, etc.).	148	125	101	100	13	20	30

It will be seen that the greatest decline was in the case of raw jute which showed a fall of 50 per cent in March 1931 as compared with September 1929. Oilseeds ran a close second, the fall in price being 49 per cent in March 1931. Wheat came third with a fall of nearly 47 per cent to its credit. Thus, in these three important cases alone prices have fallen by nearly half in the course of 18 months. The fall in the case of raw cotton was 36 per cent and that in the case of rice 35 per cent. Jute manufactures showed a fall of 34 per cent. The fall in the case of these three items was, therefore, nearly 35 per cent each. The only exception to this heavy fall in the price of agricultural commodities was supplied by tea* which showed a fall of only 12 per cent. On the other hand, the fall in the case of imported manufactured articles was comparatively much smaller than in the case of agricultural products. Cotton manufactures and sugar recorded a fall of 19 per cent each; and metals one of 15 per cent. In none of these latter cases, therefore,

* Prices of tea have since fallen heavily, the index number for June 1931 being only 64, a fall of 50 per cent over September 1929.

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was the fall greater than about 25 per cent and it will be seen that the agricultural commodities suffered to a far greater extent than the manufactured articles. In other words, the prices of India's exports fell considerably more than the prices of her imports and this differential had a very great bearing on the foreign trade of the year.

The table below gives the values of the imports into and exports from India of private merchandise and gold and silver for the three years 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31. The visible balance of trade is also given for each of the years.

Imports.

(In lakhs of rupees)

—	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Private merchandise	2,53.31	2,40,80	1,64,82
Gold and silver	37.14	27,60	26,71
TOTAL IMPORTS .	2,90.45	2,68,40	1,91,53

Exports.

(In lakhs of rupees)

—	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Private merchandise	3,80.13	3,10,81	2,20,49
Gold and silver	2.90	1,48	2,31
TOTAL EXPORTS .	3,85.03	3,12,29	2,22,80
Net balance	42.53	43,89	31,33

From this table it will be seen that the fall in the value of imports (of private merchandise) in 1930-31 as compared with 1929-30 was R75,98 lakhs. The fall in the value of exports in 1930-31 over 1929-30 was R90,32 lakhs. If treasure is taken into account, the fall in the case of imports amounts to R76,87 lakhs, that in the case of exports to R89,49 lakhs. The net visible balance for 1929-30 amounted to R43.89 lakhs, whereas for 1930-31 it amounted to R31,33 lakhs. The fall in the values of imports and exports may be studied more closely in order to understand the causes of the movement. The fall in the value of exports is fairly easily explained. It was due entirely to the disastrous fall in the prices of agricultural raw materials, which has been referred to in the above paragraphs. The fall in the value of imports, however, is more difficult to explain, but two main causes clearly suggest them-

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selves, the first being the reduced purchasing power of the consumers in India and the second the political situation. It is difficult to allocate statistically the share of the decline due to each. Both will be discussed in the two succeeding paragraphs.

It cannot be denied that a great portion of the fall in the value of imports was due to the fact that the Indian consumer has been unable to buy the imported commodities because of his depleted purchasing power. As has been shown above, the fall in prices in the case of exported articles, which go to pay for the imported articles, has been more than twice as great as the price fall for imported articles. The result of this change in the relative prices of exported and imported articles has been that the ryot could buy only smaller quantities of the imported articles than he could at times when the prices which he realised for his exportable products were more favourable. The amount of fall in the annual value of exports shows to what extent the purchasing power of the consumer was adversely affected. The fall in the case of raw jute has been over R $14\frac{1}{4}$ crores and for both raw jute and jute manufactures the fall has been over R $34\frac{1}{2}$ crores. In other words, the amount of money which the Bengal peasant obtained with which to pay for his imports was less, by a considerable fraction of this R $34\frac{1}{2}$ crores in respect of jute alone. In the case of raw cotton the fall in the value of exports has been nearly R $18\frac{3}{4}$ crores which corresponds to a fall of 29 per cent in value against a fall of only 4 per cent in quantity. Similarly, under oilseeds the fall has been nearly R9 crores. These three commodities together show a fall of about R62 crores, and, of course, there have been decreases under other exported items also. The total fall in the value of exports amounted to over R90 crores. With this smaller value for his exports the producer, mainly the agriculturist, could not afford to buy imports on the normal scale and to this extent imports must therefore be reduced. For a further reason the phenomenal fall in the value of agricultural commodities has hit the ryot badly. His income shrank to half, or less than half in some cases, owing to the tremendous fall in the prices of jute, cotton, oilseeds and wheat and yet his outgoings, for example, his payments for rent, etc., which are fixed charges, have remained the same. It follows that he had a very small balance left for any expenditure beyond his bare necessities. This means a further reduced purchasing power for the acquisition of such things as iron sheets, cotton piecegoods, etc., and is, therefore, a factor of very great importance in understanding the large fall in the value of imports.

The other factor, which certainly has affected the volume of imports, was the boycott, although it is difficult to estimate the exact effect of the movement on the import trade. There is no doubt, however, that, in the case of certain articles, the boycott was responsible for some reduction in imports, the chief examples being cotton-piecegoods and tobacco. With other imported articles the case is not so clear. In many instances India cannot yet compete in the production of the articles which she imports and in the case of these articles the boycott was never rigorously applied. The fall in the imports of such articles was, therefore, due to the economic causes which have been explained in the paragraph above. Further, the boycott was mainly directed against the United Kingdom and to that extent it affected imports from that country more severely than it did the total volume of im-

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ports. The table below shows the percentage of imports into British India coming from the various countries :—

{Total imports into British India.}

	Percentages	
	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	42.8	37.2
Total—British Empire	51.7	46.1
Germany	6.6	7.5
France	1.9	1.7
Italy	2.8	2.7
Japan	9.8	8.8
United States of America	7.3	9.2
Total—Foreign countries	48.3	53.9
GRAND TOTAL	100	100

It will be seen that the percentage dropped from 42.8 to 37.2 or about 5.6 per cent in the case of the United Kingdom, and for the total British Empire the fall was also 5.6 per cent. This percentage fall was naturally balanced by increased percentages from other countries. The percentage increases in the case of Germany and the United States of America were slightly less than 1 and 2 respectively. Thus it will be seen that although the effect of the boycott is difficult to compute statistically, the table above shows that, as compared with the previous year, the United Kingdom lost 5.6 per cent of the total import trade and foreign countries increased their total share by that percentage. The falling off in the United Kingdom's percentage share in India's import trade is a movement which has been proceeding for some years past, but the fall of 5.6 per cent in one year is definitely abnormal and must, to some extent, be attributed to the boycott. The particular effect of the boycott on the import trade in cotton piecegoods will be discussed in a subsequent section.

To sum up : the major portion of the fall in the value of imports was due to the economic factors, referred to above, rather than to political factors. Only in the case of two commodities, cotton piecegoods and tobacco, and perhaps also in the case of certain iron manufactures, was the boycott to some extent responsible for the fall in the volume of imports.

Imports and Exports.—The total value of the imports of merchandise into British India in 1930-31 amounted to R165 crores and that of the exports to R226 crores. Compared with the values recorded in 1929-30, these figures represent a decline of R76 crores or of 32 per cent in the case of imports and of R92 crores or 29 per cent in that of exports. On the import side the principal feature of the year was the drastic reduction in the Indian demand for imported textiles. The aggregate value recorded under the textile group amounted to R41 crores as against R78 crores recorded in 1929-30. The especial significance of this retrogression lies in the circumstance that the textile group which had hitherto been the most important item in the import trade of India was forced to yield its place of predominance to the metal

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group. The decline under textiles was primarily the effect of a reduction in imports of cotton piecegoods, the total receipts of which amounted to only 890 million yards valued at R20,05 lakhs in the year as compared with 1,919 million yards valued at R50.25 lakhs in 1929-30. Naturally enough, all the three principal descriptions of cotton piecegoods—grey, white and coloured—had their respective shares in this heavy decrease, grey goods declining by 561 million yards, white by 202 million and coloured by 237 million yards. But the most striking single factor with regard to cotton piecegoods was the falling off in consignments from the United Kingdom, notably of grey goods, imports of which from that source alone showed a reduction of 377 million yards. The decline under piecegoods was supplemented by a reduction in imports of cotton twist and yarn from 44 million lbs. valued at R6,00 lakhs to 29 million lbs. valued at R3,08 lakhs. There were concurrent reductions under some of the other important items included in the textile group—notably a reduction of R1,29 lakhs under artificial silk (including yarn and goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials), of R1,58 lakhs under silk, raw and manufactured and of R1,97 lakhs, under wool and woollens. It is, however, interesting that the same forces which brought down imports of cotton manufactures to such a low figure served to give a stimulus to imports of raw cotton, which rose from 24,000 tons to 58,000 tons, mainly as a result of an enlargement of the demand for superior staples from spinners of finer counts in the country. Under the metal group there was a reduction of R7,70 lakhs, but although this reduction was less pronounced than that under textiles, in a certain sense it was more representative of the state of depression through which India, along with other countries, has been passing. Imports of iron and steel declined from 972,700 tons to 614,200 tons in quantity and from R17,21 lakhs to R10,89 lakhs in value. This decline was a continuation of the trend noticeable in the preceding year, but what was most striking was the retrogression of the United Kingdom in this line of trade. There was a decline of R3,87 lakhs under machinery and millwork notwithstanding stray improvements in certain directions, such as mining, refrigerating and sugar machinery. Imports of motor vehicles declined from R7,52 lakhs to R4,99 lakhs, the reduction being due primarily to a falling off in the number of vehicles imported from 17,400 to 12,600 under cars and from 15,300 to 8,900 under omnibuses. This reduction, pointing as it did to a restricted demand for new motor vehicles in a year of depression, had its repercussion on the import trade in rubber manufactures, the value of which amounted to R2,57 lakhs against R3,30 lakhs recorded in the preceding year. The aggregate value of hardware imported declined from R5,07 lakhs to R3,60 lakhs, but more significant than the aggregate value were the reductions under metal lamps and enamelled ironware. The sugar trade had another difficult year and the value of the consignments declined from R15,78 lakhs to R10,96 lakhs. Although quantitatively there was only a nominal decline from 1,011,000 tons to 1,003,000 tons, there was a remarkable change in the composition of this aggregate quantity, a decrease of 53,000 tons under beet sugar having been almost wholly compensated by an increase of 14,000 tons under cane and of 30,000 tons under molasses. Consignments of mineral oils fell from 253 million gallons valued at R11,04 lakhs to 242 million gallons valued at R10,48 lakhs despite an increase of 4 million gallons under petroleum, etc. Imports of provisions declined by R76 lakhs, chiefly, in consequence of a fall-

ing off in receipts of vegetable product, biscuits and cakes, and condensed milk.

On the export side the outstanding factor was the slump in the jute trade which was responsible for a decline of 378,000 tons in the total weight and of R34 crores in the value of raw and manufactured jute exported. Shipments of raw jute declined from 4,519,000 bales to 3,470,000 bales in quantity and from R27 crores to R13 crores in value. Despatches of gunny bags receded from 522 millions valued at R22 crores to 434 millions valued at R15 crores and those of gunny cloth from 1,651 million yards valued at R30 crores to 1,271 million yards valued at R17 crores. There was a decline of R21 crores under cotton, raw and manufactured. Exports of cotton raw fell off by 144,000 bales to 3,926,000 bales, mainly as a result of the depressed condition of the cotton industry of the world, but the lower prices for cotton all the world over made the slump conditions more pronounced on the value side, which showed a decline from R65 crores to R46 crores. Twist and yarn constituted, as usual in recent years, a minor item in the cotton export trade, but there also the year's despatches declined from 24.6 million lbs. to 23.5 million lbs. Exports of cotton piecegoods also declined from 133 million yards valued at R4.67 lakhs to 98 million yards valued at R3.32 lakhs. Under foodgrains, the value of the shipments declined from R34.79 lakhs to R29.88 lakhs, although on the quantity side there was actually a gain from 2,510,000 tons to 2,614,000 tons. This improvement was wholly due to a partial recovery in the wheat export trade. Exports of wheat amounted to 196,500 tons, which compared very favourably with the low figure of 13,000 tons recorded in 1929-30. Shipments of rice declined in volume from 2,326,000 tons to 2,279,000 tons, whereas the value declined more heavily by R5.54 lakhs to R25.97 lakhs owing to the lower prices ruling. Shipments of tea fell by 20.4 million lbs. to 356.2 million lbs. and by R2.45 lakhs to R23.56 lakhs in value. Shipments of oilseeds amounted to 1,037,000 tons valued at R17.86 lakhs. This meant a decline of 13 per cent in quantity and of 33 per cent in value in comparison with the exports of the preceding year. The decline was mainly due to a falling off in exports of groundnuts from 714,000 tons to 601,000 tons. Linseed alone among the different kinds of oilseeds showed an increase of 9,000 tons, but in spite of this gain the value declined by R31 lakhs to R5.41 lakhs. There was a decrease in shipments of hides and skins from 74,100 tons valued at R16.03 lakhs to 63,000 tons valued at R11.74 lakhs. Exports of lac amounted to 547,000 cwt. valued at R3.14 lakhs, which represented a decline of 15 per cent in quantity and of 55 per cent in value.

The total value of re-exports amounted to R5.14 lakhs which represented a decline of R1.99 lakhs in comparison with the value recorded in 1929-30 and of R2.69 lakhs on the basis of that for 1928-29. Shipments of raw skins, which constitute the major item in the re-export trade, remained stationary at 211 tons, but the value declined by R4 lakhs to R1.01 lakhs. Re-exports of sugar fell from 7,000 tons to 3,000 tons. Shipments of raw cotton fell away from 1,400 tons to 100 tons in quantity and from R19 lakhs to R1 lakh in value. Re-exports of cotton manufactures (chiefly piecegoods) dropped from R78 lakhs to R51 lakhs. Despatches of raw wool also contracted from 8.2 million lbs. valued at R65 lakhs to 5 million lbs. valued at R28½ lakhs. It is to be noted, however, that this decline in the volume of the re-export

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trade particularly affected Bombay through which the bulk of this trade passes. During the year under review Bombay's share amounted to R3,23 lakhs which meant a reduction of R1,29 lakhs, but in spite of this decline her percentage share remained stable at 63.

The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports of merchandise on the basis of the declared values in 1913-14.

Volume of trade. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fairly reliable measure of the course of trade :—

(In crores of Rupees)

—	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Imports . .	183 244	138 214	120 240	137 250	143 246	156 228	181 248	100 260	189 263	157 235
TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE, EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.	427	352	360	387	389	384	429	450	452	392

The table above shows a serious retrogression from the record level attained in the preceding year, indicating as it does a decline of R60 crores on 1913-14 prices in the total trade in merchandise (excluding re-exports). It is significant that the decline on the import side was considerably heavier than that on the export side. The extent to which the general level of prices for the imported articles adjusted itself to the general level for the exported articles may be seen from the following index numbers, which have been obtained by comparing the values of imports and exports, as shown in the preceding table, with the values actually recorded for each :—

—	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Imports . .	100	169	190	180	158	148	136	133	128	105
Exports . .	100	140	145	154	152	132	130	127	118	94

It will appear from this that prices declined at a higher rate on the export side than on the import side in comparison with the preceding year and the margin between the index numbers for imports and exports which was 10 points in 1929-30 further widened during the year to 11 points. These index numbers, however, give only a very rough idea of the movements involved.

Balance of Trade.—The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1930-31 was in favour of India to the extent of R38 crores compared with R53 crores in the preceding year, R52 crores in 1928-29 and the record figure of R109 crores in 1925-26. The net imports of treasure on private account fell from R26 crores to R24 crores, of which net imports of gold were valued at R13 crores and of silver at R11 crores. Net imports of currency notes amounted to R3 lakhs.

Rupee Exchange.—The year opened with depressed trade conditions which were responsible for the lack of the usual demand for money. The closing rate of exchange for the preceding year at $17\frac{13}{16}d.$ continued to rule up to the 26th May 1931, in spite of disparity of money rates between London and India and the opportunity for profitable investment

offered by the Government of India treasury bills. The rate slipped by $\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $17\frac{5}{8}d.$ on the 27th May. With some export bills being put on the market and import being relatively absent, the rupee rate recovered $\frac{1}{2}d.$ on the 25th June and this lasted till mid-July, owing mainly to some exports of cotton and wheat being booked from Karachi. This slight recovery was lost on the 12th July followed by a further fall of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ on the 23rd July, due to the suspension of the sale of three months treasury bills. The rate again recovered by $\frac{1}{2}d.$ on the 7th August. The resumption of the sale of treasury bills from the 12th August found acceptance of only a small portion thereof in the first week of sale and the payment of a large amount of money by Government for unconverted 1930 bonds brought down the rate on the 15th August to $17\frac{3}{4}d.$ which continued to rule for a month and a half when it rose to $17\frac{5}{8}d.$ on the 27th September. With some activity in the export of jute from Calcutta, the exchange rate recorded a further rise on the 10th October by $\frac{1}{2}d.$, which increase was continued, for a few days only, the rate dropping to $17\frac{5}{8}d.$ on the 20th October. The issue of a *communiqué* by the Government inviting tenders for the purchase of £500,000 on the 23rd October brought about a quieter tone in the market and there was a further drop in the rate which fell on the 14th November to $17\frac{3}{4}d.$ and continued at that figure till the 6th March 1931. The political negotiations at Delhi, however, brought about an easier tone in the market, but this did not last long, as the rate after rising on the 24th March to $17\frac{7}{8}d.$, the highest rate for the year, steadily declined to $17\frac{13}{16}d.$ on the last day of the year.

Imperial Bank of India Rate.—Although trade demand relaxed owing to fall in the commodity prices, the continuous issue of treasury bills by the Government prevented money rates from falling off abnormally. The opening rate for the year, 7 per cent, remained only for two days to drop down to 6 per cent on the 3rd April 1930. This rate continued for three months till it fell to 5 per cent on the 10th July. The rate rose again to 6 per cent on the 20th November and remained for nearly two months at this figure when it increased further to 7 per cent on the 15th January 1931, due to the seasonal demand for money to finance the cotton and seed crops. There was no further change till the end of the year. A continuous decline in the prices of Indian staple products, aggravated by a falling off of the demands for them from foreign markets, would have made the situation in the money market extremely abnormal but for contractions of currency to the extent of R38 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores.

Government of India paper.—The following figures show the prices and yields of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government of India paper on or about the 1st April during the past ten years:—

							Price Rs. $\frac{1}{2}$	Yield Per cent
1922 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	55 8	6.3
1923 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	61 0	5.7
1924 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	67 0	5.2
1925 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	67 14	5.2
1926 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	74 6	4.7
1927 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	78 11	4.4
1928 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	75 6	4.6
1929 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	71 5	4.9
1930 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	68 14	5.1
1931 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	63 0	5.5

Freight Rates.—The downward trend in freight rates which marked the close of the year 1929-30 was arrested during the year 1930-31, though the rates during 1930-31 were generally much lower than those prevailing during the preceding year. Except for the seasonal rally during August and September, fluctuations in rates were much less in evidence during 1930-31, the rates being particularly steady during the last four months of the year. Taking the year 1913 as base, the index number of whole-cargo charter rates, according to the *Economist*, was 81.3 in March 1931 as compared with 75.5 and 102.6 in the corresponding month of 1930 and 1929 respectively.

Tariff Changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the Indian Finance Act, the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act and the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, all of 1930, were dealt with in the preceding year's Review. Since then five Acts have been passed introducing extensive changes in the tariff.

The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1931, which was passed on the 28th February, gave effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board concerning certain railway materials made of steel. It imposed a specific duty of R2.4 per cwt. on fish bolts and nuts, ordinary bolts and nuts and dogspikes and another of R2 per cwt. on rivets and gibbs, cotters, keys, distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers. It also brought chrome-steel switches and crossings as well as stretcher bars which form part of them under the protective tariff.

The Gold Thread Industry (Protection) Act, 1931, which was passed on the 28th February, gave effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board on the question of extending protection to the gold thread industry in India. It imposed, for a period of ten years, a protective duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem* on silver thread and wire including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver and imitation gold and silver thread and wire, as well as silver leaf and lametta, metallic spangles and articles of a like nature. It also restored the duty on silver plate and on silver manufactures "not otherwise specified" to the original level of 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

The Indian Finance Act, 1931, which came into operation on the 30th March, introduced extensive changes in the customs tariff to provide additional financial resources. The changes fall into two distinct classes, increases in the substantive rates and additional impositions of the nature of surcharges. In the first category, the duty on ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors was raised by about 66 per cent above the old level, while those on wines and spirits (except denatured spirit and spirit used in drugs and medicines) were raised by between 30 and 40 per cent. Duties on all grades of sugar (except molasses) and sugar candy were raised by R1.4 per cwt. and that on silver from 4 as. to 6 as. per ounce, while betelnuts, spices and exposed cinematograph films were transferred from the general rate of 15 per cent to the "luxury" rate at 30 per cent *ad valorem*.

In the second category a surcharge of 2½ per cent was imposed on articles bearing 10 per cent duty, 5 per cent on articles bearing 15 per cent or the general rate of duty (except raw hemp) and 10 per cent on articles liable to 30 per cent or "luxury" duty. Other important surcharges are:—15 per cent on cigars, R1.8 per thousand on cigarettes, 12 as. per lb. on unmanufactured tobacco, 9 pies per gallon on kerosene, 2 as. per gallon on motor spirit, R2.8 per ton on batching oil, 4 pies per gallon on lubricating oil, 2½ per cent

General.

on fuel oil, 10 per cent on arms and motor cars, motor cycles, etc., $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on artificial silk yarn and thread, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on silk mixtures and R2 per ton on Portland cement. Another important surcharge is that of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on cotton piecegoods.

The Finance Act also raised the excise duties on motor spirit, kerosene and silver bullion corresponding to the increases in the customs duties on these articles, the enhanced rates being 8 *as.* per gallon, $2\frac{1}{4}$ *as.* per gallon and 6 *as.* per ounce, respectively.

All these changes in the customs and excise duties came into effect on the 1st March, 1931, under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1918.

The Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, which came into force on the 18th March, imposed a temporary additional customs duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ *as.* per maund on foreign salt in the interests of the Indian salt industry. It will remain in force up to 31st March 1932.

The Wheat (Import Duty) Act, 1931, which came into force on the 20th March, imposed a temporary customs duty of R2 per cwt. on foreign wheat in order to assist the sale of indigenous wheat in India. It also raised the duty on wheat flour to the same level and will remain in force up to 31st March 1932.

In addition to the statutory changes mentioned above, the protective duties on iron and steel galvanized sheets and articles made therefrom were increased with effect from the 30th December 1930, under Section 3 (4) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. The rate for non-fabricated sheets was raised from R30 to R67 per ton while in the case of sheets fabricated or made into pipes and tubes, the alternate specific rate of R33 per ton was in each case raised to R73 per ton. The additional protection is to remain in force up to 31st March 1932.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1930-31
Cotton and cotton goods . . .	70,08,18	71,90,16	67,15,16	62,90,88	81,61,40	19·20
Metals and ores . . .	23,86,12	28,41,68	26,98,84	23,61,91	15,92,26	9·66
Machinery and millwork . . .	18,68,14	15,93,75	18,36,04	18,21,85	14,34,78	8·71
Sugar	18,89,06	14,90,55	16,08,95	15,77,65	10,90,47	6·65
Oils	9,18,78	11,08,68	11,63,33	11,68,65	10,92,25	6·83
Vehicles	6,39,93	7,69,37	11,00,80	10,84,78	7,30,53	4·43
Provisions and oilman's stores . . .	5,77,64	6,40,60	6,21,24	5,63,61	4,87,70	2·98
Instruments, apparatus and appliances . . .	4,01,19	4,46,52	4,91,71	5,38,20	4,77,47	2·90
Hardware	5,06,62	5,24,42	5,23,28	5,06,65	3,60,28	2·19
Liquors	3,52,86	3,66,99	3,57,16	3,76,68	3,31,76	2·01
Silk raw and manufactures . . .	4,59,71	3,05,78	5,00,07	4,58,43	2,99,92	1·82
Paper and pasteboard	3,08,20	3,00,82	3,29,95	3,72,31	2,86,74	1·74
Grain, pulse and flour	91,69	2,30,70	10,72,81	5,42,05	2,81,63	1·71
Chemicals	2,44,35	2,64,95	2,47,94	2,78,74	2,61,22	1·59
Dyes	2,13,23	2,64,55	2,83,31	2,43,31	2,59,00	1·57
Bubber	2,10,98	2,71,67	2,86,18	3,22,67	2,58,24	1·57
Spices	8,29,15	2,57,85	2,94,08	3,25,75	2,54,94	1·55
Wool raw and manufactures . . .	4,46,36	5,36,82	5,01,87	4,28,45	2,31,11	1·40
Railway plant and rolling stock* . .	8,25,19	4,76,87	—	—	—	—
Drugs and medicines	1,90,02	1,98,28	2,02,13	2,26,25	1,93,94	1·18
Glass and glassware	2,52,88	2,48,41	2,37,49	2,51,93	1,64,78	1·00
Tobacco	2,56,11	2,91,32	2,74,80	2,69,71	1,51,16	·92
Fruits and vegetables	1,61,76	2,01,94	1,98,39	1,82,87	1,48,59	·90
Salt	1,26,20	1,71,84	1,46,82	1,30,39	1,17,79	·72
Paints and paintees' materials . . .	1,44,23	1,54,79	1,44,20	1,46,66	1,12,00	·68
Soap	1,52,41	1,61,37	1,58,10	1,66,68	1,11,08	·68
Apparel	1,77,87	1,64,45	1,82,99	1,71,24	1,11,13	·67
Building and engineering materials	1,23,91	1,25,80	1,21,96	1,34,44	1,00,88	·67
Wood and timber	73,99	81,47	83,46	1,03,54	89,82	·54
Boots and shoes	57,13	66,99	65,12	87,81	88,05	·53
Stationery	81,96	91,67	1,01,59	1,05,06	81,26	·49
Haberdashery and millinery . . .	1,18,50	1,26,55	1,84,07	1,04,28	72,98	·44
Manures	35,40	47,08	73,57	98,65	67,43	·41
Belting for machinery	81,29	87,80	88,11	90,21	68,62	·39
Tea chests	62,85	71,80	67,47	80,24	68,53	·39
Books, printed, etc. . . .	56,60	61,98	66,28	71,82	60,91	·37
Precious stones and pearls, unset . .	1,06,99	1,34,45	1,16,88	1,09,65	59,74	·36
Arms, ammunition and military stores .	68,87	70,66	76,64	65,44	54,02	·33
Toilet requisites	57,02	62,35	64,61	72,68	53,81	·33
Toys and requisites for games . . .	62,11	63,32	66,69	64,84	49,06	·30
Earthenware and porcelain	52,82	80,71	78,09	72,34	48,16	·29
Tea	66,72	69,00	74,22	68,90	45,68	·27
Bobbins	34,76	38,99	35,93	38,98	42,99	·26
Paper making materials	34,99	40,28	41,61	44,95	42,07	·25
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver .	98,52	17,24	15,62	26,25	39,34	·24
Coal and coke	35,69	62,49	39,10	45,55	34,69	·21
Umbrellas and fittings	52,57	62,38	57,10	42,66	31,09	·19
Gums and resins	30,53	39,33	38,95	41,96	31,07	·19
Furniture and cabinet ware	29,68	30,62	36,98	37,66	27,73	·17
Tallow and stearine	81,64	26,25	24,63	31,02	27,23	·17
Cutlery	41,38	38,50	36,37	41,41	26,05	·16
Fish (excluding canned fish) . . .	38,66	36,98	25,76	26,31	23,86	·14
Flax raw and manufactures . . .	31,49	37,09	35,45	33,35	21,69	·13
Animals, living	41,85	38,43	35,71	32,42	20,86	·12
Jute and jute goods	40,37	21,11	26,58	24,20	18,37	·11
Clocks and watches and parts . .	25,66	27,22	27,61	23,47	16,86	·10
Matches	65,60	39,37	17,22	10,89	4,11	·02
All other articles	12,83,75	15,01,86	15,26,61	14,38,69	10,53,89	6·39
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS . .	281,22,08	249,83,64	263,20,60	240,79,69	164,82,00	100

* Discontinued from April 1928

imports.

Cotton manufactures (R25,25 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of cotton manufactures in the year under review amounted to R25,25 lakhs as against R59,49 lakhs in the preceding year, a decline of R34,24 lakhs or 57 per cent. Imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 29 million lbs. valued at R3,08 lakhs in 1930-31 as against 44 million lbs. valued at R6,00 lakhs in 1929-30, the decline in quantity being 34 per cent and in value 19 per cent. Imports of piecegoods in the year under review were 890 million yards in quantity and R20,05 lakhs in value as compared with 1,919 million yards and R50,25 lakhs in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 54 per cent in quantity and 60 per cent in value. These figures give a clear idea of the enormous fall, both in quantity and value, in the imports of cotton manufactures.

The two main causes which explain this fall in the imports of cotton piecegoods are : (a) the political situation in India and (b) the lower purchasing power of the consumer in the country. It is difficult to measure the exact effect of each of these factors, but some idea may be gained by comparing the percentage fall in the imports of goods in general with the fall in the cotton piecegoods imports. The total decline in the value of imports in 1930-31 amounted to R75,98 lakhs or 31.5 per cent. The decline in the total value of imports under cotton manufactures in the year under review as compared with the preceding year amounted to R34,24 lakhs or 57 per cent. As against this the decline in value under machinery was only 22 per cent, under sugar 30 per cent and under metals 33 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the magnitude of the decline in value under cotton piecegoods was much greater than in the case of the other articles. It may be surmised, therefore, that the political situation, i.e., the boycott, which was aimed most directly at imported cotton piecegoods, was responsible, to some extent, for the reduction of imports under this head. There is no doubt whatever that a part of the decline was due to the reduced purchasing power of the consumer in India, already explained in the preceding chapter. But the higher magnitude of the fall under cotton piecegoods was almost certainly due to the boycott directed against foreign piecegoods. The effect of this boycott may therefore be studied first.

The table below gives the imports of cotton twist and yarn for the three years 1928-29 to 1930-31 from the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries :—

Imports of cotton twist and yarn.

	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
From—				lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
United Kingdom	23,094	20,112	10,315	3.56	2.96	1.27
Japan	7,632	10,870	6,893	1.24	1.61	.84
Other countries	13,040	12,000	11,980	1.49	1.40	.97
TOTAL	43,766	43,882	29,140	6.29	6.00	3.08
Declared value per lb.	—	—	—	R.a.p. 1-7-0	R.a.p. 1-5-10	R.a.p. 1-0-11

Cotton Manufactures.

From this table it will be seen that the imports of cotton twist and yarn declined from 44 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 29 million lbs. in 1930-31, a decline of 15 million lbs. or 34 per cent. In value the decline was nearly one of R 3 crores or about 49 per cent. The greater decline in the value was due to the lower declared value per lb. which amounted to R1-0-11 in 1930-31 as compared with R1-5-10 in 1929-30. This great fall in the imports of cotton twist and yarn in a year in which the Indian mill production was considerably greater than the normal can be explained partly on the hypothesis that cloth made of foreign yarn was boycotted. The table shows that the decline in the imports was mainly in the quantity imported from the United Kingdom. In 1929-30 the United Kingdom sent 20 million lbs. of yarn, whereas in 1930-31 she sent only 10 million lbs., a drop of 10 million lbs. or 50 per cent. On the other hand, the drop in the case of Japan as well as in the case of the other countries was of considerably less magnitude. Japan sent 11 million lbs. in 1929-30 and the other countries 13 million lbs. In 1930-31 imports from Japan amounted to 7 million lbs. while those from other countries amounted to 12 million lbs. Thus the greater percentage reduction was in the imports from the United Kingdom. The reduction in imports of yarn was more than made up by larger home production. The total production of yarn during 1930-31 amounted to 867 million lbs. as against 834 million lbs. in 1929-30. Thus the increase in production in 1930-31 amounted to 33 million lbs. or 4 per cent. It will be seen that the production figure for yarn in 1930-31 was a record one and much higher than the earlier record figure of 1929-30.

The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, decreased from 1,919 million yards in 1929-30 to 890 million yards in 1930-31, a decline of 54 per cent. The decline in value was from R 50.25 lakhs in the preceding year to R 20.05 lakhs in the year under review, a decrease of nearly 60 per cent. The table below shows the imports of cotton piecegoods under the three heads, grey, white and coloured for the three years from 1928-29. :—

[In millions of yards]

Year	Grey goods	White goods	Coloured goods	Total piecegoods
1928-29	839	554	507	1,937
1929-30	926	474	483	1,919
1930-31	365	272	246	890

It will be seen from the above table that the imports of grey goods in 1930-31 declined by nearly 61 per cent as compared with 1929-30. Imports of white goods for the same period declined by 43 per cent and those of coloured goods by 49 per cent. Thus, the largest decline was under grey goods. The total decline in the quantity of imports of piecegoods amounted to 1,029 million yards.

Imports.

The table below shows that the imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom were 521 million yards in 1929-30. In 1930-31 they had fallen to 143 million yards, a decline of 378 million yards or 73 per cent. Imports from Japan for the same period declined from 394 million yards to 218 million yards, a decrease of 176 million yards or 45 per cent. Thus it will be seen that imports from the United Kingdom declined to a greater extent than imports from Japan. As regards white goods the decline in the case of the United Kingdom was from 436 million yards in 1929-30 to 230 million yards in 1930-31, a decline of 206 million yards or 47 per cent. On the other hand, imports from Japan increased from 14 million yards to 28 million yards, an increase of 14 million yards. Under coloured goods imports from the United Kingdom declined from 279 million yards in 1929-30 to 148 million yards in 1930-31, a decline of 131 million yards or 47 per cent. Imports from Japan under this head declined more than in the case of the United Kingdom. Imports from the former country were 154 million yards in 1929-30, but in the year under review they amounted to only 74 million yards, a drop of 80 million yards or 52 per cent. Imports from other countries also considerably declined. It may be mentioned in this connection that the duty on white and coloured goods of British manufacture was lower by 5 per cent than the duty on similar goods from other countries.

Imports of cotton piece-goods	Quantity			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1930-31 as compared with 1929-30	Value			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1930-31 as compared with 1929-30
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31		1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	
	Yds. (Millions).	Yds. (Millions).	Yds. (Millions).		R. (lakhs).	R. (lakhs).	R. (lakhs).	
<i>Grey.</i>								
From—								
United Kingdom . . .	582	521	143	—73	18.78	11.76	2.81	—76
Japan . . .	242	394	219	—45	6.02	8.91	3.98	—55
Other countries . . .	15	11		—64	39	26	8	—69
Total . . .	830	926	365	—61	20.19	20.93	6.87	—6%
<i>White.</i>								
From—								
United Kingdom . . .	525	4,0	230	—47	14.23	12.03	5.20	—57
Japan . . .	5	11	38	+100	15	33	51	+55
Other countries . . .	24	21	14	—42	96	92	47	—40
Total . . .	534	474	272	—43	15.34	13.28	6.21	—53
<i>Coloured.</i>								
From—								
United Kingdom . . .	336	£79	143	—47	11.90	3.50	4.88	—53
Japan . . .	110	154	72	—52	2.71	9.45	1.41	—55
Other countries . . .	61	50	21	—52	2.03	2.20	1.40	—50
Total . . .	507	183	£46	—49	17.35	15.15	6.82	—55
<i>Total U.K. piece-goods.</i>								
Shares of—								
Bengal	34.0	957	745	—60	21.19	£0.35	6.86	—63
Bombay	521	518	151	—35	15.43	14.05	4.87	—69
Sind	871	292	184	—37	10.18	7.65	4.06	—47
Madras	81	107	76	—29	2.73	3.89	1.87	—45
Burma	121	145	104	—28	4.28	4.81	2.89	—40
Total	1,937	1,019	890	—54	53.81	50.25	20.06	—60

Cotton Manufactures.

India is essentially a price market and with the lowered purchasing power this characteristic of the market has been accentuated. In examining the course of the relative shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the import trade it is of importance to compare the prices of similar qualities from the two sources. The table which follows gives the declared values of cotton piecegoods under grey, white and coloured as imported from these two countries. It is, of course, appreciated that these figures do not necessarily represent prices for similar qualities, particularly under white and coloured; but in the case of grey it is probable that the difference in quality is not very large.

Declared values of imported piecegoods.

(Rupees per yard)

	GREY		WHITE		COLOURED	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom		United Kingdom	Japan
			United Kingdom	Japan		
1930—						
April	•	•	•	•	•	•
May	•	•	•	•	•	•
June	•	•	•	•	•	•
July	•	•	•	•	•	•
August	•	•	•	•	•	•
September	•	•	•	•	•	•
October	•	•	•	•	•	•
November	•	•	•	•	•	•
December	•	•	•	•	•	•
1931—						
January	•	•	•	•	•	•
February	•	•	•	•	•	•
March	•	•	•	•	•	•

It will be seen from this table that the year opened with declared values for grey goods from the United Kingdom and Japan practically on the same level. Then Japan dropped her prices and, apart from June and July, held the price advantage throughout the year. By March 1931 the United Kingdom prices had been reduced and were again approaching those of Japan. For white goods the opening declared values for the United Kingdom and Japan were R0-250 and 0-217 per yard and on a falling market this relative difference was fully maintained, almost without exception, throughout the year until the closing months when the margin began to show signs of decreasing. Similar remarks may also be made regarding the coloured, printed or dyed goods imported from the two countries. These relative prices of goods from various countries have the greatest importance in the consideration of the transfer of trade from one country to another even in normal times and their importance is greatly enhanced during a period when the purchasing power of the consumer has fallen in a marked degree, as has been the case in India in the year under review.

Imports.

The enormous fall in the imports of piecegoods was made good in several ways. In the first place, the production of Indian mills in 1930-31 increased considerably as compared with the preceding year. The table below shows the production of Indian mills, month by month, from April 1929:—

(In thousand yards)

Month	Total Indian Production	
	1929-30	1930-31
April	198,970	213,077
May	157,033	213,220
June	160,755	215,162
July	176,777	211,127
August	191,332	187,111
September	202,377	193,018
October	221,575	191,429
November	220,219	208,130
December	239,459	236,604
January	228,369	240,153
February	208,401	225,834
March	213,714	226,268
TOTAL . .		2,418,981
		2,561,133

From this table it will be seen that the production of Indian mills in 1930-31 was 2,561 million yards as compared with 2,419 million yards in 1929-30, thus showing an increase of 142 million yards. This larger production helped, to some extent, to make up for the fall in imports. There is another factor which must also be taken into consideration. The stocks of woven goods with the Indian mills on the 1st April 1930 stood at the very high figure of 483 million yards. Stocks on the corresponding date in 1929 had only been 237 million yards. During the year under review, however, there was a considerable drain on these stocks in order to make up the gap in the imports, as is evidenced from the stock position which showed a reduction of 164 million yards at the end of the year as compared with that at the beginning. There is also the possibility that the impetus given to hand-spinning and hand-loom weaving by the civil disobedience movement assisted in reducing the

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deficit resulting from smaller imports. But owing to the reduced purchasing power of the consumer, and partly to the general disorganisation of trade caused by the political situation, there was a definite and considerable reduction in the consumption of mill-made cotton piecegoods, as will be seen from the table on page 25.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the mills in all parts of India shared in this increase in production. The depression in the Bombay Island in the middle of the year was largely due to the heavy production in the last three months of 1929 and the first six months of 1930 and the consequent glut of the stocks in the market, but it was intensified by the civil disobedience movement. The table given below shows the production of cotton piecegoods in Bombay Island, Ahmedabad and the rest of India :—

(In thousands of yards.)

Month.	Bombay Island		Ahmedabad		Rest of India	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
April	70,491	81,284	50,552	57,423	18,927	74,370
May	34,084	87,258	52,100	53,151	70,449	72,481
June	39,169	88,639	52,077	53,601	69,209	72,922
July	50,186	82,169	52,335	51,851	74,236	77,101
August	62,464	64,023	51,620	48,003	77,248	74,985
September	74,773	62,926	34,138	56,441	73,166	73,631
October	90,179	63,902	55,714	54,550	75,682	72,077
November	91,285	73,295	55,111	60,362	75,523	74,473
December	99,002	88,120	61,720	68,333	75,067	79,531
January	97,000	99,046	54,520	63,115	77,840	77,492
February	86,012	89,117	53,622	61,907	65,767	74,720
March	84,939	87,477	56,211	62,771	72,564	70,417
Total . .	888,944	967,586	649,030	691,591	881,007	901,953

It will be seen from the above table that from October 1929 till about June 1930 the Bombay mills were manufacturing piecegoods at a comparatively high rate. This, taken in conjunction with the heavy stocks in all the Indian mills in April 1930, would explain the glut in the market in the middle of 1930. Since October, when the stock situation eased, the mill industry in Bombay City has revived considerably. It will further be seen from the table that the production of 1930-31 in the Bombay Island was 968 million yards as against 889 million yards in 1929-30, showing an increase of 79 million yards. For the same period the Ahmedabad mills produced 692 million yards as against 649 million yards in the preceding year, an increase of 43 million yards. Production in 1930-31 for the rest of India amounted to 902 million yards as compared with 881 million yards in the preceding year, showing an increase of 21 million yards. Thus, the increase in production was highest in Bombay and exceeded the increase in the production of the rest of India, including Ahmedabad. It is of importance, however, to note that the production in Bombay City in 1929-30 was that of a strike year and was not normal.

From the figures given below it will be seen that the boycott became really effective from about July 1930. In the first three months of the financial year, i.e., from April to June, there was some decrease in imports, but probably this was due more to the increase in the tariff than to the boycott. From July onwards, however, the full effect of the boycott began to be felt.

Imports.

The table below shows the monthly imports of piecegoods in millions of yards.

	—	1929-30	1930-31
April		213	164
May		154	134
June		100	91
July		141	73
August		171	73
September		160	48
October		131	42
November		148	36
December		132	46
January		194	62
February		157	45
March		180	67

Apart from the direct effect of the boycott, the closing of the markets due to frequent *hartals* and the uncertainty introduced by the political situation had an unsettling effect on the market, not conducive to buying beyond what was almost absolutely necessary. The effect was felt particularly in the case of foreign piecegoods and more especially at Bombay and Calcutta. This again has been reflected in the figures of imports into the various maritime provinces. The imports into Bengal declined in quantity by about 60 per cent and those into Bombay by 65 per cent. Imports into Sind and Madras, however, declined only by 37 and 29 per cent respectively. Thus trade was being diverted to some extent from Bombay and Calcutta to Karachi and Madras in order to avoid the disturbance in the markets at the two former places. Markets in the upcountry districts also were constantly in a disturbed state.

Another important factor which explains the reduction in imports is the lowered purchasing power of the consumer. As has been pointed out in Chapter I, the heavy fall in the prices of India's staple products seriously affected the purchasing power of the *ryot* thereby, to a great extent, reducing the demand for such imports as were more in the nature of comforts and luxuries than of absolute necessities.

The imports of the year were also affected by the increased duties in the Budget of 1930-31. The period affected is mainly the first three months of the year, because after that the boycott upset all the normal tendencies of the trade. There seems little doubt, however, that the increased duties, especially on grey goods, affected the imports to some extent.

Another factor which upset the cotton industry all the world over was the phenomenal fall in raw cotton prices almost throughout the year. The price of American Middling at Liverpool was 9·53d. per lb. at the beginning of 1930. By the first week of April, that is the beginning of the financial year, the price had dropped to 8·85d. Prices went on falling almost continuously till, by the second week of October, the quotation was 5·54d., a decline of 4d. as compared with January 1930 and of over 3d. as compared with April. There was a slight rally in October, but from November onwards prices declined till about the end of 1930 when the lowest quotation of the year, namely 5·31d., was reached. Prices in January and February 1931, however,

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revived to some extent and by the end of February the quotation was 6·18d. In March there was a relapse and 5·85 d. was the quotation at the close of the financial year. The Indian market was in a much worse state than the world market due to frequent *hartals* and other disturbances. This continuous fall made the buyer unwilling to place larger orders than were absolutely essential; the fall in prices meant a depreciation of the piecegoods stocks and orders were, therefore, restricted to the smallest amounts.

As far as the labour situation is concerned, the industry had no serious disturbance in the year. In Bombay there were some sporadic strikes in certain mills. The political situation in India, however, as referred to above, disturbed labour conditions, and *hartals* and processions were not conducive to quiet and conscientious work by the operatives. In Lancashire there were differences among the work-people in the cotton industry, but no actual strike took place in the year 1930. In January 1931, however, a lock-out was declared which affected a great many workers but this came to an end by the middle of February.

It will thus be seen that the two most important factors which affected the imports of cotton manufactures were the boycott agitation and the reduced purchasing power of the consumer. As has been remarked above, it is difficult to assign an exact statistical effect to each. There is no doubt, however, that both were instrumental in reducing the imports of cotton manufactures. The table below gives the annual quantity available for consumption in each of the last thirty years and also the annual *per capita* consumption in yards (allowing for variations in population from year to year).

Consumption per capita of mill-made cotton piecegoods in India.

	Net import.		Net available mill production		Total available for consumption	
	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita
	Yards (Crore)	Yards (Crore)	Yards (Crore)	Yards (Crore)	Yards (Crore)	Yards (Crore)
1901-02	212	7·16	44	1·49	256	8·61
1902-03	205	6·88	45	1·51	250	8·39
1903-04	196	6·53	52	1·73	248	9·26
1904-05	223	7·36	57	1·95	282	9·11
1905-06	239	7·54	61	2·00	300	9·84
1906-07	226	7·36	6	2·05	299	9·41
1907-08	247	7·99	74	2·49	321	10·30
1908-09	194	6·24	74	2·38	268	8·62
1909-10	214	6·84	87	2·78	301	9·58
1910-11	224	7·11	94	2·98	318	10·09
1911-12	237	7·19	109	3·37	343	10·35
1912-13	295	9·13	11	2·58	408	12·97
1913-14	813	9·90	107	3·39	420	13·29
1914-15	241	7·61	17	3·08	548	16·93
1915-16	211	6·66	139	3·44	344	10·83
1916-17	183	5·77	132	1·17	315	9·94
1917-18	147	4·62	142	1·47	259	9·09
1918-19	101	3·17	130	4·09	231	7·28
1919-20	99	3·10	144	4·72	245	7·62
1920-21	145	4·15	43	4·18	305	9·03
1921-22	102	3·17	157	4·37	250	8·04
1922-23	152	4·68	156	1·50	308	9·48
1923-24	142	4·33	154	1·69	296	9·03
1924-25	177	5·33	179	5·39	356	10·72
1925-26	153	4·57	179	5·31	332	9·91
1926-27	176	5·21	206	6·09	382	11·30
1927-28	194	5·69	219	6·13	413	12·11
1928-29	101	5·54	174	5·04	365	10·58
1929-30	190	5·36	229	6·59	419	12·04
1930-31	87	2·48	246	7·01	338	9·49

Imports.

It will be seen that the net imports of piecegoods declined from 190 crores of yards to 87 crores of yards. On the other hand, the net available mill production went up from 229 crores of yards to 246 crores of yards. The total yardage available for consumption in 1930-31 thus amounted to 333 crores. In 1929-30 the quantity available was 419 crores of yards. It will thus be seen that there was a considerable decline in the quantity available for consumption in India, the decline amounting to about 86 crores of yards or 21 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The reduction was, however, wholly concentrated on imported piecegoods, the home production actually showing an increase of nearly 14 crores of yards.

The following table shows the gross imports by countries of consignment and the production in India, of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards :—

Gross imports by countries of consignment, and production in India, of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards.

—	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Italy	United States of America	Switzerland	Japan	China	Others	Total imports	Mill production in India	Total
1930-01	1,972	9	3	9	..	..	..	10	2,003	..	..
1901-02	2,154	12	4	7	..	..	..	13	2,190	..	..
1902-03	2,071	12	3	8	..	..	..	13	2,107	..	..
1903-04	1,997	13	4	6	..	..	..	13	2,033	..	..
1904-05	2,251	13	4	4	..	..	..	16	2,288	878	2,966
1905-06	2,415	16	5	10	..	..	..	17	2,463	..	..
1906-07	2,278	16	5	8	..	..	..	13	2,318	..	..
1907-08	2,487	16	7	4	..	..	..	18	2,532	808	3,340
1908-09	1,941	23	4	9	6	..	..	10	1,993	824	2,817
1909-10	2,141	23	4	10	5	..	..	10	2,193	964	3,157
1910-11	2,252	22	8	8	6	..	..	12	2,308	1,043	3,351
1911-12	2,379	23	7	9	4	1	..	15	2,438	1,136	3,574
1912-13	2,942	26	12	16	5	6	..	16	3,023	1,220	4,248
1913-14	3,104	25	23	10	..	..	..	20	3,197	1,164	4,361
1914-15	2,373	21	10	12	3	16	..	6	2,446	1,136	3,582
1915-16	2,049	21	13	17	4	39	..	5	2,148	1,442	3,590
1916-17	1,786	14	14	11	3	100	1	5	1,934	1,578	3,512
1917-18	1,430	6	7	13	1	95	1	3	1,556	1,614	3,170
1918-19	867	1	1	11	1	238	..	3	1,122	1,451	2,573
1919-20	976	8	1	10	2	76	..	2	1,061	1,640	2,721
1920-21	1,292	13	10	13	4	170	1	1	1,510	1,581	3,091
1921-22	955	12	2	23	1	90	1	6	1,090	1,732	2,822
1922-23	1,453	13	2	8	3	108	3	3	1,593	1,725	3,318
1923-24	1,319	11	6	7	7	123	6	7	1,486	1,702	3,188
1924-25	1,614	12	10	9	7	15	5	11	1,823	1,970	3,798
1925-26	1,287	16	11	15	7	217	2	9	1,564	1,954	3,518
1926-27	1,467	20	17	16	12	244	7	10	1,788	2,259	4,047
1927-28	1,513	20	26	23	15	323	7	11	1,973	4,330	
1928-29	1,456	20	38	30	11	357	18	12	1,937	1,893	3,830
1929-30	1,248	22	25	33	10	562	10	9	1,919	2,419	4,338
1930-31	523	18	10	9	6	321	2	6	890	2,561	3,451

The table shows that the 1930-31 imports from the United Kingdom declined by 58 per cent, whereas those from Japan fell off by 43 per cent only. Thus the greater portion of the decline in imports was at the cost of the United Kingdom. The mill production, as remarked above, went up considerably in 1930-31 and was a record figure in the whole series.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.

The value of the different classes of cotton manufactures imported during the past five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 is set forth below :—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4.16	6.62	6.79	6.29	6.00	3.08
Piecegoods—						
Grey (unbleached) . . .	25.45	19.62	21.25	20.19	20.93	6.87
White (bleached) . . .	14.29	17.53	15.42	15.33	18.27	6.20
Coloured, printed or dyed . .	17.86	17.22	17.52	17.35	15.15	6.52
Fents of all descriptions . .	54	65	94	94	90	16
TOTAL PIECEGOODS . .	55.14	55.02	55.13	53.81	50.25	20.05
Hosiery	1.20	1.47	1.38	1.45	1.44	.88
Handkerchiefs and shawls . . .	89	19	17	16	17	5
Thread	39	74	77	71	81	60
Other sorts	1.52	1.02	92	82	82	59
GRAND TOTAL . .	66.80	65.05	65.16	63.24	59.49	25.25

The imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 29 million lbs. in quantity and R3.08 lakhs in value in 1930-31 as compared with 43.9 million lbs. and R6.00 lakhs in 1929-30. Thus the quantity of yarn imported declined by nearly 15 million lbs. or 34 per cent, the decline in value being nearly R3 crores or 49 per cent. The average declared value per lb. of yarn imported during the year was R1-0-11 as compared with R1-5-10 in 1929-30 and R1-7-0 in 1928-29. Of the total imports, 10.3 million lbs. came from the United Kingdom, 11.7 million lbs. from China and 6.9 million lbs. from Japan. Imports from these countries in 1929-30 were 20.1 million lbs., 10.6 million lbs. and 10.9 million lbs. respectively. It will thus be seen that the imports from the United Kingdom decreased by about 10 million lbs. and dropped to nearly half of what they were in the preceding year. Imports from Japan declined by about 4 million lbs., whereas imports from China increased by 1.2 million lbs. The year, therefore, witnessed a very considerable decline in the imports from the United Kingdom and, to a somewhat less extent, from Japan. As mills in China, however, are largely owned by Japanese interests, the reduction in the case of Japan is of less importance, especially as China has increased her exports by over a million lbs. Other sources of imports of yarn into India included Italy (64,000 lbs.) and Switzerland (74,000 lbs.). Imports from other countries, including the Netherlands, amounted to 49,000 lbs.

Imports.

The following table gives the imports of foreign yarn and the production of yarn in Indian mills for a series of years:—

		Imports	Indian mill pro- duction
Annual average—		lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Five years ending 1908-09	.	38,573	641,776
" " 1913-14 (pre-war period)	.	41,794	646,757
" " 1918-19 (war period)	.	34,063	666,227
" " 1923-24	.	44,681	662,512
" " 1928-29	.	50,626	734,034
Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	.	44,171	682,777
" 1915-16	.	40,127	722,425
" 1916-17	.	29,530	681,107
" 1917-18	.	19,400	660,576
" 1918-19	.	38,095	615,041
" 1919-20	.	15,097	635,760
" 1920-21	.	47,333	660,003
" 1921-22	.	57,125	693,572
" 1922-23	.	59,274	705,894
" 1923-24	.	44,575	617,329
" 1924-25	.	55,907	719,390
" 1925-26	.	61,688	686,427
" 1926-27	.	49,425	807,116
" 1927-28	.	52,845	808,940
" 1928-29	.	43,766	648,296
" 1929-30	.	43,552	833,560
" 1930-31	.	29,140	867,045

The production of yarn in Indian mills reached another record figure in the year under review, amounting to 867 million lbs. This beat the preceding year's record figure of 834 million lbs. by about 33 million lbs. This increase in production of yarn was due to two causes. Firstly, the boycott agitation was directed even against piecegoods produced by Indian mills from foreign yarn. This induced the Indian mills to increase their yarn production in order to meet the increased demand. Secondly, owing to the boycott, imports of piecegoods of finer counts coming from foreign countries were considerably reduced. In order to meet this demand the mills increased their production of yarn of higher counts. This will be seen from the following table which gives the imports and production under various counts for a number of years:—

	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	Imports lbt. (1,000)	Production lbs. (1,000)	Imports lbt. (1,000)	Production lbs. (1,000)	Imports lbt. (1,000)	Production lbs. (1,000)	Imports lbt. (1,000)	Production lbs. (1,000)	Imports lbt. (1,000)	Production lbs. (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—										
Nos. 1 to 21	1,234	492,693	2 465	494,500	1 098	382,024	1 047	493,882	1 4	513,739
, 21 to 25	596	123,995	416	182,235	548	140,175	290	151,245	251	160,110
, 26 to 30	1,086	42,999	489	50,836	223	72,588	393	90,579	227	94,345
, 31 to 40	23,637	19,712	27,805	32,757	19,987	37,488	21,050	46,865	14,755	60,747
Above No. 40	7,539	2 699	5,040	11,142	9,381	10,029	9,013	15,279	4,273	27,311
Twe-fold (double)	—	—	13,653	—	12,604	—	13,053	—	9,170	—
Unspun and waste .	6,810(a)	679	47	6,170	25	5,742	34	6,710	10	5,793
TOTAL	44,171	682,777	52,845	806,940	43,766	648,296	43,552	833,560	29,140	867,045

(a) Includes white twist and yarn which commenced to be shown separately by counts from April, 1927.

Cotton Twist and Yarn.

Comparing 1930-31 with the previous year imports of counts 1-20 declined from 1,047,000 lbs. to 454,000 lbs. The production of yarn of the same counts in the Indian mills increased from 493 million lbs. to 514 million lbs. which is only 2 million lbs. less than the record figure of 1926-27. In counts 21-25 production declined from 181 million lbs. to 166 million lbs. Imports also declined from 290,000 lbs. in 1929-30 to 251,000 lbs. in 1930-31. In counts 26-30 imports went down from 395,000 lbs. to 227,000 lbs. Production, on the other hand, slightly increased from 91 million lbs. to 93 million lbs. Under counts 31-40 production went up from 46 million lbs. to a record figure of 61 million lbs. in the year under review. Imports, on the other hand, declined from 20 million lbs. to a little under 15 million lbs. Similarly, in counts above 40 production went up from 15 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 27 million lbs. in 1930-31 which again is a record figure for these years. On the other hand, imports declined from 9 million lbs. in 1929-30 to a little over 4 million lbs. in 1930-31. Thus it will be seen that in counts 31-40 and above 40 production increased by something like 27 million lbs., whereas imports went down by about 10 million lbs. As regards two-folds (doubles), the imports declined from 13 million lbs. to a little over 9 million lbs. in the year under review. Table No. 15-C summarises the position of the countries from which imports are derived in the four main classes, *viz.*, 1-20, 31-40, above 40 and two-folds. The figures are given for three years.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade in cotton twist and yarn declined from 46 per cent in 1929-30 to 35 per cent in 1930-31. Japan's share also went down slightly from 25 per cent to 24 per cent. On the other hand, China increased her share from 24 per cent to 40 per cent. As was remarked in the last year's Review, most of the imports from China are from mills under Japanese management and Japanese manufacturers are probably finding it more advantageous to export yarn to India from the mills in China than from those in Japan. If this surmise is correct, imports from Japanese sources would amount to 64 per cent in the year under review which is only slightly less than the record figure for Japan in 1925-26. The shares of the important countries in the imports of cotton twist and yarn for a series of years are given below :—

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom, Japan and China in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.

	1913- 14	1922- 23	1923- 24	1924- 25	1925- 26	1926- 27	1927- 28	1928- 29	1929- 30	1930- 31
United Kingdom	86	52	59	87	31	41	39	53	46	35
Japan	2	45	46	57	65	54	32	17	25	24
China (including Hongkong) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	25	26	40

Imports.

The quantities of the different descriptions of cotton twist and yarn imported are set forth below:—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Cotton twist and yarn—									
Grey(unbleached)	19,087	31,256	41,277	37,958	35,765	36,144	30,704	28,521	19,898
White (bleached)		2,650	3,427	3,751	4,082	4,813	5,068	5,279	3,975
Coloured . .	18,265	8,645	8,483	7,107	5,370	5,976	3,891	4,326	1,782
Mercerised. .	..	2,019	2,664	2,845	4,169	5,365	4,077	5,722	3,526

The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, decreased from 1,919 million yards to 890 million yards, a decline of over 1,000 million yards or

54 per cent. The decrease in value was from R50 crores to R20 crores, a drop of R30 crores or 60

per cent. Compared with the pre-war year 1913-14, the imports of 1930-31 were less by 2,276 million yards. The figures for the three important classes of cotton piecegoods from 1913-14 onwards are given in the following table:—

		Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
		Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Year 1913-14 .	. . . .	1,534·2	793·3	831·8
” 1914-15 .	. . . .	1,320·2	604·2	494·8
” 1915-16 .	. . . .	1,145·2	611·4	358·7
” 1916-17 .	. . . .	847·0	589·8	454·9
” 1917-18 .	. . . .	625·5	502·3	395·6
” 1918-19 .	. . . .	583·4	286·6	227·3
” 1919-20 .	. . . .	533·3	322·0	208·3
” 1920-21 .	. . . .	580·2	421·8	489·3
” 1921-22 .	. . . .	635·6	306·2	138·3
” 1922-23 .	. . . .	931·0	402·5	243·8
” 1923-24 .	. . . .	704·0	415·3	347·5
” 1924-25 .	. . . .	845·5	548·9	407·0
” 1925-26 .	. . . .	709·1	465·1	365·8
” 1926-27 .	. . . .	748·4	571·0	447·4
” 1927-28 .	. . . .	875·5	556·5	504·8
” 1928-29 .	. . . .	838·6	554·1	506·9
” 1929-30 .	. . . .	925·3	473·6	483·5
” 1930-31 .	. . . .	365·0	271·6	245·7

It appears from the above table that in the year under review imports of grey goods declined to an astonishing degree, amounting to 365 million yards only as compared with 925 million yards in the preceding year. This is the lowest figure on record for the last thirty years. The decrease was shared both by plain grey goods and bordered grey goods, the decline in the former being 230 million yards or 54 per cent and in the latter 331 million yards or 66 per cent. Imports of white goods did not decline to the same

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extent as those of grey goods, the decline under that head being 202 million yards or 43 per cent, and imports of coloured goods declined slightly more than those of white goods, being 246 million yards in the year under review as compared with 483 million yards in the preceding year, a decline of 237 million yards or 49 per cent. As far as values are concerned, the imports of grey goods showed a decline of R14 crores from R21 crores to R7 crores. White goods declined in value from R13 crores in 1929-30 to R6 crores in 1930-31, whereas coloured goods declined from a little over R15 crores in the preceding year to a little under R7 crores in the year under review. The declared value of grey goods declined from 3 as. 7 p. in 1929-30 to 3 as. in 1930-31. The declared value of white goods declined from 4 as. 6 p. to 3 as. 8 p., whereas that of coloured goods fell from 5 as. to 4 as. 5 p. The following table shows the declared value per yard of the three kinds of goods for a number of years :—

Cotton piece goods	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. I.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Grey (unbleached) .	0 3 8 0 5 3 0 5 3 0 5 5 0 1 1 1		0 4 4 0 3 1 1 0 3 1 6 0 3 7 0 3 0							
White (bleached) . .	0 2 1 1 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 5 1 1 0 5 6		0 4 1 1 0 4 5 0 4 5 0 4 6 0 3 8							
Coloured, printed or dyed	0 3 5 0 8 3 0 8 2 0 7 1 0 0 6 1 1		0 6 2 0 5 7 0 5 6 0 5 0 0 4 5							

The imports of coloured, printed and dyed goods from 1923-24 are set forth below :—

	1923-24		1924-25		1925-26		1926-27	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	182.5	8,14	189.0	8,12	166.9	6,55	176.8	6,13
Total dyed goods	110.1	6,12	142.2	7,54	106.8	4,88	157.0	6,17
Total woven coloured goods	54.9	3,43	75.8	4,36	92.1	4,49	113.6	4,92

	1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	235.3	7,53	244.4	7,41	199.9	5,77	106.5	2,61
Total dyed goods	158.3	5,61	155.6	5,62	151.0	4,92	93.1	2,69
Total woven coloured goods.	111.2	4,38	106.9	4,32	132.5	4,47	46.1	1,52

Imports in the year under review in all the three lines declined considerably. Under printed goods the quantity declined from nearly 200 million yards to 106 million yards in 1930-31, whereas the value declined from R5,77 to R2,61 lakhs. Imports of dyed goods decreased from 151 million yards valued at R4,92 lakhs in 1929-30 to 93 million yards valued at R2,69

Imports.

lakhs in 1930-31. Similarly, the takings of coloured goods declined from 133 million yards valued at R4,47 lakhs in the preceding year to 49 million yards valued at R1,52 lakhs in the year under review. The detailed figures relating to the imported piecegoods are given below in millions of yards :—

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Dhutis, saris and scarves	806·1	486·7	501·1	171·0
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150·4	76·9	53·0	19·3
Longcloth and shirtings	545·4	252·0	340·1	166·3
Sheetings	·2	6·5	14·7	4·1
Drills and jeans	21·3	11·8	13·4	2·4
Other sorts	10·8	2·7	3·2	1·9
TOTAL	1,534·2	838·6	925·5	365·0
White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Dhutis, saris and scarves	104·3	43·1	45·5	15·4
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307·9	258·0	219·7	135·2
Longcloth and shirtings	115·3	123·0	104·1	71·9
Nainsooks	204·7	76·6	53·1	25·9
Drills and jeans	5·7	5·7	6·6	3·4
Checks, spots and stripes	16·1	12·7	12·0	3·7
Twills	8·3	17·7	16·8	7·7
Other sorts	31·0	17·2	15·3	8·0
TOTAL	793·3	554·0	473·6	271·6
Coloured, printed or dyed.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Dhutis, saris and scarves	115·2	36·3	33·0	10·1
Cambrics, etc.	113·6	49·7	43·5	20·5
Shirtings	152·6	95·0	105·6	54·7
Prints and chintz	209·7	75·0	61·3	39·7
Drills and jeans	30·0	57·9	86·6	33·3
Checks, spots and stripes	19·7	22·4	26·2	12·5
Twills	31·4	47·9	36·6	16·0
Other sorts	159·6	122·7	90·7	55·9
TOTAL	831·3	506·9	483·5	245·7

Under greys all the items showed very considerable decreases, that in the case of dhutis amounting to 330 million yards and in the case of longcloth and shirtings to 174 million yards. In jaconets also the decline was from 53 million yards in 1929-30 to 19 million yards in 1930-31. Under white goods, similarly, there were considerable reductions. Imports of jaconets decreased from nearly 220 million yards in 1929-30 to 135 million yards in the year under review, a decline of 85 million yards. Imports under dhutis, longcloth and nainsook declined from 45, 104 and 53 million yards in 1929-30 to 15, 72 and 26 million yards respectively in 1930-31. Declines were noticeable in the other categories also. In coloured goods there were reductions under each of the heads, the most noticeable being under shirtings, drills and jeans, prints

Cotton Piecegoods.

and chintz and other sorts which declined from 106, 87, 61 and 91 million yards in 1929-30 to 55, 33, 34 and 56 million yards respectively.

The percentage shares, in 1913-14 and in the past five years, of the United Kingdom and Japan, the two principal competitors in the Indian piecegoods import trade, in each of the three important classes of piecegoods are set forth below :—

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of cotton piecegoods.

	1913-14		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	United Kingdom	Japan										
Cotton piecegoods—												
Grey :	98.5	.5	78.7	20.7	71.4	24.5	69.4	25.8	56.2	42.5	39.2	59.8
White :	98.5	1.5	96.4	3.5	94.7	1.0	94.8	1.0	92.1	2.9	84.6	10.3
Coloured :	92.6	.2	71.1	10.2	69.8	20.3	66.2	21.7	57.6	31.0	60.0	30.2

As in the previous year, the share of Japan in the imports of grey goods increased, whereas the share of the United Kingdom decreased correspondingly. The share of Japan in grey goods has been increasing rapidly from 1928-29 when it was only about 29 per cent. In 1929-30 it went up to 42½ per cent and in the year under review it was nearly 60 per cent. On the other hand, the share of the United Kingdom had been consistently diminishing in the last five or six years, but particularly so in the last three years. In 1925-26 the share of the United Kingdom under grey goods was 79 per cent. By 1928-29 it had fallen to 69 per cent. In 1929-30 it dropped to 56 per cent, but the fall in 1930-31 was of much greater magnitude than in any of the preceding years, the share in that year being only 39 per cent. As regards white goods also, Japan has been making herself felt very distinctly in the last two years, though as yet her share is not of considerable magnitude. In 1929-30 Japan's share under white goods was 3 per cent. In 1930-31 it was slightly over 10 per cent. On the other hand, the share of the United Kingdom declined from 92 per cent to a little under 85 per cent. In coloured goods, however, Japan had a serious set-back, both in actual quantity and even in percentage share. The share of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, revived slightly in the year under review. In 1929-30 the shares of the United Kingdom and Japan were 58 and 32 per cent respectively. In 1930-31 they were 60 and 30 per cent respectively. The percentage shares of the principal sources in the total imports of piecegoods into India are shown below :—

Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.

	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	97.1	87.6	91.2	88.8	88.5	82.3	82.0	78.2	75.2	65.0	58.8
Japan	.3	8.8	6.8	8.2	8.5	13.9	13.6	16.4	18.4	20.3	36.1
United States	.3	2.1	.5	.5	.5	1.0	.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.0
Netherlands	.8	1.1	.8	.7	.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5
Other countries	1.5	.9	.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.4	3.0	3.9	2.9	2.6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Imports.

The outstanding feature of the table, as was noted in the last year's Review, is the definite and continuous trend in opposite directions of the percentage figures of the United Kingdom and of Japan during the past nine years. Japan increased her share from 29·3 per cent in 1929-30 to 36·1 per cent in 1930-31; the share of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, declined from 65 per cent to 58·8 per cent. Thus, the share of the United Kingdom was reduced from 97 per cent in 1913-14 to nearly three-fifths of it in 1930-31, whereas Japan from a position of no importance whatever increased her share enormously and is now responsible for more than a third of the total quantity of piecegoods imported into India. Nearly 39 per cent of the total quantity of piecegoods imported in 1930-31 was received in Bengal as compared with nearly 45 per cent received in 1929-30. The share of Bombay was 20 per cent and those of Sind and Madras increased from 15 and 6 per cent to 21 and 9 per cent respectively. Similarly, there was an increase in the share of Burma to 11 per cent in the year under review as compared with 7 per cent in the preceding year.

The total quantity of fents imported into India in 1930-31 declined very considerably from nearly 37 million yards to about 7½ million yards. In value

Fents (R16 lakhs). the decline has been from R90 lakhs in 1929-30 to R16 lakhs in 1930-31. The United Kingdom supplied over 2½ million yards and the United States of America a little under 5 million yards.

The quantity of sewing cotton imported was 1,941,000 lbs. valued at R60 lakhs as compared with 2,402,000 lbs. valued at R81 lakhs. As usual, Sewing cotton (R16 lakhs) the United Kingdom supplied the major portion amounting to 1,649,600 lbs. valued at R52½ lakhs.

The total value of the imports of hosiery declined from R1.44 lakhs in 1929-30 to R88 lakhs in 1930-31. The decline was due to smaller imports Hosiery (R88 lakhs) from Japan worth R76½ lakhs in the year under review as compared with R1.23 lakhs in the preceding year. There were decreases in the shares of the other countries also.

The imports of haberdashery and millinery fell from R1.04 lakhs to R73 lakhs, a decrease of R31 lakhs. There was a decrease in consignments from Haberdashery and millinery (R73 lakhs). all the countries. Those from the United Kingdom were valued at R18½ lakhs as compared with R26½ lakhs in the previous year. Similarly, imports from Germany were worth R15½ lakhs as compared with R23½ lakhs in 1929-30. The decline in the case of Japan under this head was about R7 lakhs, from R20 lakhs to R13 lakhs.

Artificial silk (R3.02 lakhs).—The trade under this head decreased both in quantity and value though on account of falling prices the decrease in quantity was much less than that in value. Imports of artificial silk yarn in the year under review amounted to 7·1 million lbs. valued at R81 lakhs as compared with 7·4 million lbs. valued at R99 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 1·4 million lbs. valued at R19½ lakhs in 1929-30 to a little over 1 million lbs. valued at R12 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Italy, on the other hand, increased from 3·5 million lbs. valued at a little under R46 lakhs in 1929-30 to 4·5 million lbs. valued at R50½ lakhs in 1930-31. Of the total quantity imported Italy contributed 63 per cent and the United Kingdom 14 per cent. The share of France went down from

Silk.

883,000 lbs. in 1929-30 to 121,000 lbs. in the year under review. Similarly, the shares of Germany and Switzerland fell from 363,000 lbs. and 406,000 lbs. in 1929-30 to 270,000 lbs. and 80,000 lbs. respectively in 1930-31. The Netherlands, however, sent 763,000 lbs. in the year under review as compared with 430,000 lbs. in the preceding year. The average declared value per lb. of artificial silk yarn in 1930-31 was R1-2-2 as against R1-5-7 in 1929-30. Italian yarn was valued at R1-1-11 per lb., while the average declared value of the British product was R1-3-1 per lb.

As regards piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk the outstanding feature, as in the previous year, was the enormous growth of imports from Japan under this head. The total imports of these piecegoods in the year under review were 51·5 million yards valued at R2,12 lakhs as compared with 56·6 million yards valued at R3,15 lakhs in the preceding year. Thus, there was a decrease of about 5 million yards in the total imports. In spite of this decrease in the total imports, Japan considerably increased her share from 25 million yards valued at R1.40 lakhs in 1929-30 to 38 million yards valued at R1.50 lakhs in 1930-31. As in the previous year, Japan remained the largest single supplier of piecegoods of artificial silk and cotton and her share in the total trade amounted to 74 per cent as compared with 44 per cent in 1929-30. This remarkable increase was at the expense of all other suppliers of this class of piecegoods, mainly of Italy, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. Imports from the United Kingdom went down from 7·2 million yards valued at R41½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 2·4 million yards valued at R12½ lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Italy fell from 11·5 million yards valued at R51 lakhs in the preceding year to 5·6 million yards valued at R19½ lakhs in the year under review. Imports from Switzerland also went down from 6·8 million yards valued at R13½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 3·2 million yards valued at R15½ lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Austria, Germany and Belgium fell from 1·7 million yards, 0·8 million yards and 0·6 million yards in 1929-30 to 0·6 million yards, 0·3 million yards and 0·2 million yards respectively in 1930-31.

Silk, raw and manufactured (R2,99 lakhs).—The imports of raw silk declined from 2·2 million lbs. valued at R1,23 lakhs in 1929-30 to 1·94 million lbs. valued at R86 lakhs in 1930-31. The predominant supplier of raw silk was, as usual, China, including Hongkong, which supplied 1·92 million lbs., that is almost the whole of the imports into India. Imports from Japan fell from 38,000 lbs. to 17,000 lbs. The imports of silk yarns, noils and warps increased from nearly 2 million lbs. to 1·4 million lbs., the decline in value being from R72 lakhs to R52 lakhs. Italy was the largest supplier, but China came a close second. Imports from Italy, however, showed a decline from 731,000 lbs. valued at R30 lakhs in 1929-30 to 432,000 lbs. valued at R16 lakhs in 1930-31, whereas China's share increased from 230,000 lbs. valued at R5 lakhs in 1929-30 to 396,000 lbs. valued at R13 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Japan declined from 475,000 lbs. to 238,000 lbs. and those from Switzerland from 179,000 lbs. to 129,000 lbs.

Imports of silk piecegoods decreased from 22·9 million yards valued at R2,23 lakhs in 1929-30 to 16·7 million yards valued at R1,27 lakhs in 1930-31. As usual, the bulk of the supplies came from China and Japan, which together sent 16 million yards out of the total of 16·7 million yards. China's share was almost the same as in the preceding year, being 8·3 million yards as compared with 8·4 million yards in 1929-30. Japan's share, however, declined

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considerably from 13 million yards in 1929-30 to 7·8 million yards in 1930-31, the decline in value being much greater owing to the fall in prices.

The imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials showed a considerable increase in the year under review amounting to 4·6 million yards as compared with a little under 3 million yards in the preceding year. In value, however, there was a decline from R34½ lakhs in 1929-30 to R28 lakhs in 1930-31. The increase in quantity imported was entirely due to larger shipments from Japan which amounted to nearly 4 million yards as compared with 2 million yards in the preceding year. The value of these consignments, which were nearly double those of the previous year, was only R18½ lakhs as compared with R19½ lakhs in the preceding year. Japan, therefore, was evidently exporting cheaper varieties of this class of piecegoods. Imports from the United Kingdom and Germany declined from 233,000 and 359,000 yards in 1929-30 to 192,000 and 149,000 yards respectively in 1930-31.

Wool, raw and manufactured (R2,31 lakhs).—There was a decrease of nearly R2 crores in the value of imports under this head as compared with the preceding year. The decrease was spread over both raw wool and woollen manufactures. Imports of raw wool declined from 6·7 million lbs. valued at R52 lakhs in 1929-30 to 3·1 million lbs. valued at R18½ lakhs in 1930-31, imports from all the consigning countries declining considerably. The United Kingdom sent 420,000 lbs. valued at a little under R5 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 1·2 million lbs. valued at R16½ lakhs in the previous year. Imports from Persia declined from 2·4 million lbs. valued at R9 lakhs in 1929-30 to 879,000 lbs. valued at R3 lakhs in 1930-31. The share of Australia also declined from 2·4 million lbs. valued at R22 lakhs in the preceding year to 1·6 million lbs. valued at a little under R10 lakhs. It will be seen that the magnitude of the decline in the case of Australia was much smaller than in the case of the other countries. Imports of worsted yarn for weaving increased from 486,000 lbs. valued at R10½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 569,000 lbs. valued at R11 lakhs in 1930-31. There was a slight decline in the imports of knitting wool which amounted to 538,000 lbs. valued at R14 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 598,000 lbs. valued at R19 lakhs in 1929-30.

Imports of woollen piecegoods in 1930-31 declined considerably as compared with the preceding year and were less than 50 per cent of what they

Woollen piecegoods. were in 1928-29. Imports in the year under review amounted to 7·7 million yards, whereas in 1929-30 they amounted to 12·6 million yards and in 1928-29 to 16 million yards. The decline in the value was even greater. In 1928-29 the value of the imports was R2,84 lakhs; in 1929-30 it fell to R2,33 lakhs and in the year under review it reached the very low figure of R1,20 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased from 3·7 million yards valued at R91 lakhs in 1929-30 to 2 million yards valued at R48 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from France also showed a similar decline from nearly 4 million yards valued at R60 lakhs to 2·1 million yards valued at R24 lakhs. The shares of Germany and Japan went down to 0·5 and 0·6 million yards in the year under review as compared with 1·2 and 0·7 million yards in the preceding year. The decline in the case of Italy was of much smaller magnitude. Italy sent out nearly 2 million yards valued at R25 lakhs as compared with 2·1 million yards valued at R30 lakhs in the preceding year. The average declared

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value per yard of the French supplies was R1-2-7, of those from the United Kingdom R2-5-5 and from Italy R1-4-1.

There was a considerable decline in the number of shawls imported, which amounted to 392,000 pieces valued at R14 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with 658,000 pieces valued at R27 lakhs in 1929-30. Germany, as usual, was the largest single source of supply, but the imports from that country declined from 290,000 to 222,000 shawls.

Imports of carpets and floor rugs went down very considerably from 604,000 lbs. valued at R10 lakhs in 1929-30 to 176,000 lbs. valued R4½ lakhs in 1930-31. The shares of all the countries declined, but the falling-off was particularly heavy in the case of Italy which sent only 12,000 lbs. valued at R11,000 as compared with 356,000 lbs. valued at R3½ lakhs in 1929-30. The share of the United Kingdom also went down from 134,000 lbs. valued at R3½ lakhs to 77,000 lbs. valued at R2½ lakhs in 1930-31. Imports from Persia declined slightly as compared with those from either Italy or the United Kingdom. They amounted to 56,000 lbs. valued at R1 lakh in the year under review as against 62,000 lbs. valued at R1½ lakhs in the preceding year. The declared value per lb. of Italian supplies was R0-14-2, of those of the United Kingdom R3-2-6, and of Persia R2-0-3. Imports under the head "blankets and rugs other than floor rugs" declined from 4·8 million lbs. valued at R51 lakhs in 1929-30 to 3·7 million lbs. valued at R36½ lakhs in 1930-31.

Metals and manufactures thereof (R15,91 lakhs).—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof declined by 359,000 tons or 35 per cent in quantity from 1,028,000 tons in 1929-30 to 669,000 tons in 1930-31 and by R7½ crores or 33 per cent in value from R23½ crores to R16 crores. Iron and steel represented nearly R11 crores of this total as compared with R17 crores in 1929-30 and receded to the fourth place in order of importance among India's imports, the first three being cotton manufactures, machinery and millwork, and sugar. If such items as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments, and motor vehicles are grouped with metals and manufactures thereof under one head the total value would aggregate R46½ crores, while the value of yarn and textile fabrics, which normally form the most important group among India's imports, amounted to R33½ crores in the year under review. In the preceding year the metals group accounted for R63½ crores, while the textile head totalled R72½ crores.

Iron and steel (R10,88 lakhs).—A survey of the iron and steel trade in the year 1930-31 reflects, to a great extent, the economic depression prevalent throughout the world. The world production of both pig iron and steel constituted a record at 97 million tons and 118 million tons in 1929 but declined in 1930 to 78 million tons and 93 million tons respectively, representing a fall of about 20 per cent in the case of pig iron and of 21 per cent in the case of steel. The countries to suffer most were the United States of America, Germany and the United Kingdom, while in France and Belgium the decline was not so marked. In the case of the United Kingdom, the production of pig iron fell by 18 per cent from 7·6 million tons to 6·2 million tons and of steel by 24 per cent from 9·6 million tons to 7·3 million tons.

A feature of the trade during the year was the rapid decline of prices on the Continent, due to the abandonment of any form of control by the Continental Steel Cartel. These price reductions, which were not the result of

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economies in production but of unregulated competition, created a lack of confidence which is prejudicial both to the producer and the consumer. There was, therefore, not only a recession in the production of iron and steel, but the trade also of the chief producing countries, particularly of the United Kingdom, the foremost supplier of iron and steel to India, was disappointing. Imports into British India of iron and steel, including pig and old iron, amounted to 614,000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 973,000 tons in the preceding year. This figure was even lower, by 27 per cent, than that of 1926-27, the year of prolonged coal stoppage in the United Kingdom, and was only equalled during the past decade in 1921-22, when slump conditions prevailed, and further when the Continental countries were not fully equipped to extend their export trade. The following tables show the monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel into British India from the chief sources of supply :—

Pig iron.

(In tons.)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany	Ireland
1930—				
April	768	..	..	.
May	200	..	..	..
June	107	..	..	..
July	141	..	..	.
August	306	..	..	..
September	112	1	..	..
October	95	..	..	.
November	207	..	..	.
December	121	..	..	..
1931—				
January	212	..	..	.
February	125	..	..	.
March	101	..	..	..
Total 1930-31	3,082	1	..	..
Total 1926-29	2,697	..	..	543
1928-29	2,373	23	130	.

Iron and Steel.

Manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron and steel).

(In thousands of Rupees)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1930—			
April	78,05	32,66	6,17
May	66,43	35,30	5,64
June	55,78	24,43	6,51
July	58,63	23,42	6,01
August	50,00	17,64	5,66
September	33,54	19,82	4,63
October	41,52	20,67	6,23
November	34,54	20,23	4,67
December	37,03	19,06	5,32
1931—			
January	36,80	23,12	6,09
February	33,18	17,29	7,77
March	40,71	17,39	7,68
1930-31	5,66,51	2,71,03	75,37
TOTAL	1929-30	10,16,04	4,04,16
	1928-29	13,68,29	4,66,82
			1,06,98

Imports of pig iron, almost entirely from the United Kingdom, amounted to 3,100 tons in 1930-31 and of ferro-alloys, recorded separately this year for the first time in the Indian trade returns, totalled

Pig iron.

1,200 tons. In the preceding year the combined imports were 3,300 tons. The price of pig iron Cleveland No. 3 foundry G. M. B. was £3-7-6 per ton at the beginning of April, 1930, and remained steady at that level till August 7, but declined to £3-3-6 in the following week. At this level it remained firm till the beginning of January, 1931, the quotation thereafter being £2-18-6 to the end of March, 1931.

Imports of manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron and steel) in 1930-31 amounted to 608,000 tons as compared with 968,000 tons in the preceding year, representing a fall of 37 per cent. The value of the imports also fell by 37 per cent from R17.16 lakhs in 1929-30 to R10.85 lakhs in 1930-31. Galvanized sheets which represented 27 per cent of the total

value of manufactured iron and steel imported in 1930-31 as compared with 32 per cent in 1929-30 recorded a decline from 258,000 tons valued at R5.56 lakhs to 147,000 tons valued at R2.89 lakhs. The United Kingdom had at one time enjoyed the

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position of being practically the sole supplier in this line, but lately Belgian competition has begun to be felt. Consignments from the United Kingdom fell sharply from 200,000 tons to 91,000 tons, while those from Belgium declined by only 3,000 tons from 51,000 to 48,000 tons. Imports from the United States of America were small, amounting to 1,900 tons as against 1,600 tons recorded in 1929-30. In tin plates also the United Kingdom suffered a loss in

Tin plates. volume of trade which practically accounted for the whole of the reduction in the total imports. Total

imports of tin plates fell from 31,000 tons valued at R1,00 lakhs to 17,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied 8,000 tons to the value of R25 lakhs as against 22,000 tons valued at R68 lakhs in 1929-30. The remainder came from the United States of America, the receipts from which country amounted to 8,800 tons valued at R29 lakhs as compared with 9,300 tons valued at R31 lakhs in the preceding year. Sheets and plates, not galvanized

Sheets and plates not or tinned, recorded a decrease from 62,000 tons valued at R82 lakhs to 39,000 tons valued at R53 lakhs. Here again the share of the United Kingdom dropped from

15,000 tons valued at R63 lakhs to 26,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs and that of Belgium from 14,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs to 11,000 tons valued at R12 lakhs. To some extent, political troubles in India may be held responsible for this sharp decline of the British proportion in the steel sheet trade, while the increase in local production which has grown up behind the protection of the tariff, was not without its effect. Imports of steel bars, other than cast

Bars and channels. steel, fell from 169,000 tons valued at R1,93 lakhs to 87,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs. All the principal

countries reduced their supplies. Imports from the United Kingdom declined from 32,000 tons to 20,000 tons. Belgium, Luxemburg and Germany together sent 61,000 tons as compared with 130,000 tons in 1929-30. There was also a decrease from 6,000 tons to 5,000 tons in the imports from France. Imports of iron bars and channels also shrank from 4,800 tons valued at R9 lakhs to 4,100 tons valued at R6 lakhs, there being smaller importations from the United Kingdom and Belgium. Imports of rails, chairs and fishplates showed

Rails, chairs and fishplates a heavy reduction from 48,000 tons in 1928-29 to 26,000 tons in 1929-30 and further to 11,000 tons in

1930-31. Arrivals from the United Kingdom declined from 18,000 tons in 1929-30 to 4,000 tons in the year under review, whereas Belgian supplies amounted to 1,800 tons as compared with 5,400 tons in 1929-30. Imports of sleepers and keys of steel or iron for railways similarly fell away from 36,000 tons to 17,000 tons, there being smaller receipts from Belgium and the United Kingdom. Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-

Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work. work showed a decline from 105,000 tons to 87,000 tons, the share of the United Kingdom falling from 51,000 tons to 37,000 tons and that of Belgium

from 30,000 tons to 22,000 tons. Imports from France and Germany, however, advanced from 14,000 and 7,000 tons to 18,000 and 9,000 tons respectively. Cast pipes and fittings showed a decline from 6,000 to 3,000 tons, while wrought

Tubes, pipes and fittings tubes, pipes and fittings increased from 34,000 to 38,000 tons, there being larger importations from Belgium and Poland. Imports of both bolts and nuts and hoops and strips decreased, the former falling from 13,000 tons valued

Other Metals.

at R39 lakhs to 9,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs and the latter from 39,000 tons Bolts and nuts, hoops and strips. valued at R55 lakhs to 33,000 tons valued at R44 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Belgium contributed to the general decline under these two heads.

Among other items, imports of nails, rivets and washers, wire nails and wire rope showed decreases, while wire, other than fencing wire, recorded an increase. Table No. 19 (page 203) shows the details of the imports and the declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel and Table No. 20 (page 209) the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel (including pig and old iron) with the percentage share of each principal country :—

	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thou- sand)	Share per cent.											
1913-14	. 609	59.8	200	19.6	173	17.0	2	1.1	22	2.2	12	1.3	1,018
1920-21	. 498	70.0	15	2.1	69	9.7	2	1.3	113	15.0	15	2.0	712
1921-22	. 280	45.7	60	9.8	160	26.1	9	1.5	84	13.7	20	3.2	613
1922-23	. 359	48.1	90	12.1	229	30.7	7	1.0	38	5.1	23	3.0	746
1923-24	. 420	56.7	61	8.0	217	28.7	5	1.5	18	2.4	26	3.7	736
1924-25	. 439	50.5	88	10.1	273	31.1	16	1.8	17	2.0	36	4.2	869
1925-26	. 489	55.3	69	7.8	229	25.0	45	5.1	23	2.6	29	3.3	881
1926-27	. 406	48.1	79	9.3	257	30.4	33	3.9	29	3.4	41	4.9	845
1927-28	. 685	57.2	70	6.6	316	26.4	48	1.0	16	1.4	51	4.4	1,107
1928-29	. 630	55.5	70	6.0	333	28.5	54	1.6	18	1.5	45	3.9	1,170
1929-30	. 486	49.9	58	6.0	312	32.1	35	3.6	16	1.6	66	6.8	973
1930-31	. 269	43.8	44	7.2	207	33.7	29	4.7	15	2.4	50	8.2	614

It will be observed that with considerably reduced imports of iron and steel into British India, the share of the United Kingdom fell from 50 per cent to nearly 44 per cent, the lowest percentage ever recorded, while the percentage shares of all other countries showed a distinct advance. No doubt the iron and steel trade of the United Kingdom suffered through unrestricted competition, but the disturbed political situation in India, which told against the British manufacturer more than any other, had much to do with the fall in the British proportion in the imports into this country.

Other metals (R5.02 lakhs).—Imports of metals, either than iron and steel, declined from 55,500 tons valued at R6.38 lakhs in 1929-30 to 54,600 tons valued at R5.02 lakhs in 1930-31, the decrease being noticeable in the case of each description of non-ferrous metals with the exception of copper and zinc. Aluminium imports fell from 171,000 cwt. valued at R1.42 lakhs to 128,000 cwt. valued at R1.01 lakhs. Wrought

Aluminium. circles, which form the bulk of these imports, recorded a decline from 158,000 to 119,000 cwt. in quantity and from R1.28 lakhs to R9.2 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity imported in 1930-31 about 45 per cent or 53,000 cwt. were drawn from the United States of America and 19 per cent or 23,000 cwt. from the United Kingdom as compared with 40 and 26

Imports.

per cent in the preceding year. Imports from France and Switzerland also declined from 15,000 and 13,000 cwts. to 9,000 and 6,000 cwts. respectively, while those from Germany advanced slightly from 13,000 to 14,000 cwts. Wrought sheets, imported chiefly from the United States of America and the United Kingdom, further receded from 4,000 to 2,000 cwts. and other manufactures, consisting mainly of wire and utensils, declined in quantity from 8,500 to 6,400 cwts. and in value from R11 lakhs to R7 lakhs. Imports of unwrought aluminium (ingots, etc.) were small, amounting to only 900 cwts. valued at R56,000 in 1930-31.

Imports of brass fell from 432,000 cwts. to 380,000 cwts. in quantity and from R2,23 lakhs to R1,63 lakhs in value. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, which accounted for 81 per cent of the total

Brass.

quantity imported in 1930-31, recorded a decrease

from 363,000 cwts. valued at R1,83 lakhs to 308,000 cwts. valued at R1,29 lakhs. Germany was the principal source of supply, but her consignments fell from 232,000 to 219,000 cwts. in quantity and from R1,14 lakhs to R88 lakhs in value. Imports from the United Kingdom and Japan were also on a reduced scale and amounted to 42,000 and 46,000 cwts. as compared with 82,000 and 48,000 cwts. in 1929-30. Of other manufactures, brass sheets and wire registered a decline over the preceding year, while brass rods and tubes showed small increases in quantity with decreases in value. Imports of unwrought brass were negligible, being valued at R71,000 only.

Copper imports were much better than in 1929-30, but were below those of 1928-29. About 205,000 cwts. of copper, chiefly wrought, valued at R1,04 lakhs, were imported during 1930-31 as compared

Copper.

with 147,000 cwts. valued at R93 lakhs in 1929-30

and 270,000 cwts. valued at R1,42 lakhs in 1928-29. Imports of wrought copper, consisting chiefly of sheets, advanced by 44 per cent from 126,000 cwts. to 181,000 cwts. in quantity and by 14 percent from R82 lakhs to R93 lakhs in value. All the principal countries increased their supplies; Germany from 18,000 to 35,000 cwts., the United Kingdom from 32,000 to 44,000 cwts. and France from 29,000 to 40,000 cwts. The United States of America with a reduced domestic consumption was able to send 31,000 cwts. to India as compared with only 1,500 cwts. in 1929-30 and 3,500 cwts. in 1928-29. In unwrought copper, imports of which fell from 16,000 cwts. to 13,000 cwts., the supplies from the United Kingdom declined from 12,000 to 9,000 cwts., while those from the United States of America advanced from 3,000 to 4,000 cwts.

Imports of lead fell from 11,000 cwts. to 37,000 cwts. in quantity and from R9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to R7 lakhs in value. Sheets for lining tea chests, imported from

Lead.

the United Kingdom and Ceylon, showed a decline from 8,700 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs to 5,200 cwts.

valued at R1 lakh. Wrought sheets and pipes also registered a decrease of R1 lakh to R $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

The growth of demand for tin was checked by diminishing business activities throughout the world and prices remained low. Imports into India,

Tin.

consisting mainly of unwrought tin from the Straits Settlements, fell by 5 per cent in quantity from

58,000 to 55,000 cwts. and by 32 per cent in value from R80 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to R54 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

Machinery.

With the removal of duty from April 1927, imports of unwrought zinc, required chiefly for the galvanizing industry, have progressively increased and in 1930-31 amounted to 170,000 cwts. as compared with 143,000 cwts. in 1929-30 and 37,000 cwts. in

Zinc. 1926-27 when these were liable to duty. Lower prices, however, accounted for a fall of R1 lakhs from R27 lakhs in 1929-30 to R23 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of wrought zinc declined both in quantity and value and amounted to 38,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs as compared with 51,000 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs in 1929-30.

Imports of German silver, including nickel silver, declined from 19,500 cwts. valued at R17 lakhs to 16,300 cwts. valued at R12½ lakhs. To the imports in 1930-31 Italy contributed R4 lakhs, Germany German silver. R3½ lakhs and Austria R2½ lakhs.

Imports of quicksilver also fell from 197,000 lbs. valued R8½ lakhs to 191,000 lbs. valued at R8 lakhs. Arrivals in 1930-31 included 122,000 lbs. Quicksilver. valued at R5 lakhs from Italy and 44,000 lbs. valued at R2 lakhs from the United Kingdom.

Machinery and millwork (R15.13 lakhs).—Imports of machinery and millwork, which are recorded in value only, declined from R19.35 lakhs in 1929-30 to R15.13 lakhs in 1930-31. A part of this decline is attributable to the fall in prices that took place during the year. With the exception of mining, refrigerating and sugar machinery, all other branches of the trade showed decreases in value. The following table analyses the imports of machinery and millwork, according to classes, during the past five years :—

	1926-27 R (lakhs)	1927-28 R (lakhs)	1928-29 R (lakhs)	1929-30 R (lakhs)	1930-31 R (lakhs)
Prime movers	1,98	2,05	3,04	4,12	2,74
Electrical	2,29	2,00	2,37	2,41	2,39
Boilers	63	1,09	1,15	1,09	97
Metal workin., (chiefly machine tools)	37	41	33	36	30
Railways	98	1,51	80	61	74
Oil crusing and refining	33	71	40	43	40
Paper mill	7	9	35	7	7
Refrigerating	12	12	23	20	22
Rice and flour mill	28	23	21	24	22
Saw mill	9	8	7	9	7
Sewing and knitting	85	92	89	85	59
Sugar machinery	6	9	18	9	14
Tea machinery	26	36	40	28	17
Cotton machinery	1,71	1,97	2,16	2,10	1,78
Jute mill machinery	65	94	1,30	1,44	81
Wool machinery	4	2	2	6	1
Textile wares, including parts and accessories	24	27	32	26	25
Printing and lithographing presses	15	18	24	23	14
Bolts for machinery	81	87	83	90	64

It will be observed that the most noticeable decrease was recorded under prime-movers, the imports of which fell from R4.12 lakhs in 1929-30 to R2.74 lakhs in 1930-31. The loss under this head was due largely to smaller importation of railway locomotive engines and oil engines of the industrial type which were valued at R1.30 lakhs and R69 lakhs as compared with R1.97 lakhs and R1.06 lakhs respectively in 1929-30. Imports of textile machinery receded

from R3.82 lakhs to R2.83 lakhs. To this decrease of R99 lakhs jute mill machinery contributed R63

lakhs and cotton mill machinery R32 lakhs, the respective values being R81

Imports.

lakhs and R1,78 lakhs in 1930-31. The United Kingdom had 93 per cent of the total value of textile machinery imported in 1930-31 as compared with 92 per cent in the preceding year, but her supplies dropped from R3,52 lakhs to R2,61½ lakhs. The decrease under electrical machinery was, however, relatively small. The value of electrical machinery imported in 1930-31 totalled R2,39 lakhs, a decrease of only R2 lakhs in comparison with the preceding year. The conversion of factories to electric drive is a movement of the times and many jute mill conversions have been executed recently in Bengal by British firms. It is significant that the total imports of electrical machinery into Bengal showed an advance from R57½ lakhs to R77 lakhs. There were also smaller increases in the case of Sind, Madras and Burma, while imports into Bombay dropped from R87 lakhs to R47 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany supplied electrical machinery to the value of

R1,81½ lakhs and R16¾ lakhs respectively, almost the same as in 1929-30, while imports from the United

States of America advanced from R20 lakhs to R29 lakhs. Coming to the other branches of machinery, there were decreases under boilers from R1,09 lakhs to R96¾ lakhs, under metal working machinery (chiefly machine tools) from R36 lakhs to R30 lakhs, under oil crushing and refining machinery from R12½ lakhs to R40 lakhs, and under tea machinery from R28 lakhs to R17 lakhs, while imports of mining machinery and sugar machinery increased from R61 lakhs and R9 lakhs to R71 lakhs and R13½ lakhs respectively. The number of sewing and knitting machines (imported chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany) decreased from 68,700 to 52,200 and their value from R72 lakhs to R53 lakhs. Imports of typewriters, chiefly from the United States of America, numbered 15,500 in 1930-31 or 200 less than in 1929-30, while their value remained at R22 lakhs, practically the same as in the preceding year.

Imports of beltings of all descriptions declined by R26½ lakhs to R63½ lakhs, there being decreases of R4 lakhs under cotton belting and of R11

Belting for machinery. lakhs each under leather belting and beltings of other materials. The share of the United Kingdom in this particular trade fell from R67½ lakhs or 75 per cent to R46½ lakhs or 73 per cent in 1930-31. The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the total import trade in machinery and millwork :—

Imports of machinery and millwork, including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

	1913-14. (pre-war year)		1927-28		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	R. (Lakhs)	Per cent	R. (Lakhs)	Per cent	R. (Lakhs)	Per cent	R. (Lakhs)	Per cent	R. (Lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	7,41	70	1,75	78.5	1,11.7	70.5	14.49	74.9	11.21	74.4
United States	27	1.72	10.1	2.20	11.3	1.91	9.9	1.76	11.6	
Germany	10	6	1.13	6.7	1.24	4	1.94	9.5	1.24	8.2
Belgium	..	..	29	1.7	19	1.0	19	1.0	17	1.1
Other countries	1.2	1	5	3.0	9.3	1.8	92	4.7	75	1.7
Total	9.41	8.2	100	16.92	100	19.4	100	19.5	100	15.1
										100

Although the United Kingdom retained a predominantly large interest in this trade, her share dropped from 75 per cent to 74 per cent, while that of the United States of America rose from nearly 10 per cent to 11.6 per cent. The share of Germany showed a decrease.

Motor Vehicles.

Motor vehicles (R4,99 lakhs).—As noted in the previous year's Review, there was a set-back in the imports of motor cars into India during the latter half of 1929-30, and this continued during 1930-31. The period was marked by severe economic and financial depression. Customers naturally resorted to careful buying and owners were generally reluctant to replace their cars so long as there was any utility left in them, while not a few have abandoned the use of motor cars altogether owing to expenses involved. All these factors affected the sale of new vehicles.

In India the peak of motor car imports was reached in 1928-29 when no fewer than 19,567 cars to the value of R1,21 lakhs were imported. In the following year imports fell to 17,399 valued at R3,76 Motor cars. lakhs and in 1930-31 the number declined further to 12,601 valued at R2,58 lakhs. There was a substantial decrease in the imports from the United States of America, the number falling from 9,620 valued at R1,95 lakhs in 1929-30 to 5,098 valued at R1,00 lakhs in 1930-31, while the imports from Canada, consisting chiefly of new Ford cars, increased from 2,318 valued at R42 lakhs to 3,250 valued at R54 lakhs. The participation of America in the Indian trade is steadily on the decrease, for the combined imports from the United States of America and Canada represented 66 per cent of the total number of cars imported in 1930-31 as compared with 69 per cent in 1929-30 and 74 per cent in 1928-29. On the other hand, although the number of British cars imported fell from 3,758 valued at R97 lakhs to 2,885 valued at R71 lakhs, their proportion to the total imports advanced from 19 per cent in 1928-29 to 22 per cent in 1929-30 and 23 per cent in 1930-31. The average declared value of cars imported from the United Kingdom in 1930-31 was R2,462, from the United States of America R1,970 and from Canada R1,661 as compared with R2,569 for the British, R2,029 for the American and R1,799 for the Canadian made cars in the preceding year. Italy sent 917 cars and France 261 as against 1,150 and 364 respectively in 1929-30. Arrivals from other countries included 45 cars from Germany, 29 from Belgium, 30 from the Straits Settlements and 50 from Ceylon. The following table shows the imports of motor cars from the principal countries during the past twelve years compared with those for the pre-war year and the war average :—

Number of motor cars imported.

	United Kingdom	United States(a)	Canada	France	Italy	Other Countries	TOTAL
Year 1913-14 (pre-war).	1,669	868	..	111	7	225	2,880
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19).	537	1,681	..	49	28	22	2,317
Year 1919-20	448	9,353	20	3	17	84	9,925
.. 1920-21	2,541	10,120	1,938	192	218	423	15,432
.. 1921-22	790	802	576	158	222	347	2,895
.. 1922-23	449	1,386	1,816	61	131	450	4,323
.. 1923-24	1,005	2,865	3,290	153	370	301	7,984
.. 1924-25	1,682	3,106	2,956	215	235	186	9,380
.. 1925-26	2,399	4,143	4,775	367	860	213	12,757
.. 1926-27	2,546	4,930	4,476	607	1,416	122	13,197
.. 1927-28	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122
.. 1928-29	3,645	10,145	4,366	277	967	167	19,567
.. 1929-30	3,758	9,620	2,318	364	1,150	189	17,399
.. 1930-31	2,885	5,098	3,250	261	917	190	12,601

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States of America during the years previous to 1920-21 is Canada.

Imports.

Of the total number of cars imported during the year under review 5,208 cars (8,728) were received in Bombay, 3,091 (3,247) in Bengal, 1,462 (1,633) in Sind, 1,781 (2,655) in Madras and 1,059 (1,136) in Burma, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being given in brackets.

The number of motor cycles imported declined by 23 per cent from 1,956 in 1929-30 to 1,501 in 1930-31 and the value by 26 per cent from R11 lakhs to R8 lakhs. Here the British trade claims predominance, although it is of small importance. The

Motor cycles.

United Kingdom supplied 1,395 or 93 per cent of the total as compared with 1,842 or 94 per cent in 1929-30. Imports from the United States of America rose from 35 to 53, while the remainder came chiefly from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Germany.

The imports of motor omnibuses, vans, lorries in 1930-31 numbered 8,913 valued at R1,42 lakhs as compared with 15,306 valued at R2,42 lakhs in the preceding year. Of these, about 67 per cent or

Motor lorries, buses, etc.

5,930 represented chassis with a total value of R1.04 lakhs as against 68 per cent or 10,341 valued at R1.80 lakhs in 1929-30. The bulk of the imports came, as usual, from the United States of America and Canada which together supplied 96 per cent of the total number as compared with 97 per cent in 1929-30. The remainder came chiefly from the United Kingdom. Imports from the United States of America fell from 12,017 valued at R1.76 lakhs to 6,197 valued at R89 lakhs and those from Canada from 2,799 valued at R46 lakhs to 2,397 valued at R36 lakhs. The United Kingdom enjoys a limited market, as her products, being of a superior type, are not quite suitable for road conditions in India, except in cities. The supplies from the United Kingdom, consisting largely of chassis, fell from 398 valued at R18 lakhs to 258 valued at R15 lakhs in 1930-31. The average value of chassis imported from the United Kingdom was as high as R5.077 as compared with R1.693 for the American and R1.496 for the Canadian make. The corresponding figures in the preceding year were R4.291 for the British, R1.658 for the American and R1.610 for the Canadian chassis. The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India up to the end of March, 1931:—

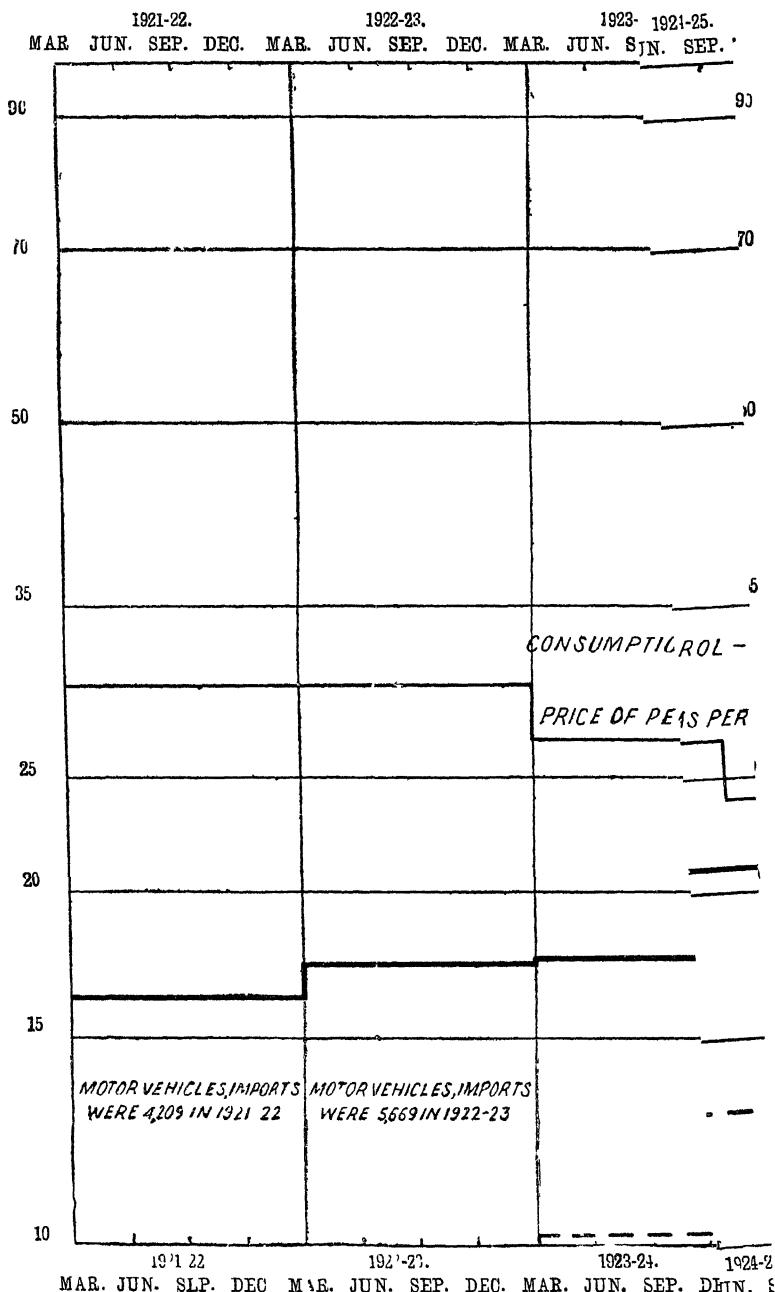
Number of motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March 1931.*

Provinces	Number	Motor cycles, including scooters and auto-motors		Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, etc.)	Total
		Motor cars, including trucks	Number		
Presidencies including Calcutta	33,220	4,519	4,128	42,147	
Bombay City	5,330	499	875	5,708	
Loyal Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind)	9,027	772	71	9,768	
Madras City	12,831	8,013	1,902	17,744	
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City)	7,752	1,7	7,422	17,237	
United Provinces	12,115	2,120	5,335	17,493	
Punjab	11,465	4,216	7,174	23,356	
Burma	11,450	1,312	7,115	10,890	
Bihar and Orissa	1,005	1,22	2,287	12,454	
Central Provinces	5,210	1,061	2,524	8,795	
Sind	1,024	1,081	157	5,22	
Delhi	3,706	1,14	1,172	8,602	
North-West Frontier Province	3,060	1,354	2,050	6,471	
Ajmer-Merwara	351	72	2,051	853	
Assam	2,169	306	1,179	4,154	
Total	135,551	24,964	14,665	205,165	

* These do not represent the actual number of motor vehicles in use in India.

+ Relate to the year ended 31st December 1930.

Chart (on logarithmic scale) of imports of



Rubber Manufactures.

The chart on the opposite page illustrates the imports of motor vehicles together with the course of prices and the estimated consumption of petrol each year from 1921-22. The growth of motor transport has recently been arrested to some extent. It is hoped that when world-trade conditions improve, the motor trade in India will expand rapidly, for transportation outside the cities and towns is still very old-fashioned and the development of the country will gradually demand replacement by modern methods.

As stated above, the imports of motor vehicles were considerably curtailed during 1930-31 and with a restricted sale and use of automobiles, a reduced consumption of rubber goods was bound to follow.

Rubber manufactures. The value of India's imports of rubber manufactures in 1930-31 amounted to R2.57 lakhs, a decrease of 22 per cent from R3.30 lakhs recorded in 1929-30. A part of this decline in value is attributable to the lower price of crude rubber, which forced down the prices of the finished product. As will be seen from the following table, the decrease was shared by each description of rubber manufactures with the exception of pneumatic motor cycle tubes, a comparatively small item in the rubber trade :—

[In thousands.]

Imports of rubber manufactures.

	1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	Number	R	Number	R	Number	R
Pneumatic motor covers	160	1,62,64	17	2,25,57	370	1,67,95
Cycle covers . . .	16	1,6	16	1,30	9	1,02
Pneumatic cycle covers . . .	756	15,78	1,214	29,00	1,000	15,12
Motor tubes . . .	461	38,61	451	34,74	366	25,40
Cycle tubes . . .	22	55	14	35	16	40
Pneumatic cycle tubes . . .	1,116	12,98	1,407	10,76	1,307	11,95
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles . . .	8	10,05	6	7,65	4	4,64

The number of imported motor covers, which form the bulk of this trade, declined by 24 per cent from 487,000 in 1929-30 to 370,000 in 1930-31 and their value by 26 per cent from R2.26 lakhs to R1.68 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom and Canada fell from 132,000 and 117,000 to 81,000 and 55,000 respectively, while those from the United States of America advanced from 113,000 to 141,000. Germany lost some of the ground gained in 1929-30 and sent 31,000 covers in 1930-31 as compared with 36,000 in the preceding year and 19,000 in 1928-29. Italy and France also reduced their supplies from 49,000 and 34,000 to 28,000 and 20,000 respectively. In pneumatic motor cycle covers the share of the United Kingdom dropped from 11,000 (69 per cent) out of a total of 16,000 to 3,000 (33 per cent) out of a total of 9,000 in 1930-31, while the consignments from Canada rose from 800 to 1,200, the remainder coming chiefly from France, Germany and the Netherlands. Imports of pneumatic cycle covers declined from 1,214,000 to 1,090,000 and concurrently the shares of the United Kingdom, France and Germany, the three principal sources of supply, dropped from 844,000, 203,000 and 120,000

Imports.

to 630,000, 183,000 and 102,000 respectively. Imports of solid tyres, which are fast being replaced by large-sized pneumatic tyres, further declined from 6,000 to 4,500, of which the United Kingdom supplied 2,300 or 51 per cent, the United States of America 1,600 or 35 per cent and Germany 500 or 12 per cent. In pneumatic motor tubes the share of the United Kingdom fell from 181,000 (40 per cent) out of a total of 451,000 to 107,000 (29 per cent) out of a total of 366,000. There were also smaller consignments from Canada numbering 53,000 as compared with 98,000 in 1929-30, while the United States of America and France increased their supplies from 68,000 and 56,000 to 108,000 and 57,000 respectively. In pneumatic cycle tubes the United Kingdom experienced a set-back, owing to competition from France and Germany, her contribution to the total imports being 537,000 or 41 per cent as compared with 776,000 or 54 per cent in 1929-30.

Hardware (R3,60 lakhs).—This head includes a number of varied items, such as implements and tools, metal lamps, enamelled ironware, builders' and domestic hardware which are chiefly recorded in value. In each of the two years 1928-29 and 1929-30 the value of the trade had been over R5 crores, but in 1930-31, owing partly to lower prices and partly to reduced demand, the value declined to R3,60 lakhs, which, however, was higher than the pre-war annual average of R3,17 lakhs. The following table compares the values of the different items entering into this group during the last five years :—

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements	17	19	14	14	9
Other implements and tools (except machine tools).	79	77	77	71	49
Builders' hardware	34	34	35	40	33
Domestic hardware	10	12	13	13	10
Enamelled ironware	40	37	12	32	24
Metal lamps	84	81	82	78	52
Metal lamps parts	7	10	9	10	5
Stoves	9	10	9	10	6
Safes, etc.	—	3	2	2	1
Gas mantles	—	8	7	8	6
Other sorts	218	233	233	229	1,65

It will be seen that there has been a decrease under each of the heads enumerated above. The value of agricultural implements, imported chiefly for use in Indian tea gardens, declined from R14 lakhs to R9 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R7½ lakhs. The imports of other implements and tools also shrank from R71 lakhs to R49 lakhs, there being smaller supplies to the value of R20½ lakhs and R11 lakhs from the United Kingdom and the United States of America as compared with R38 lakhs and R15 lakhs respectively in 1929-30. Imports from Germany fell from R13 lakhs to R9½ lakhs. The number of metal lamps imported declined from 5,956,000 valued at R78 lakhs to 3,917,000 valued at R51½ lakhs, of which Germany supplied

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2,864,000 valued at R37 lakhs and the United States of America 847,000 valued at R10 lakhs. The remainder came chiefly from Austria and the United Kingdom. Parts of metal lamps, imported mainly from Germany, recorded a decrease from R10 lakhs to R5 lakhs. Imports of enamelled ironware were valued at R23 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs as compared with R31 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1929-30 and R42 lakhs in 1928-29. The increasing use of locally manufactured cheap aluminium hollow-ware in preference to enamelled ironware chiefly accounts for this steady decline. Imports from Japan fell from R17 lakhs to R13 lakhs and those from Germany from R3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to R2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, while the British supplies were valued at R1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, almost the same as in 1929-30. Domestic hardware (other than enamelled ironware), which is imported mainly from Germany and the United Kingdom, showed a decline from R13 lakhs to R10 lakhs. In builders' hardware there was a decrease of R7 lakhs from R40 lakhs to R33 lakhs, the imports being mainly drawn from Germany (41 per cent), the United Kingdom (37 per cent) and Sweden (16 per cent). Other articles included in this group, such as gas mantles, stoves, safes and strong boxes, which are comparatively unimportant, also showed decreases. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the trade :—

Imports of hardware.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . . .	57	38	36	39	36	35	36
Germany . . .	18	27	31	31	22	33	30
United States . . .	10	10	14	12	12	12	12
Japan . . .	1	7	6	5	5	5	6
Other countries . . .	14	12	13	13	15	15	16
Total . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The increasing participation of Germany in this trade received a set-back during the year under review, while the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan showed small increases. The share of the United States of America remained at the level of the preceding three years.

The value of cutlery imported amounted to R26 lakhs as against R41 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1929-30 and R36 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1928-29. The share of Germany declined by R11 lakhs to R16 lakhs and of the United Kingdom by R3 lakhs to R8 lakhs.

Cutlery (R26 lakhs). Electro-plated ware, indented chiefly from the United Kingdom, showed a further decline from R7 lakhs in 1929-30 to R4 lakhs during the year under review.

Electro-plated ware (R4 lakhs). Sugar (R10,96 lakhs).—The sugar industry had another bad year and the position was so critical that an international conference of producers from the chief producing countries was held in Brussels in December 1930 to devise some remedy to combat the depression. A Committee of the League of Nations had also reviewed the sugar position in 1929. These frequent investigations by international agencies show the chronic depressed condition of the world

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sugar industry. The main cause for this depression is, as in the case of many primary products, the excess of supply as compared with effective demand. The excess in production was due to the peculiar circumstances of the immediate post-war period when on account of the shortage of beet sugar during the War large areas of new land were brought under cane, especially in Cuba. When the production of beet sugar started again this additional supply of cane sugar exerted a steadily depressing effect on the market. Another factor which also led to over-production was the introduction of new methods in the breeding of sugarcane especially the growing of the P. O. J. 2878 variety in Java which has greatly increased the yield of sugar there. Further, the protectionist policies of the various countries devised to encourage the production of home-grown sugar aggravated the situation. All these factors exerted a depressing influence on the sugar market in the last few years. It has been estimated* that the production of beet sugar increased from 9·2 million metric tons (raw value) in 1927-28 to 11·7 million metric tons in 1930-31, an increase of 2·5 million metric tons. In the same period the cane sugar production went up from 17·5 million metric tons (raw value) to 19·1 million metric tons in 1929-30 and 18 million metric tons in 1930-31. Thus the total production of sugar in the world increased from 26·7 million metric tons in 1927-28 to 29·7 million metric tons in 1930-31, an increase of 3 million metric tons. For the same period, however, consumption did not increase to the same extent in spite of the great fall in prices. It has been estimated* that the consumption for 1927-28 was 26·4 million metric tons in terms of raw sugar. In 1929-30, the latest year for which figures are available, the consumption has been estimated at 27 million metric tons, an increase of only 0·6 million metric tons as compared with an increase in production of 3 million metric tons. As a result of this disparity, the stocks of sugar were mounting up considerably. In 1927-28 the stocks were estimated at 3·2 million metric tons. In 1929-30 they had gone up to 5·1 million metric tons. This dead-weight of stocks and the steadily increasing production have been responsible for the depression in the sugar market in the last few years. In order to remedy this situation the international conference which met in December 1930 formulated a scheme which fixes the export quotas for the chief sugar-exporting countries. The provisional terms of agreement also provide for the disposal of the stocks in hand on 1st September 1930 at a certain rate per annum. This scheme had, however, little tangible effect on sugar prices in 1930-31.

The heavy production of the year, as given above, depressed the prices of sugar almost throughout the year. In India the problem was aggravated by the slump in silver prices which by disturbing the normal trade relations between Java and China, the most important of the outlets for Java sugar outside India, helped to throw the bulk of the Java sugar on the Indian markets. This drove prices to unremunerative levels, so that the sugar producer in India was very adversely affected. Even the increase in the revenue duty of Rs 1·8 per cwt. under the Finance Act of 1930 did not materially raise the sugar prices in India. In May 1930, therefore, the Government of India, acting on the representation of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and some of the provincial Governments, directed the Tariff Board to hold an enquiry

* The estimates are those by Gustav Mikus h as given in the Report of the Indian Tariff Board on the Sugar Industry.

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into the question whether protection was required for the sugar industry in India. The report of the Tariff Board, issued towards the end of the year under review, recommended the grant of protection to the local industry for a period of fifteen years. The protective duty recommended was to be at the rate of R7-4 per cwt. for the first seven years and R6-4 for the remaining period. The Board further proposed that power should be taken to impose an additional duty of 8 annas per cwt. in the event of a break-down in the international agreement for the stabilisation of prices. The Tariff Board's recommendations for the protection of the sugar industry were under consideration when the year closed, but in raising the revenue duty on sugar of 23 D.S. and above to R7-4 and that on sugar between 8 and 22 D.S. to R6-12 per cwt. in the Budget of 1931-32 the Government of India took into account the fact that these rates corresponded to those recommended by the Tariff Board for protective purposes.

The unhealthy condition which continued to influence the world sugar industry during 1930-31 was abundantly reflected in the course of sugar prices in India, the general trend for the year being only a continuation of the same tendency as had been at work in the preceding year. Almost throughout the year prices of sugar, both in the Calcutta and Bombay markets, were consistently on the decline. The quotation on the 4th April 1930 for Java 25 D. S. in Calcutta was R9-1-9 per maund. After a nominal drop of 9 p. in the course of the next week the quotation moved upward to R9-3-6 on the 18th and after staying at this level till the 25th it dropped to R8-14-3 by the 23rd of May. This downward movement was initiated by reports regarding a dissolution of the Single Selling Agency in Cuba. Subsequently there was a considerable degree of steadiness which forced prices up to R9-1-6 by the 6th of June. In the next week the quotation slipped back to R8-11-6 but the market remained uncertain till the end of the month on account of the varying reactions produced by the reported scarcity of stocks in the local market and the expectation of imminent selling pressure in Java, to which was added an uncertain feeling produced by the bearish report about the beet crops of Europe. From the beginning of July the decline became more consistent when the Java Trust was reported to have lowered its limits for the new crop. After touching R8-10-3 by the 18th of July prices recovered to some extent, but the arrival of fresh supplies caused a bearish sentiment in the market to reassert itself. By the middle of August the downward trend in sugar prices commenced again. On the 5th of September prices dropped to R8-10-9 from R8-15-3 on the 15th of August. There was some recovery owing to seasonal factors, but subsequently prices again slumped to R8-11-6 on the 10th October and then with slight oscillations prices gradually dropped to R8 on the 28th of November. During December, as a result of the reports regarding the Brussels conference, the market gradually revived, prices rising from R8-3 on the 5th to R8-5 on the 19th. In January 1931 the course of prices was erratic owing to apprehensions created by the reported arrivals of Russian sugar and also owing to the uncertainty of the results of the international negotiations. From the end of the month, however, the quotation moved upward from R8-5-6 on the 30th of January to R9 on the 27th of February. This was in consequence of speculative purchases encouraged by anticipations of a rise in the customs duty from March. Subsequently when the actual increase in the

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customs duty was found to have been short of the trade expectations the heavy stocks accumulated in anticipation of the tariff increase tended to depress the market to some extent and the prices experienced a slight set-back to R8-12 on the 6th of March ; but the encouraging reports regarding the international negotiations created a steadier feeling in the market and raised the price to R8-15 on the 27th of March.

In the Bombay market the quotation for Java white, granulated T. M. O. quality stood at R13 per cwt. on the 4th April 1930. Prices remained nearly at this level with slight oscillations of an anna or two on either side till the beginning of June. In that month, however, prices showed a rising tendency and by the first week of July the quotation had risen to R13-9. The succeeding weeks of July witnessed a relapse which carried prices down to R12-8 on the 25th. August started with an upward spurt to R12-13 recorded on the 1st. For the next three weeks the quotation was roundabout R12-12 and in the last week of the month prices again went up to R13-0-6 and remained almost at that level till the third week of September. In the last week of September, however, prices again declined, the quotation on the 26th being R12-10. From that date till the end of November prices were almost continually on the decline, the quotation on the 28th November being R11-11. In the first two weeks of December prices went up slightly and throughout the month they were on a comparatively higher level than in November. On January 2, 1931, the quotation was R12. After a slight relapse in the following week the quotation went on continually increasing till the end of February when the price recorded was R12-14. This was due to the anticipations of a higher duty in the Budget. March saw a relapse, as the Budget provision did not come up to the expectations of the market. The year closed with the quotation of R12-9-6 on the 27th March.

Imports of sugar of all sorts, excluding molasses, decreased from 940,000 tons in 1929-30 to 901,000 tons in 1930-31, the decline in value being from R15,51 lakhs to R10,54 lakhs. The decline in the imports of sugar was due, to some extent, to the falling-off of beet sugar imports from 131,000 tons to 78,000 tons. Imports of sugar 16 D. S. and above increased from 807,000 tons to 815,000 tons. The main increase was in the imports from Java which rose from 779,000 tons to 802,000 tons in the year under review. Imports from the United Kingdom of sugar 16 D. S. and above went down very considerably from 14,000 tons to a little over 1,250 tons. Imports from Ceylon increased by over 2,000 tons. Imports from China, including Hongkong, increased to 5,000 tons from 2,800 tons in the preceding year.

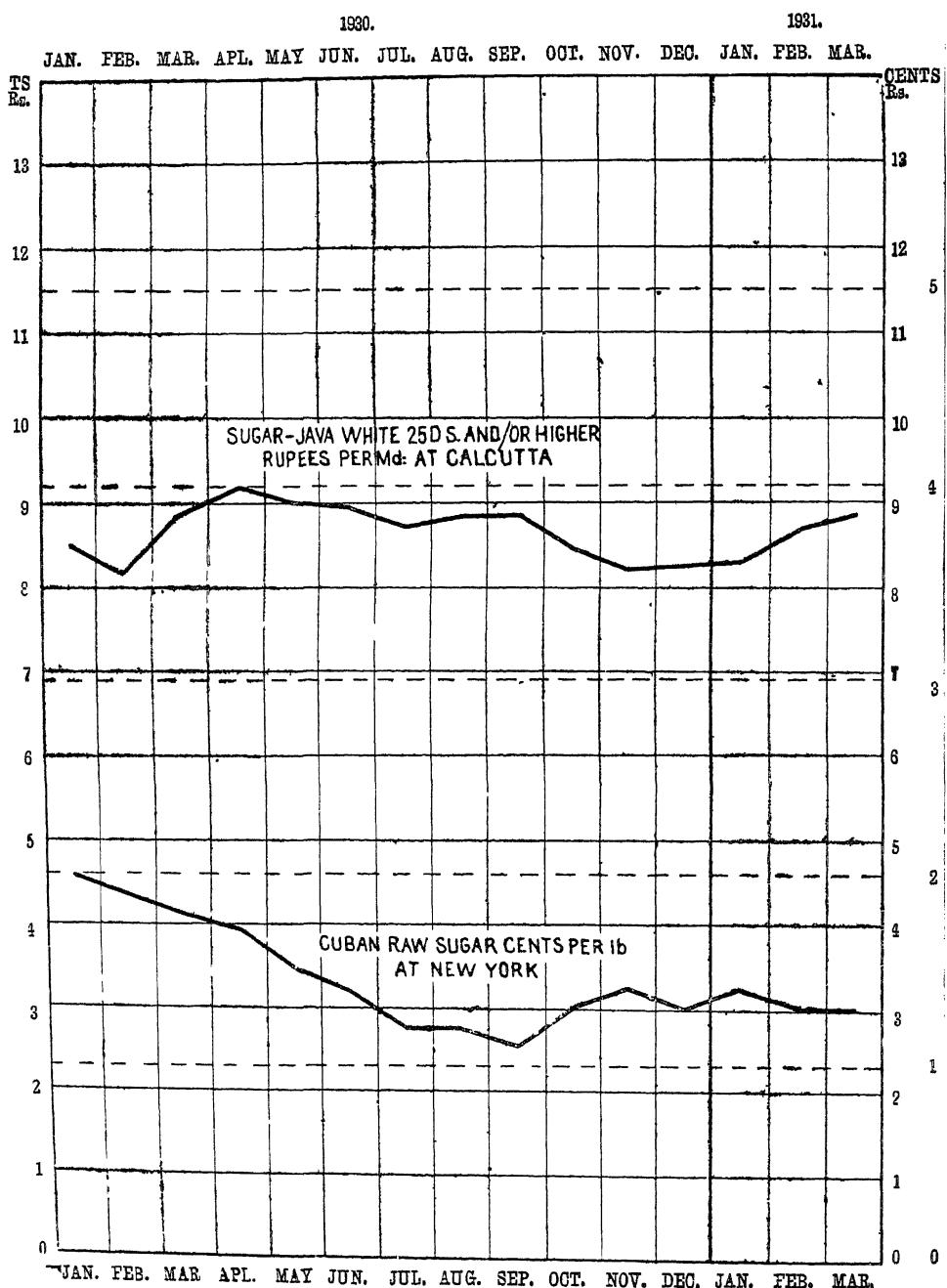
Imports of Java sugar into the different maritime provinces during 1930-31 were as follows :—

Bengal	324,00 tons	(353,200 tons)	or 40 per cent.
Bombay	177,000 "	(151,300 ")	" 22 "
Sind	184,300 "	(156,600 ")	" 23 "
Madras	77,400 "	(78,200 ")	" 10 "
Burma	38,600 "	(40,800 ")	" 5 "

Previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

The total amount of beet sugar imported during the year was 78,000 tons as compared with 131,000 tons in the preceding year. Imports from most of the countries declined. An interesting feature of the year, however, was the arrival of 12,600 tons from Russia which had no share in this trade during

Chart showing the average monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and of sugar Java white 25 D. S. and/or higher at Calcutta from January 1930 to March 1931.



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the two preceding years. The United Kingdom sent only 7,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 45,000 tons in the preceding year. The share of Hungary went down from 35,000 tons to a little under 11,000 tons and Germany sent 11,500 tons as compared with 13,700 tons in the preceding year. There were no imports from France and Austria. Imports from the Netherlands declined from 2,200 tons to 600 tons and those from Czechoslovakia and Serb-Croat Slovene State from 9,000 and 5,000 tons in 1929-30 to 500 and 50 tons respectively in the year under review. The bulk of the imports of beet sugar during the year was received in Sind and Bombay. The following table gives the imports of sugar from the principal sources for a series of years :—

Imports of sugar, all kinds (excluding molasses).

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom . . .	900	6,300	9,200	400	4,800	59,300	2,400
Ceylon	100	1,300	2,100	2,800	4,000	3,600	5,700
Java	583,000	656,900	611,700	602,200	850,800	781,100	804,700
Mauritius	139,600	19,100	100	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements . .	2,900	2,200	1,100	1,200	900	600	500
China and Hongkong . .	1,500	2,200	3,100	3,100	2,100	6,100	5,100
Egypt	100	300	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	100	..	..	100	300	500	..
Germany	700	1,500	49,200	1,600	300	15,200	11,700
Austria	2,000	9,800	800	..	1,400	..	..
Hungary	74,000	19,100	26,000	2,300	2,100	36,500	18,500
Netherlands . . . .	..	800	8,700	700	1,600	2,500	100
Belgium . . . .	..	6,800	18,800	400	300	1,800	300
France . . . .	..	100	200	..	800	11,900	..
Czechoslovakia . . . .	..	10,300	28,800	1,100	400	9,700	600
Italy . . . .	..	1,200	3,700	200	..	..	..
United States	2,100	15,500	500	200	200	200	200
Other countries . . .	100	400	49,900	18,900	200	9,200	44,600
TOTAL AMOUNTS	803,000	732,000	826,900	725,800	868,800	939,600	901,200
Value R (lakhs) . . .	14.29	15.20	18.36	14.50	15.36	15.51	10.54

In the chart on the opposite page the prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and the course of prices in Calcutta of sugar, all-cane, equal in colour to 25 D. S. and above are compared. At the beginning of April 1930 Cuban raw sugar was quoted at 1.84 cents per lb. By the end of May the quotation declined to 1.37 cents, and, although later prices behaved most erratically, the downward trend was maintained till 1.04 cents as touched at the beginning of October. During the subsequent months of the year the position improved, prices fluctuating mostly between 1.22 and 1.10 cents. The quotation at the end of the year was 1.35 cents.

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The imports of molasses, almost wholly from Java, increased from 72,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs in 1929-30 to 102,000 tons valued at R42½ lakhs in 1930-31.

Re-exports of sugar from India decreased from 7,300 tons valued at R17 lakhs in 1929-30 to 3,400 tons valued at R6½ lakhs in 1930-31. The share of Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba) was 1,000 tons as compared with 2,600 tons in the preceding year. The shares of most of the other countries fell considerably, except in the case of Persia which increased her takings to 600 tons as compared with 300 tons in the preceding year.

The total area under sugarcane in India was 2,778,000 acres in 1930-31. The total production of raw sugar, *gur*, was 3,177,000 tons as compared with 2,752,000 tons in 1929-30. The production of sugar by modern factories and refineries in the season 1929-30 amounted to 111,000 tons as compared with 99,000 tons in 1928-29 and 120,000 tons in 1927-28. Exports of Indian sugar during the year under review decreased from 1,300 tons to 1,000 tons, which included 500 tons of unrefined sugar. There was also a falling-off in the exports of molasses (including palmyra and cane jaggery) from 1,100 tons in 1929-30 to 500 tons in 1930-31 of which 400 tons (or 85 per cent) were despatched from Madras. Shipments to Ceylon amounted to 400 tons.

Mineral oils (R10,48 lakhs).—The world's output of crude oil in 1930 was slightly larger than in the previous year. The United States of America avoided overproduction by following a policy of restriction, while outside the United States there was little restriction of output. Imports of all kinds of mineral oils into India in 1930-31 were slightly less than in the preceding year and amounted to 242½ million gallons valued at R10,48 lakhs as compared with 252½ million gallons valued at R11,04 lakhs in 1929-30. This represented a decline of only 4 per cent in quantity and of 5 per cent in value. Actually there was a fall in the imports of all oils except petrol which registered an increase. Of the total quantity of mineral oils imported in 1930-31, kerosene oil represented 41 per cent, fuel oils 44 per cent and lubricating oils 11 per cent as compared with 42, 43 and 11 per cent respectively in 1929-30. The following table shows the imports of each variety of mineral oil by sea from abroad into British India :—

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
		Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel .	.	7,766	90,582	100,728	103,693	110,203
Kerosene—						
Inland :	..	32,970	78,837	90,234	99,772	101,756
Marine :	..	15,874	5,663	4,172	4,888	4,701
Total Kerosene	..	48,850	84,050	94,406	104,660	106,457
Lubricating oils .	..	14,953	24,721	26,293	27,323	26,700
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	..	37	4	133	168	4,655
Paints, solvents and cements.	..	1	1	4	23	27
Other liquids .	..	3,100	4,200	4,869	6,036	4,726
Total Mineral Oils .	..	93,023	183,757	232,438	241,905	232,768
						242,489

Mineral Oils.

Imports of kerosene oil declined in quantity from the record figure of 106½ million gallons in 1929-30 to 99 million gallons in 1930-31 and from R5,89

Kerosene oil. lakhs to R5,34 lakhs, thus showing a lower average value of 8^{as}. 8^p. per gallon as compared with 8^{as}.

10^p. in 1929-30. It should be noted that from March, 1930, the customs duty on foreign kerosene was reduced from 2^{as}. 6^p. to 2^{as}. 3^p. per Imperial gallon, which has, with effect from March, 1931, been again raised to 3^{as}. per gallon. Coastwise imports from Burma to India proper amounted to 110 million gallons as compared with 122 million gallons in 1929-30. Of the foreign supplies, the United States of America reduced her contribution from 23 to 21 million gallons, and Persia from 29 to 18 million gallons. Imports from Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes Islands, including consignments from the Straits Settlements, also decreased from 17 to 12 million gallons. On the other hand,

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL.			
United States of America.	42,311	23,376	21,290
Russia, Georgia and Azerbaijan . . .	1,079	36,545	47,014
Persia . . .	2,803	20,302	18,214
Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes . . .	20,615	5,576	11,939
Straits Settlements . . .	2,240	11,267	436
Other countries . . .	2	1	..
TOTAL . . .	<u>69,550</u>	<u>106,457</u>	<u>98,893</u>

larger supplies were available from Russia which considerably increased her production during the year in accordance with Government plans. Imports from Russia, including Georgia and Azerbaijan, totalled 47 million gallons as compared with 37 million gallons in 1929-30. The details are shown in the margin.

Imports of fuel oils showed a decline in quantity from 110 million gallons to 106 million gallons with an increase in value from R2,09½ lakhs in 1929-30 to R2,10½ lakhs in 1930-31. Imports were, as usual,

Fuel oils. mostly from Persia which supplied 76 million gallons

or 71 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1930-31 as compared with 80 million gallons or 73 per cent in the preceding year. Receipts from Borneo increased from 18 to 24 million gallons, while consignments from the Straits Settlements fell off from 11 to 5 million gallons.

Imports of batching oil fell from 16 million gallons valued at R87½ lakhs to 14 million gallons valued at R72 lakhs. The trade was, as usual, divided

Lubricating oils. between the United States of America and Borneo, the former supplying 9 million gallons and the latter

5 million gallons as compared with 5 and 10 million gallons respectively in 1929-30. Imports of other lubricating oils showed a small increase in quantity with a slight decline in value and amounted to 12 million gallons valued at R1,30 lakhs. Over 82 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1930-31, or 10 million gallons, came from the United States of America and the remainder from the United Kingdom and Borneo.

Until 1929-30 India had been practically independent of outside sources for her requirements of petrol which were almost entirely met from the oil-fields in Burma. In 1930-31, however, about 9

Petrol. million gallons of petroleum, dangerous, flashing below

76°F, including petrol, benzine and benzol, valued at R73 lakhs, were imported from abroad into British India as compared with 4½ million gallons valued at R38½ lakhs in 1929-30 and only 168,000 gallons valued at R1½ lakhs in 1928-29. The imports were chiefly from the United States of America. The factors

Imports.

that contributed to this new development were the excessive stocks of petrol in the United States and the consequent fall in prices in her domestic market. Coastwise imports of petrol and other motor spirits from Burma into India proper amounted to 51 million gallons in 1930-31 as compared with 56 million gallons in the preceding year and 45 million gallons in 1928-29. Other kinds of mineral oils showed a decrease from 5 million gallons to 3 million gallons, of which white oil, imported chiefly from Germany, accounted for 1 million gallons.

Provisions (R4,88 lakhs).—This is a comprehensive head covering a large variety of articles, such as (in order of importance) canned and bottled provisions, farinaceous and patent foods, condensed milk, biscuits and cakes, confectionery, bacon and ham, cheese, jams and jellies, pickles and sauces, butter, cocoa and chocolate, isinglass, ghi, lard and vinegar. The total value of imported provisions steadily declined from R6,21 lakhs in 1928-29 to R5,64 lakhs in 1929-30 and further to R4,88 lakhs in 1930-31. Canned and bottled

Canned and bottled provisions, which represented about 41 per cent of provisions. the total receipts of provisions in 1930-31, were im-

ported to the value of R2,01 lakhs as compared with R2,26 lakhs in the preceding year. Of these, imports of vegetable product fell from 321,000 cwts. valued at R1,20 lakhs to 296,000 cwts. valued at R1,09 lakhs, while tinned fish and canned fruits recorded smaller decreases of R7 lakhs and R2 lakhs respectively. The bulk of the imports of vegetable product came, as usual, from the Netherlands which sent 232,000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs as compared with 291,000 cwts. valued at R1,09 lakhs in 1929-30. The remainder came mainly from Belgium (R10 lakhs) and Germany (R8 lakhs). Farinaceous and patent foods showed a decrease from 371,000 cwts. valued at R1,02 lakhs to 343,000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs, of which farinaceous foods in bulk, chiefly sago, tapioca, etc., from the Straits Settlements, were imported to the value of R36 lakhs and milk foods for infants and invalids, mostly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R26 lakhs. Imports of condensed

Condensed milk. milk amounted to 227,000 cwts. valued at R79 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with 243,000 cwts. valued at

R88 lakhs in 1929-30. Arrivals in 1930-31 included 126,000 cwts. from the Netherlands and 54,000 cwts. from the United Kingdom as against 142,000 cwts. and 52,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. The other sources of supply were Norway (15,000 cwts.), Switzerland (10,000 cwts.), Denmark (9,000 cwts.) and France (4,000 cwts.). Biscuits and cakes were also imported

Biscuits and cakes. in smaller quantities, the total imports amounting to 19,000 cwts. valued at R10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared

with 65,000 cwts. valued at R55 lakhs in 1929-30. The United Kingdom supplied 34,000 cwts. or 71 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1930-31 as compared with 17,000 cwts. or 72 per cent in the preceding year, the remainder coming chiefly from the Straits Settlements. Imports of both confectionery, and jams and jellies, mostly from the United Kingdom, declined, the former from 29,000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs to 22,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs and the latter from 15,700 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs to 13,500 cwts. valued at R6 lakhs. Cocoa and chocolate, on the other hand, recorded an increase from 3,600 cwts. valued at R3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to 3,900 cwts. valued at R3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Bacon and ham showed a decrease from 14,500 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs to 13,500 cwts. valued at R14 lakhs in 1930-31. The United King-

Liquors.

dom was, as usual, the chief source of supply, the imports from that country having amounted to 12,100 cwts. in 1930-31 as against 12,900 cwts. in the preceding year. Cheese, mostly from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, was imported to the extent of 10,400 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs as against 10,900 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs in the preceding year. Among other articles, imports of butter and lard increased both in quantity and value, while ghi recorded an increase in quantity with a decrease in value. Pickles and sauces, vinegar and isinglass each showed a decrease. The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of the imports of provisions, all sorts, fell from R2,35 lakhs or 42 per cent to R1,94 lakhs or 40 per cent of the total trade. Similarly, the imports from the Netherlands dropped from R1,57 lakhs or 28 per cent to R1,27 lakhs or 26 per cent in 1930-31 and those from the United States of America declined from R18 lakhs to R40 lakhs. The trade of the Straits Settlements, which consists mostly of farinaceous foods and, to a less extent, of goods in transit from Australia, was valued at R32 lakhs, as in the preceding year, while direct supplies from China and Australia slightly decreased to R15 lakhs and R9 lakhs respectively.

Liquors (R3,32 lakhs).—The total quantity of liquors imported fell by 5 per cent from 7,579,000 gallons in 1929-30 to 7,182,000 gallons in 1930-31, the corresponding decline in value being 12 per cent from R3,77 lakhs to R3,32 lakhs. The decrease was shared by all the provinces. Bombay took the largest quantity, *viz.*, 2,192,000 gallons compared with 2,290,000 gallons in 1929-30 and was closely followed by Bengal with 2,068,000 gallons as compared with 2,219,000 gallons in the preceding year. In value, however, Bengal took the lead as in the preceding year with R95 lakhs or 5 lakhs more than the value of the imports into Bombay, their respective imports in 1929-30 being valued at R1,12½ lakhs and R1,03½ lakhs. The imports into Sind and Madras were valued at R63 lakhs and R36 lakhs as against R68 lakhs and R39 lakhs respectively in 1929-30. Burma took 928,000 gallons valued at R48 lakhs in 1930-31 compared with 1,042,000 gallons valued at R53 lakhs in the preceding year.

Of the total quantity of imported liquors, ale, beer and porter accounted for over 64 per cent, spirits 32 per cent and wines only 3 per cent. Imports

Ale, beer and porter. of ale, beer and porter fell from 4,864,000 gallons to 4,610,000 gallons, of which ale and beer alone amounted to 4,431,000 gallons as against 4,655,000 gallons in 1929-30. Of the beer imported in bulk (mainly for the use of troops) amounting to 1,653,000 gallons in 1930-31, the United Kingdom supplied no less than 1,627,000 gallons or 98 per cent, while bottled beer, imports of which totalled 2,778,000 gallons, came largely from the United Kingdom (44 per cent), Germany (32 per cent), the Netherlands (13 per cent) and Japan (10 per cent). Imports of stout and porter amounted to 179,000 gallons as against 209,000 gallons in the preceding year and were, as usual, drawn chiefly from the United Kingdom.

Imports.

Imports of spirits, all sorts, totalled 2,318,000 gallons valued at R².05 lakhs as compared with 2,414,900 gallons valued at R².36 lakhs in 1929-30.

Spirits. The details of the principal kinds of spirit imported into British India are shown below:—

	—	1929-30		1930-31	
		Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy	.	438,900	47	346,900	39
Gin	.	121,400	11	126,700	11
Rum	.	203,900	3	32,100	1
Liqueurs	.	19,200	4	14,100	3
Whisky	.	545,900	93	512,600	88
Spirit, present in drugs	.	157,500	45	118,400	34
„ perfumed	.	13,700	11	10,200	8
„ denatured	.	853,900	10	1,117,500	12
„ other sorts	.	57,400	13	35,300	9

With the exception of gin (imported chiefly from the United Kingdom and, to a far less extent, from the Netherlands) and denatured spirit which is almost entirely received from Java, all other kinds of spirits recorded decreases. The United Kingdom practically monopolises the trade in whisky, mostly the product of Scottish distilleries, while brandy is almost entirely imported from France with small quantities from the United Kingdom and Germany. The total imports of spirits declined from 2,414,900 gallons valued at R².36 lakhs to 2,318,000 gallons valued at R².05 lakhs in 1930-31. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 781,000 gallons valued at R1.41 lakhs to 708,000 gallons valued at R1.25 lakhs in 1930-31. The supplies from France also decreased from 426,000 gallons to 339,000 gallons in quantity and from R53 lakhs to R42 lakhs in value. Imports from Java, however, advanced from 1,051,000 gallons to 1,111,000 gallons in quantity, the value remaining fairly steady at R12 lakhs. The receipts from the United States of America amounted to 57,000 gallons valued at R16 lakhs as compared with 66,000 gallons valued at R19 lakhs in the preceding year. The German supplies were considerably reduced from 60,000 gallons to 36,000 gallons in quantity and from R6½ lakhs to R4½ lakhs in value.

The total imports of wines fell from 290,000 gallons valued at R29 lakhs to 246,000 gallons valued at R24 lakhs in 1930-31. As usual, the supplies came mainly from France (96,000 gallons valued at R9 lakhs), the United Kingdom (63,000 gallons valued at R8 lakhs) and Italy (40,000 gallons valued at R2 lakhs).

Paper and pasteboard (R².87 lakhs).—The total imports of paper and pasteboard fell from 2,740,000 cwt. valued at R3.72 lakhs to 2,294,000 cwt.

Paper.

valued at R2,87 lakhs in 1930-31, of which 1,985,000 cwts. (valued at R2,60 lakhs) represented paper of all kinds as against 2,363,000 cwts. (valued at R3.35 lakhs) in the preceding year. Imports of all varieties of paper showed decreases. Printing paper was imported to the extent of 683,000 cwts. valued

at R99 lakhs as against 806,000 cwts. valued at
Printing paper. R1,23 lakhs in 1929-30. Newsprinting paper de-
clined from 486,000 cwts. to 431,000 cwts. in quantity and from R63 lakhs to
R52½ lakhs in value. Other kinds of printing paper also recorded a decrease
from 320,000 cwts. valued at R60 lakhs to 252,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs.
Norway, with her resources of wood pulp, maintained the lead in the printing
paper trade and supplied 242,000 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs as compared with
259,000 cwts. valued at R34 lakhs in 1929-30. Austria came next with 152,000
cwts. valued at R20 lakhs and the United Kingdom with 77,000 cwts. valued
at R16 lakhs, their respective shares in the preceding year being 156,000 cwts.
and 98,000 cwts. valued at R21 lakhs in either case. Imports from the
Netherlands slightly advanced to over 44,000 cwts., but those from Ger-
many, Sweden and Belgium receded to 54,000 cwts., 35,000 cwts., and 10,000
cwts. respectively.

Imports of writing paper and envelopes registered a decline from 245,000
cwts. valued at R69 lakhs to 157,000 cwts. valued at R47 lakhs in 1930-31.

Writing paper. The leading supplying countries were the United
Kingdom (55,000 cwts.), Norway (35,000 cwts.) and
the Netherlands (16,000 cwts.). In the preceding year their respective contribu-
tions were 79,000 cwts., 66,000 cwts. and 25,000 cwts.

Imports of packing paper decreased from 287,000 cwts. to 231,000 cwts.
in quantity and from R49½ lakhs to R38½ lakhs in value. Sweden main-
tained her position as the premier supplier. the

Packing paper. imports from that country amounting to 105,000
cwts. valued at R17 lakhs as against 106,000 cwts. valued at R19 lakhs in
1929-30. Imports from Germany fell from 65,000 cwts. valued at R10½ lakhs
to 38,000 cwts. valued at R5 lakhs. The quantities imported from the United
Kingdom and Norway advanced slightly to 17,000 cwts. and 13,000 cwts.
respectively. Imports from Austria declined from 29,000 cwts. to 18,000
cwts. in quantity and from nearly R5 lakhs to R3 lakhs in value.

Imports of old newspapers dropped from 913,000 cwts. to 823,000 cwts.,
of which the United Kingdom supplied 650,000 cwts. as against 822,000 cwts.

Old newspapers. in 1929-30. The share of the United Kingdom
shrank from 90 per cent to 79 per cent of the total
quantity imported, while that of the United States of America rose from 9
per cent to 21 per cent in 1930-31.

Paper manufactures declined from 24,000 cwts. valued at R13½ lakhs to
21,000 cwts. valued at R12½ lakhs in 1930-31. The United Kingdom was,
as usual, the principal supplier and sent these goods
Paper manufactures, etc. to the value of R6 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of
pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds fell from 377,000 cwts.
valued at R37 lakhs to 308,000 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs in 1930-31. Of
these, strawboard accounted for 238,000 cwts. valued at R14½ lakhs. The

Imports.

following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total value of the imports of paper and pasteboard.

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . . .	56.2	35.5	36.4	37.8	32.8	31.2
Norway . . .	5.1	10.1	11.4	11.3	14.2	15.0
United States . . .	.8	4.8	4.4	2.5	2.2	4.5
Sweden . . .	3.2	7.1	9.3	7.4	10.3	10.4
Netherlands . . .	2.5	7.8	8.4	7.6	7.0	7.0
Japan . . .	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.0
Germany . . .	17.8	16.2	11.7	13.2	12.0	9.7
Austria . . .	8.3	7.6	6.5	9.2	9.1	10.3
Other countries . . .	5.6	9.3	9.5	9.2	9.6	8.0
TOTAL . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100

The shares of the United Kingdom and Germany in the total imports of paper and pasteboard receded further in 1930-31, while Norway, the United States of America, Japan, Austria and Sweden advanced their positions.

In 1930 there were eleven paper mills in India, *viz.*, four in Bengal, three in Bombay, and one each in the United Provinces, Madras, the Punjab and Travancore State, the mill in the Punjab having ceased work on the 8th April, 1930. The mill in Madras has been working at Rajahmundry, East Godavari district, since 31st March, 1930. The aggregate production of all the paper mills in India amounted to 39,800 tons in 1930 as compared with 40,800 tons in 1929 and 38,100 tons in 1928. Indian paper contains a good deal of wood fibre, which is imported as pulp mostly from Europe. Imports of wood pulp into British India amounted to 22,700 tons valued at R42 lakhs in 1930-31

as compared with 24,300 tons valued at R45 lakhs in
Pulp of wood. 1929-30 and 22,300 tons valued at R41 lakhs in 1928-30.

29. Norway and Sweden together supplied 17,000 tons as against nearly 21,000 tons in 1929-30 the remainder coming chiefly from Finland, Germany and the United Kingdom.

Chemicals (R2.61 lakhs).—The total imports of chemicals (excluding chemical manures and medicines) declined by R18 lakhs from R2.79 lakhs in 1929-30 to R2.61 lakhs in 1930-31. Soda compounds accounted for R1.17 lakhs or 45 per cent as compared with R1.21 lakhs or 43 per cent in the preceding year. The United Kingdom was, as usual,

Soda compounds. the chief supplier of sodium carbonate. imports of which amounted to 1,052,000 cwt., valued at R61½ lakhs as against 1,204,006 cwt., valued at R71 lakhs in 1929-30. Imports of caustic soda, chiefly from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Germany, rose from 189,600 cwt., valued at R21 lakhs to 231,900 cwt., valued at R27 lakhs in 1930-31. Among other soda compounds, sodium bichromate and sodium

Drugs and Medicines.

silicate registered increases, while sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulphide, sodium cyanide and borax decreased. Imports of acids during the year totalled 35,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs as compared with 36,300 cwts. valued at R10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the

Acids. preceding year. The supplies of nitric acid doubled in quantity from 2,200 cwts. to 4,400 cwts. in 1930-31. Tartaric acid also registered a substantial advance in quantity from 2,900 cwts. to 3,300 cwts., but the value remained fairly steady at R3 lakhs. Imports of sulphuric acid and acetic acid slightly declined. Ammonia and ammonium salts were imported to the extent of

Ammonia and ammonium salts. 28,800 cwts. in 1930-31 as against 34,600 cwts. in the preceding year. The supplies of bleaching materials advanced from 99,900 cwts. to 122,300

cwts. in quantity and from R7 lakhs to R10 lakhs in value. Imports of alum and aluminous sulphates recorded decreases from 45,500 cwts. and 72,900 cwts. to 25,500 cwts. and 59,200 cwts. respectively in 1930-31. Sulphur imports declined from 409,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs to 353,000 cwts. valued at

Others. R18 lakhs in 1930-31. The supplies from Italy fell from 338,000 cwts. to 283,000 cwts., while those from

Germany increased from 23,000 cwts. to 54,000 cwts. The quantity of glycerine imported rose from 6,300 cwts. to 6,500 cwts. with a slight decrease to R2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in value. Imports of other chemicals, viz., calcium carbide, copperas, copper sulphate, lead compounds, magnesium compounds and potassium compounds showed decreases. The following table gives the percentage shares of the principal exporting countries in the total imports of chemicals.

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1914-19 (war average)	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom .	74.7	70.4	61.2	57.9	55.4	59.4	57.2	54.0
Germany . .	12.4	.7	20.6	21.5	21.5	16.7	15.7	18.3
United States . .	.3	5.5	2.9	2.7	3.3	4.7	4.2	5.2
Italy . .	5.2	2.8	3.1	5.9	6.7	5.8	7.6	7.3
Kenya Colony . .	..	.3	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.3
Norway . .	.5	.5	1.8	1.7	2.6	1.7	2.0	1.6
Japan . .	1.5	16.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.7
Other countries .	5.4	3.1	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.8	8.8	9.6
 TOTAL . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

It will be seen that the shares of the United Kingdom, Italy, Norway and Japan declined, while Germany and the United States of America considerably improved their position.

Drugs and medicines (R1,94 lakhs).—The total value of imported drugs and medicines recorded a fall of 14 per cent from R2,26 lakhs in 1929-30

Imports.

to R1.91 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of camphor declined from 1,833,000 lbs. valued at R31½ lakhs to 1,770,000 lbs. valued at Camphor. R27 lakhs. Germany sent more synthetic camphor

at lower prices to the extent of 727,000 lbs. as compared with 570,500 lbs. in the preceding year. Switzerland and Italy also increased their supplies from 143,500 lbs. and 63,100 lbs. to 153,700 lbs. and 355,100 lbs. respectively, while the receipts of natural camphor from Japan were on a much smaller scale, amounting to only 495,000 lbs. as compared with 1,002,000 lbs. in 1929-30. Arrivals in 1930-31 also included 32,500 lbs. from Belgium, 3,800 lbs. from the Straits Settlements and 2,100 lbs. from Ceylon. About 107,000 lbs. of quinine salts were imported as compared with 129,000 lbs. in the preceding year.

There was no import of cinchona bark in 1930-31. The value of proprietary and patent medicines fell from R48½ lakhs to R43 lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R18 lakhs, Germany R8 lakhs and the United States of America R7 lakhs. Imports of cod-liver oil declined from 97,600 lbs. to 60,800 lbs. in 1930-31. The United Kingdom supplied only 246 ounces of cocaine out of a total of 1,133 ounces and 395 ounces of morphia out of a total of 582 ounces, the remainder coming mostly from Germany. Preparations of opium and morphia, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R67,000 as compared with R90,000 in the preceding year.

Salt (R1.18 lakhs).—As a result of over-production of salt throughout the world, prices during 1930-31 reached a very low level detrimental to Indian manufacture. The following table shows the prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool, Spanish and Indian salt, month by month, at Calcutta:—

	IMPORTED			INDIAN
	Liverpool (ex-golah)	Spanish Fine (ex-golah)	Bombay (ex-golah)	
1930—				
April	73	60	55	
May	73	60	55—57	
June	73	60	57	
July	73	62	57	
August	73	57—62	56	
September	58	57	57	
October	58	57	57	
November	58	57	54	
December	63	57	52—54	
1931—				
January	1	2	52	
February	1	1	52	
March	59	44		

Exports.

The imports of foreign salt by sea to British India increased in value and in quantity from 511,000 tons in 1929-30 to 731,000 tons in 1930-31, owing to lower prices declined in value per ton from R1.20½ to R1.18 lakhs. Aden continued to be the principal source of supply although receipts from that source were on a smaller scale and amounted to 188,000 tons as compared with 232,000 tons in 1929-30. With the establishment of new salt

Salt.

works in Italian Somaliland and in the Sudan, consignments from Italian East Africa and Egypt considerably increased from 68,000 and 105,000 tons to 154,000 and 135,000 tons respectively. The supplies from Germany also advanced from 63,000 tons to 97,000 tons, while those from the United Kingdom and Spain fell from 83,000 and 69,000 tons to 42,000 and 67,000 tons respectively. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries of consignment :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salt.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	.	19·1	33·0	30·2	33·2	36·0
Egypt	13·9	24·3	20·7	18·6	16·3	19·1
United Kingdom	22·5	10·0	13·6	11·2	12·9	5·9
Spain	15·0	10·5	14·0	9·6	10·8	9·1
Germany	8·8	10·7	9·5	10·4	9·8	13·8
Italian East Africa	8·1	10·1	9·4	5·5	10·6	21·9
Other countries	12·6	1·4	2·6	8·5	3·6	3·4
TOTAL .	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	541,800	596,200	614,700	643,850	703,640

Foreign salt finds a market in Bengal and Burma. The former took 615,000 tons or 87 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1930-31 and the latter 89,000 tons or 12 per cent as compared with 85 and 14 per cent respectively in the preceding year. A fair quantity of Indian sea-salt is also consumed in Bengal. The coastwise imports of Indian salt, chiefly from Bombay and Karachi, into Calcutta amounted to 48,000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 57,000 tons in 1929-30. It may be noted that, following an enquiry by the Indian Tariff Board, a further investigation into the possibility of expanding the existing sources of supply in India and the effect of such expansion on prices, has recently been conducted by the Salt Survey Committee. It has since been considered expedient to impose a temporary additional duty of $4\frac{1}{2}$ as. per maund on salt manufactured outside India under the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, which came into force on the 18th March, 1931, and shall have effect only up to the 31st March, 1932.

Imports.

Other articles.—The table below shows the most important items comprised in this group :—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc. . .	1.82	4.01	4.47	4.92	5.38	4.77
Dyeing and tanning substances . .	1.41	2.13	2.65	2.83	2.13	2.59
Spices	1.73	3.29	2.58	2.94	3.26	2.55
Glass and glassware	1.95	2.53	2.48	2.37	2.52	1.65
Tobacco	75	2.56	2.91	2.75	2.70	1.51
Precious stones and pearls, unset . .	1.07	1.07	1.34	1.17	1.10	60
Cement	66	58	64	68	64	55
Coal and coke	11	36	62	39	46	35
Matches	90	66	39	17	11	4

There was a set-back in the imports of instruments and apparatus which were valued at R 4.77 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with the record figure of Instruments and apparatus R 5.38 lakhs in 1929-30. The decline is mainly (R 4.77 lakhs). attributable to a falling-off in the arrivals of electrical instruments and apparatus and musical instruments, the values of which fell by R 50 lakhs and R 10 lakhs to R 3.11 lakhs and R 26 lakhs respectively. The United Kingdom maintained her position as the principal source of supply of electrical apparatus, although the value of her consignments declined from R 2.15 lakhs to R 1.74 lakhs. With the exception of Germany whose contribution showed no marked variation, all the other principal suppliers, notably the United States of America, the Netherlands, Italy and Japan, shared in this decrease. The following statement shows the values of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the last three years :—

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	38	40	26
" wires and cables	99	1.15	1.05
Telegraph and telephone instruments	5	5	5
Electric lamps and parts thereof	49	65	59
Batteries	13	14	13
Carbons, electric	1	3	3
Accumulators	20	26	18
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	17	17	9
Meters	7	9	7
Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray apparatus.	4	4	3
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	5	3	3
Unenumerated	55	60	60
TOTAL	3.13	3.61	3.11

Tobacco.

Among the "unenumerated" descriptions of instruments and apparatus mention has already been made of musical instruments. Of the other important classes of articles falling under this category, imports of optical and surgical instruments and scientific apparatus recorded small decreases, while the formation of a state-controlled broadcasting organisation in India checked the downward trend of the imports of wireless apparatus which were valued at R7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as against R7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1929-30 and 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1928-29. The supplies came mainly from the United Kingdom. The cinematograph film-making industry, although of comparatively recent origin, has been firmly established in India and it has, on the one hand, resulted in an increasing demand for raw films (*i.e.*, those on which no pictures have been impressed) and has, on the other, been slowly but steadily ousting the foreign-made exposed films from the field. The imports of the former which totalled 19 million feet (R8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) in 1929-30 rose to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ million feet (R8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) in 1929-30 and further to 28 million feet (R11 lakhs) in 1930-31 while those of the latter gradually receded from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ million feet (R20 lakhs) to 10 million feet (R10 lakhs) in 1929-30 and to 10 million feet (R10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) in the year under review. The imports of photographic appliances, however, showed no appreciable variation, the value continuing to stand at R31 lakhs. The United Kingdom's contribution in the total trade in instruments and apparatus was worth R2.55 lakhs or 54 per cent as compared with R3.03 lakhs or 56 per cent in 1929-30 and that of the United States of America and of Germany amounted to R79 lakhs (17 per cent) and R75 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs (16 per cent) respectively.

The improvement noted in 1929-30 in the imports of spices proved to be somewhat illusory, the receipts, which had aggregated 1,651,000 cwt., valued at R3.26 lakhs in 1929-30, fell to 1,347,000 cwt., valued at R2.55 lakhs in 1930-31. This was due largely to a reduction in the supplies of betel nuts from the Straits Settlements consignments from which amounted to 1,006,000 cwt., out of a total of 1,191,000 cwt., (R1.80 lakhs) as against 1,346,000 cwt., out of 1,475,000 cwt., (R2.47 lakhs) in the preceding year. Ceylon's share, however, showed an increase from 121,000 cwt., to 170,000 cwt., Smaller receipts of cloves from Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pernambuco together supplied 52,000 cwt., valued at R35 lakhs as compared with 72,000 cwt., valued at R46 lakhs in 1929-30, accounted for a reduction in the total imports of this commodity from 83,000 cwt., valued at R18 lakhs to 64,000 cwt., valued at R37 lakhs. There was, however, a noticeable recovery in the imports of pepper which rose in quantity from 8,000 cwt., to 15,000 cwt., and in value by R4 lakhs to R10 lakhs, to which the Straits Settlements contributed R7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

The Indian tobacco manufacturing industry passed through a period of unprecedented crisis during the year. The industry maintained its position of the boycott of cigarettes spread all over India. There was a remarkable fall in the imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption in local factories, the consignments amounting to only 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs., the lowest since 1922-23, as compared with 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. in 1929-30 and nearly 7 million lbs. in 1928-29. The supplies from the United States of America accounted for 92 per cent of the total quantity imported as against 97 per cent in 1929-30

Imports.

Foreign imports also recorded a decrease from 54 million lbs. in India at R2 13 lakhs to 3 million lbs. valued at R1 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Nearly 93 per cent of the total quantity imported came from the United Kingdom as compared with 91 per cent in 1929-30. A feature of the trade has been the import of 144 000 lbs. of low grade cigarettes valued at R2 lakhs from China which in the preceding year was insignificant. The consignments from the United States of America also advanced from 12 000 lbs. to 34 000 lbs. Among other descriptions of manufactured tobacco the imports of cigars and tobacco for pipes and cigarettes recorded small decreases.

The value of imports of glass and glassware, which had reached the tot of R2 521 lakhs in 1929-30, receded to R1 65 lakhs in the year under review.

With the exception of a nominal increase in scientific glassware, the trade in all the other articles comprising this group recorded a sharp decline. Although all the principal suppliers were affected by this set-back Czechoslovakia with her consignments worth R36 lakhs in 1930-31 suffered most. This value was practically half of that realised in 1929-30. Japan continued to occupy the foremost post in the field. The value of her supplies however went down from R71 lakhs to R55 lakhs. The imports from the United Kingdom and Belgium fell to R33 and R31 respectively with R13 and R18 lakhs respectively and those from France and Italy to P-32 lakhs and P-31 lakhs respectively with R34 lakhs and R29 lakhs of glass articles. Imports of Czechoslovakia and Japan declined in value from R85 lakhs to 150 lakhs. Receipts of bottles and glass pearls consigned largely from some sources also contracted to 191 over half of those in 1929-30 and amounted to 19 000 cwt.s. valued at R16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Imports of soda water bottles drawn chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom numbered 34 000 gross (R10 lakhs) and other articles 577 cwt.s (P-21) and 524 gross (R15 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) and 311 000 gross (R2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs) exclusively from the U.S.A. Sheet and glass plates in 120 million sq. ft and were valued at R24 lakhs and the same number sq. ft valued at R31 lakhs in 1929-30. Of the imports in 1930-31, Belgian consignments consisting largely of glass vessels valued at R1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs comes in the U.K. followed by France at R1 000 lakhs and Germany at R950 lakhs.

Imports of cotton fabrics in India at R1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1929-30 receded to R1 000 lakhs in 1930-31. The value of imports of cotton fabrics in India increased with an increase of 11 per cent in 1930-31. Imports of cotton fabrics in India at R1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1929-30 receded to R1 000 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of cotton fabrics in India at R1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1929-30 receded to R1 000 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of cotton fabrics in India at R1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1929-30 receded to R1 000 lakhs in 1930-31. While the average duty levied on cotton fabrics advanced from

Dyestuffs.

R1-3-3 to R1-6-7, that of alizarine stood practically unchanged at a little over R10-8-1. The supplies of aniline dyes from Germany, including consignments from the Netherlands and Belgium rose to 96 million lbs from 93 million lbs while those of alizarine shrank to 24 million lbs from 38 million lbs. British manufacturers concentrated their attention more on the home demands than on the export markets and imports from the United Kingdom of aniline dyes fell from 990 000 lbs to 821 000 lbs and of alizarine dyes from 14 million lbs to 721 000 lbs. The United States of America supplied less aniline dyes the imports of which fell from 15 million lbs to 12 million lbs but more alizarine dyes which showed an increase from 76 000 lbs to 107 000 lbs. Of the other sources from which aniline dyes are usually obtained, Switzerland and Italy showed decreases. The imports of synthetic indigo amounted to 10 000 cwt (R15 lakhs) of which 7 200 cwt came from Germany and 1 600 cwt from Switzerland. The following statement shows details of the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes separately over the last three years.

	QUANTITY IN THOUSANDS OF BS			VALUE IN LAKHS OF PUPRS		
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
<i>Imports of Alizarine —</i>						
From United Kingdom	116	7405	721	9	7	4
, Germany	163	8555	200	2	13	12
, United States	4	76	107	..	1	..
, Belgium	2	..	..	..	..	..
, Netherlands	731	213	1	4	1	..
, Switzerland	8	40	46	..	..	..
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5686	5328	921	3	27	16
<i>Imports of Aniline Dyes —</i>						
From United Kingdom	508	990	51	6	11	12
, Germany	972	171	144	123	102	123
, United States	1159	151	1150	1	15	13
, Belgium	134	55	5	2	1	..
, Netherlands	748	8	28	8	-	1
, Switzerland	287	77	57	9	16	13
, Other countries	1197	504	79	19	8	10
Total	76636	13311	12816	190	19	181

Imports.

The imports of precious stones and pearls unset recorded a further decline from R1,10 lakhs in 1929-30 to R60 lakhs in 1930-31, of which diamonds Precious stones and pearls accounted for R46 lakhs and pearls unset for R11 (R6½ lakhs). lakhs as compared with R83 and R23½ lakhs respectively in the preceding year. The value of other kinds of precious stones stood at R3 lakhs, as in the two preceding years. There has been a steady falling off in the receipts of precious stones and pearls from Belgium, the principal source of supply. Her contribution which was assessed at R72 lakhs in 1928-29, declined to R66 lakhs in 1929-30 and to R40 lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom's share also receded from R10 lakhs in 1929-30 to R2 lakhs in 1930-31, while an advance of R1 lakh was recorded in the supplies from the Netherlands. The consignments from the Bahrein Islands, consisting mostly of pearls, declined in value from R18 lakhs to R6 lakhs, but those from Arabia rose by R1 lakh to R5 lakhs.

Imports of cement declined in quantity from 121,000 tons to 112,000 tons and in value from R64 lakhs to R55 lakhs. Burma, as usual, had the largest

share in the trade, her requirements increasing from Cement (R55 lakhs). 45,500 tons to 47,600 tons. Among the other consuming provinces, all, except Bombay, showed a reduction. Although the United Kingdom maintained her predominant position in this line, she lost fresh grounds to Japan which considerably extended her business in India. Imports from the former declined from 81,600 to 63,200 tons, while those from the latter advanced from 18,700 to 36,800 tons. The receipts from Continental countries, notably Germany (3,100 tons), Belgium (1,900 tons) and Italy (1,200 tons), showed decreases. The following table gives the details for the past three years :—

	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom . . .	91,000	81,600	63,200	51	47	36
Germany . . .	4,900	5,100	3,100	2	2	1
Belgium . . .	2,900	3,600	1,900	1	1	1
Italy . . .	4,400	3,300	1,200	2	1	..
Japan . . .	14,400	18,700	36,800	6	7	13
Other countries . . .	9,700	9,000	5,800	6	6	4
TOTAL . . .	127,300	121,300	112,000	68	64	55

Imports of foreign coal declined by 30 per cent in quantity from 224,000 tons in 1929-30 to 156,000 tons in 1930-31 and by 32 per cent in value from

R41½ lakhs to R28½ lakhs. Bombay was naturally Coal (R28½ lakhs). the largest consumer, but her takings were considerably reduced from 183,000 tons to 104,000 tons. Sind and Madras, however,

Matches.

took larger quantities in 1930-31 than in the preceding year. As usual, Natal had the lead in this trade, but the imports from that country, including consignments from Portuguese East Africa, fell off from 197,000 tons to 126,000 tons. The United Kingdom supplied 23,000 tons or 4,000 tons more than in 1929-30, while receipts from Australia declined from 2,000 tons to 1,000 tons. The following table shows the sources of imports of foreign coal during the past five years :—

—	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom . . .	Tons 13,000	Tons 52,000	Tons 39,000	Tons 19,000	Tons 23,000
Natal . . .	86,000	155,000	105,000	197,000	121,000
Japan . . .	1,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Portuguese East Africa .	26,000	35,000	21,000	..	5,000
Australia . . .	13,000	9,000	1,000	2,000	1,000

The Indian match industry, sheltered by high tariff, is now able to meet India's domestic requirements, and imports of foreign matches are insignificant.

Only 397,000 gross of match boxes valued at R4 lakhs were imported in 1930-31 as compared with 974,000 gross valued at R11 lakhs in 1929-30 and 13½ million gross valued at R2,04 lakhs in 1921-22, when the local industry was not developed and when lower duties prevailed. Imports were, as usual, mostly from Sweden and, to a far less extent, from Japan and the Straits Settlements.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

Exports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1930-31
Cotton, raw and waste . . .	59,14,19	48,19,53	60,69,10	65,60,35	46,72,65	21.19
Cotton manufactures . . .	10,74,85	8,67,33	7,79,56	7,18,67	5,21,54	2.37
Jute raw . . .	26,78,04	30,66,26	32,34,92	27,17,32	12,88,47	5.84
Jute manufactures . . .	53,18,69	53,56,43	56,90,49	51,02,68	31,80,44	14.46
Grain, pulse and flour . . .	39,24,90	42,92,03	33,69,42	34,70,16	29,88,19	13.65
Tea . . .	29,03,77	32,48,49	36,60,44	26,00,64	23,55,93	10.08
Seeds . . .	19,05,77	26,68,30	29,62,52	26,46,76	17,56,18	8.10
Metals and ores . . .	7,20,86	8,87,03	8,81,03	10,33,96	7,94,04	3.60
Leather . . .	7,50,12	9,19,36	9,44,22	8,16,24	6,39,11	2.96
Hides and skins, raw . . .	7,17,07	8,80,94	6,65,98	7,98,27	5,45,63	2.48
Wool, raw and manufactures .	4,65,28	5,38,83	5,90,71	5,33,54	3,23,25	1.47
Lac . . .	5,47,24	6,98,80	8,64,26	6,95,72	8,13,74	1.42
Paraffin wax . . .	1,84,60	2,42,46	2,45,44	3,17,00	2,81,83	1.38
Oilseeds . . .	2,53,76	8,14,10	8,64,18	8,11,92	2,08,05	.94
Coffee . . .	1,32,63	2,31,92	1,69,23	1,45,40	1,91,86	.97
Wood and timber . . .	1,62,04	1,65,73	1,70,86	1,59,07	1,40,47	.64
Rubber, raw . . .	2,00,14	2,57,09	1,00,95	1,78,58	1,29,75	.59
Spices . . .	1,55,97	2,39,96	1,58,80	1,96,89	1,27,10	.58
Manures . . .	1,35,40	1,28,01	1,22,16	1,24,95	1,32,55	.56
Opium . . .	2,11,85	1,99,09	1,57,42	1,42,00	1,22,07	.55
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,17,73	1,00,70	1,18,05	1,11,37	1,08,23	.49
Tobacco . . .	1,04,15	1,06,13	1,29,47	1,06,42	1,08,05	.47
Coir . . .	98,85	113,75	1,06,27	1,04,68	88,66	.40
Fruits and vegetables . . .	89,48	1,05,47	96,15	90,62	79,75	.36
Fodder, bran and pollards .	1,06,25	1,36,74	1,44,93	1,18,63	76,76	.35
Fish (excluding canned fish)	75,88	87,13	78,34	73,81	88,33	.31
Mica . . .	1,08,41	62,84	90,47	1,03,09	67,59	.31
Provisions and oilman's stores .	60,95	61,21	64,44	60,40	49,95	.23
Coal and coke . . .	81,33	76,47	71,53	72,00	49,35	.22
Oils . . .	55,71	70,98	66,63	72,33	47,34	.21
Hemp, raw . . .	82,76	80,83	87,52	69,33	89,30	.18
Animals, living . . .	88,32	45,37	89,95	86,80	26,00	.12
Fibre for brushes and brooms .	25,34	29,63	25,02	28,15	25,51	.12
Drugs and medicines . . .	37,10	34,53	41,91	45,45	20,92	.09
Apparel . . .	22,30	23,82	17,62	24,52	16,12	.07
Bristles . . .	13,56	16,18	15,04	14,56	19,98	.05
Cordage and rope . . .	18,44	18,52	16,02	14,10	10,45	.05
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood . . .	16,14	14,04	15,15	14,03	10,30	.05
Silk, raw and manufactures . . .	55,08	42,99	82,17	82,41	10,66	.04
Saltpetre . . .	12,12	12,18	10,03	8,37	7,52	.03
Tallow, stearine and wax . . .	11,00	11,13	7,07	7,05	7,88	.03
Candles . . .	8,81	12,55	9,80	10,01	6,46	.03
Horns, tips, etc. . .	7,01	9,18	7,89	7,55	3,54	.02
Sugar . . .	5,78	7,81	5,45	3,61	2,51	.01
All other articles . . .	4,51,92	5,16,15	4,67,32	4,54,13	3,71,77	1.69
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS . . .	3,01,43,58	3,19,15,65	3,58,12,78	3,19,50,55	2,20,46,26	100

Cotton (R46,33 lakhs).*—The Indian cotton crop of the season 1930-31 was estimated at 4,822,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 5,234,000 bales in the preceding year. The American crop of 1930 was estimated at

* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

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13,932,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight (equivalent to 17,415,000 bales of 400 lbs. each) as compared with 14,828,000 bales of 500 lbs. for 1929. The outturn of Egyptian cotton for 1930-31 was 1,985,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 2,113,000 bales in 1929-30.

The prices of American cotton in the year under review were on a much lower level than those of the two previous years. The average price of Middling American during the year 1930-31 was 6·73d. per lb. against 9·81d. in 1929-30 and 10·96d. in 1928-29. This great decline in the price of American cotton was due mainly to two factors. In the first place, the trade depression through which the world has been passing and which has more or less affected all industries has hit the cotton textile industry very severely. The enormous fall in the prices of agricultural commodities, which has been discussed in Chapter I, has greatly reduced the purchasing power of an important body of consumers of cotton textiles in the tropics and this has led to an enormous fall in the demand for cotton. As a result, the prices of cotton have slumped all over the world. It is interesting to note that the quotation at the end of the year 1930 was more than 4d. per lb. less than at the beginning of the year. Even from April 1930, when the financial year started, to the end of that period the fall in price has been 3d. per lb. The diminished demand, therefore, was the most important cause of the disastrous fall in the price of raw cotton all the world over and consequently of American cotton also. There was another factor, however, which affected the price of American cotton particularly. It was remarked in the last year's Review of Trade that the quality of American cotton was deteriorating. Further, the competition of "outside growths" was being felt more and more severely by American cotton and, to a great extent, "outside growths" were replacing American cotton. This fact is well brought out by the statistics of the consumption of American cotton published by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners. During the cotton year 1928-29 the consumption of American cotton throughout the world, according to the Federation, was about 15·1 million bales. In the cotton year 1929-30 it fell to 13 million bales and for 1930-31 it is expected to be even less than this low figure. In fact it is estimated by the Federation that the consumption of American cotton in the current season will be 11·4 million bales. Thus, in two years there is expected to be a drop in the consumption of American cotton by nearly 4 million bales. This enormous fall in the demand for American cotton—partly a result of competition from "outside growths"—was sure to have an adverse effect on the price of American cotton, especially in a period of depression. These two factors, therefore, taken together explain the enormous fall in the price of American cotton in the year under review.

Coming to a detailed analysis of the price quotations, it will be seen that the year opened with a quotation of 8·85d. per lb. on the 4th April. From that date till the beginning of October with slight ups and downs prices were consistently on the decline and by the 10th of October the quotation was 5·54d., a fall of 3½d. There was a rally in prices in October and on the 31st the price reached was 6·24d. This rally followed on the crop forecast issued by the American Bureau in October which indicated a crop of 14,486,000 bales, a figure which fell short of the general expectation. The unexpected improvement in price gave remarkable strength to the holding movement which was already in evidence in America. But there was a relapse

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in November in spite of a bullish crop forecast issued by the Bureau in that month. Throughout November and December prices again declined and by the 26th of December the quotation was 5·31d., a fall of 3½d. as compared with the opening quotation in April. The first two months of 1931 saw a recovery in the prices of American cotton. There was a general belief that the world demand for cotton would improve during the second half of the cotton season of 1930-31 owing to a gradual abandonment of short time in mills. Further, as usual at this time, there was a seasonal improvement in the American mill consumption. The termination of lock-outs in the Lancashire mills and the announcement of Japanese intention to withdraw the curtailment scheme with regard to mill hours had also a favourable effect on the market. Further, the improvement in the political situation in India in February encouraged the cotton market also. All these factors explain the rise in cotton prices in the first two months of 1931. The price on the 2nd January was 5·33d. On the 27th February it had gone up to 6·18d. In March, however, there was again a relapse. Mr. Legge, the Chairman of the American Federal Farm Relief Board, resigned and this event shook confidence in the Farm Board's plan for curtailment of the cotton acreage and had a bearish influence on the market. Prices declined throughout March and at the end of the month the quotation was 5·85d. per lb., exactly 3d. below the opening quotation on the 4th April, 1930.

Prices of Indian cotton were also on the downward trend nearly throughout the year, though they were more erratic due to the peculiar circumstances prevailing in India. Apart from the downward movement in sympathy with the American market, which was due chiefly to the trade depression, the Indian market was further affected by the political condition in the country. The civil disobedience movement with its unsettling effects, the frequent *harkaras* and the civil disturbances all demoralised the Indian cotton market to a great extent, especially in the first half of the year. This is well brought out by the statement below which compares the prices at Liverpool of Middling American and Fine Broach and gives the percentage parity of Broach as compared with American cotton :—

	PRICE PER LB.		PARITY (per cent of Indian on Ameri- can)	—	PRICE PER LB.		PARITY (per cent of Indian on Ameri- can)
	Middling American.	1 per Broach			Middling American.	1 per Broach	
	a.	7.			d	d.	
1930—				1930—			
April 4 .	8·85	6·60	74·6	July 4 .	7·63	5·40	70·8
, 11 .	8·76	6·45	73·6	" 11 .	7·73	5·45	70·5
" 18 .	8·61	6·25	72·6	" 19 .	7·68	5·30	69·0
" 25 .	8·74	6·50	72·1	" 25 .	7·47	5·10	68·3
May 2 .	8·05	6·25	72·3	August 1 .	7·22	4·80	66·5
, 9 .	8·63	6·20	71·4	" 8 .	7·54	5·10	67·6
, 16 .	8·54	6·20	72·0	" 15 .	6·89	4·50	65·3
" 23 .	8·67	6·30	72·7	" 22 .	6·44	4·30	66·5
, 30 .	8·58	6·30	73·4	" 29 .	6·64	4·57	68·5
June 1 .	8·34	6·00	71·9	September 7 .	6·45	4·00	71·0
, 13 .	7·98	5·65	70·8	" 12 .	6·30	4·55	72·2
, 20 .	7·81	5·55	71·1	" 19 .	6·27	4·50	71·9
, 27 .	7·74	5·50	71·1	" 26 .	5·89	4·25	72·2

Cotton.

—	PRICE PER LB.		PARITY (per cent of Indian on Ameri- can).	—	PRICE PER LB.		PARITY (per cent of Indian on Ameri- can).	
	Middling American.	Line British.			Middling American.	Line British.		
	d.	d.			d.	d.		
1930—								
October 3	5.79	4.35	75.5	1931—	January 2	5.39	4.05	76.0
" 10	5.4	4.20	75.5		"	5.40	4.17	76.9
" 17	5.73	4.30	75.0		"	5.41	4.19	78.7
" 24	6.05	4.40	76.0		"	5.63	4.30	78.7
" 31	6.22	4.50	78.5		"	5.63	4.38	79.9
November 7	6.03	4.75	78.5					
" 14	5.98	4.76	78.5					
" 21	5.95	4.75	77.5	February	6	5.72	4.46	81.4
" 28	5.91	4.60	77.5		13	5.85	4.68	80.0
December 5	5.70	4.40	77.2		20	6.01	4.81	82.5
" 12	5.23	4.00	77.2		"	5.55	4.44	80.6
" 19	5.22	4.00	77.2		"	5.57	4.77	80.1
" 26	5.22	4.00	77.2		"	5.55	4.75	79.9
						27	5.83	4.75
								7.5

From this table it will be seen that the parity was 74.6 per cent on the 4th April. From that date till the middle of August the parity almost consistently decreased and on the 15th of August the percentage was 65.3. Thereafter there was a distinct improvement and by the beginning of November the percentage was 78.8. With slight ups and downs the parity remained roundabout this figure and in February 1931 it even reached 81.3. This shows that in the first five months of the financial year conditions in the Indian market were relatively unfavourable to prices for Indian cotton, whereas they improved in the latter half of the year. The extremely low level of prices of Indian cotton in the first half of the year was due to a combination of several factors. In the first place the Indian cotton crop of 1929-30 had begun to move a little bit earlier than usual owing to the lack of holding power on the part of the ryots; but more than this, the abnormal conditions prevailing in the Bombay market and the general political situation affected the Indian prices considerably. Throughout the period from April onwards there were frequent *hartals* and the market was closed for many days in a month. This frequent cessation of business in a period of falling prices had a very harmful effect on the stability of prices. News of the decline of prices from America affected this panic-stricken market and there followed frenzied selling by speculators and by weak holders, many of them upcountry dealers operating with a limited capital who had over-bought in the forward positions on the expectation of a rise in prices. The result was a *debacle* in prices. The East India Cotton Association endeavoured to arrest the fall by trying to fix certain minimum price levels but they failed to achieve this object. The restrictions imposed by the Association were accordingly withdrawn and this precipitated another crisis the consequences of which might have been more serious but for the timely support given to the market by the large spot purchases made by exporters. The main causes, therefore, for the low parity of Indian cotton in the first five months of the year were : (i) the bearish sentiment of the market, (ii) selling by weak holders

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and (iii) the political situation. The export demand for Indian cotton was also weak in this part of the year. Japan was forced to curtail her production owing to a falling off in the export demand for her cotton manufactures and also because of the political disturbances in China which effectively retarded any appreciable buying movement from that source. From the end of August, however, the parity began to move upwards. This was due, firstly, to the improving conditions in China and Japan which increased the export demand. Further, from October there was an increased activity in the Bombay mill industry and as the year advanced this became more and more pronounced. In February and March 1931 the political situation also showed a distinct improvement and this had a beneficial effect on the cotton market. These factors explain the variations in the parity between Indian and American cotton and also, to a great extent, the movement of Indian prices for cotton.

Coming to a detailed analysis the price of Broach M. G. Fully Good was R272 on the 4th April. From that date, with slight variations, the price consistently declined till by the 22nd August the quotation was R181 for July-August delivery, giving a fall of R91 in less than five months. From that time prices were on a higher level for nearly five weeks and on August 29 the quotation was R219 for April-May 1931 delivery contract, which was R12 in advance of the corresponding quotation for the 22nd August. Although this improvement was partly due to a growing faith in the statistical position of the crop, the advance during the last week of this period was, to some extent due to the improvement in the prices of American cotton during the week. It is, however, significant that the acreage figures for Indian cotton issued in the third week of that month pointed to a reduction of 6 per cent as compared with the corresponding forecast of the preceding year. In September prices receded but remained roundabout R207. The half-yearly statistics of raw cotton consumption issued by the International Federation in September showed that the upward trend in world consumption of Indian cotton was more than maintained. In the next three months, however, prices declined consistently in sympathy with the American price movement, though the fall was relatively smaller for Indian than for American cotton. At the beginning of October the quotation was R202. By the middle of December it had fallen to R172-4, the lowest quotation of the year. Throughout December and in the first week of January prices were in the neighbourhood of this figure. From the second week of January prices began to rise. This rise was, to some extent, in sympathy with American prices, but the improvement in the India mill industry as well as in the political situation had also a distinct effect on cotton prices. The relative rise in prices of Indian cotton was reflected, as remarked above, in the parity figures. From R172-8 on the 2nd January the price went up to R218-8 on the 27th February, an increase of R45. Afterwards there was a slight relapse and at the end of March the quotation was R205. It will be seen therefore, that, though Indian prices moved more or less in sympathy with American prices, yet the changes were of a different order of magnitude from those of American prices. The weekly prices of Broach M. G. Fully Good at Bombay are displayed in Chart No. 9 prefixed to this Review.

The increased demand of the Indian mill industry for home cotton together with the lower demand from other countries led to a small decrease in

Cotton.

the exports of raw cotton in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. Exports in 1930-31 amounted to 3,926,000 bales as compared with 4,070,000 bales in 1929-30. The year's exports, however, were greater than those for 1928-29, which amounted to 3,712,000 bales. Owing to the disastrous decline in the price of Indian cotton, there was an enormous decrease in the value of the exports of the year under review. This amounted to R46,33 lakhs as compared with R65,08 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan, as usual, was India's biggest customer and took 1,685,700 bales valued at R21 crores as compared with 1,639,600 bales valued at R27 crores in the preceding year. Thus, though Japan took a larger quantity of cotton in the year under review as compared with the preceding year, yet the value of the exports fell by over R6 crores. China, the next biggest customer, also increased her share from 566,500 bales in 1929-30 to 605,500 bales in 1930-31, the value of the exports declining, however, from R9,34 lakhs to R7,41 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 280,800 bales valued at R3 crores in 1930-31 as compared with 270,200 bales valued at R4,31 lakhs in 1929-30. Exports to Spain amounted to 106,000 bales valued at R1,16 lakhs as compared with 80,000 bales valued at R1,22 lakhs. The takings of most of the other countries showed decreases. Italy took 361,900 bales valued at R3,77 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 392,700 bales valued at R5,79 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to Germany declined from 344,100 bales valued at R4,89 lakhs in 1929-30 to 309,000 bales valued at R3,30 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports to Belgium declined to 217,500 bales valued at R2,64 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 340,800 bales valued at R5,63 lakhs in the preceding year. The takings of France declined from 252,900 bales valued at R3,92 lakhs in 1929-30 to 231,700 bales valued at R2,68 lakhs in 1930-31. The United States of America and the Netherlands took 44,000 and 58,200 bales respectively as compared with 81,200 and 63,600 bales in the preceding year. The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last five years together with the pre-war average :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

—	Pre-war average 1909-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
April . .	303,600	385,400	226,100	323,600	386,300	424,700
May . .	248,800	295,200	200,600	372,800	404,900	341,700
June . .	218,900	280,100	240,300	304,900	382,200	244,500
July . .	190,100	237,800	180,400	285,200	318,700	258,900
August . .	110,300	208,200	201,600	216,000	231,300	250,700
September . .	75,300	104,700	152,800	191,200	211,400	286,800
October . .	66,800	39,300	88,300	254,000	176,100	223,700
November . .	101,400	62,000	93,500	175,700	207,200	226,900
December . .	158,200	153,900	193,700	272,300	297,600	357,000
January . .	319,800	446,100	400,600	400,200	452,700	438,900
February . .	318,300	398,600	323,500	356,300	493,500	433,300
March . .	295,860	576,700	384,800	559,500	508,500	438,900
TOTAL . .	2,407,300	3,188,000	2,686,200	3,711,700	4,070,400	3,926,000

Exports.

Exports from Bombay amounted to 68 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India, those from Karachi were 26 per cent and from Madras 3 per cent as compared with 61, 28 and 6 per cent respectively in 1929-30.

Imports of raw cotton into India during 1930-31 increased very considerably as compared with the preceding year. This increase was probably due to the policy of the Indian mills to spin finer yarn in order to replace the imports of yarns of higher counts and of finer cloth from abroad. Imports of raw cotton into India in 1930-31 amounted to 327,400 bales valued at R8,39 lakhs as compared with 134,300 bales valued at R3,42 lakhs in 1929-30. This enormous increase was due to larger imports from Egypt and the United States of America. Imports of Egyptian cotton went up from 2,000 bales valued at R8 lakhs to 119,500 bales valued at R2.17 lakhs in 1930-31. The United States of America sent nearly 54,600 bales valued at R83 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 9,500 bales valued at R20 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from Kenya Colony went up from 106,600 bales valued at R2.81 lakhs in 1929-30 to 127,100 bales valued at R2.83 lakhs in 1930-31. India also purchased 13,800 bales valued at R27 lakhs from the United Kingdom in the year under review as compared with 1,900 bales valued at R4½ lakhs in the preceding year. The quantity of African cotton re-exported from Bombay during the last five years is shown in the following statement:—

	From Bombay				
	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
To Japan .	6,100	1,120	1,120	4,480	.
,, United Kingdom .	2,90	8,960	1,120	3,360	220
,, Other countries .	2,240	1,680	700	.	310
To all .	11,20	11,760	2,800	7,840	530

It will be seen that re-exports of African cotton from India decreased from 7,840 bales in 1929-30 to 530 bales in 1930-31. In other words, the re-export trade in this line has dwindled almost to nothing.

During the cotton season 1930-31, 3,357,000 bales of Indian cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of July 1931 as against 3,428,600 bales in the corresponding period of the previous season. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on the 31st August 1930 was 769,554 bales as compared with 894,183 bales on the same day of 1929. Stocks on the 2nd April 1931 were 923,174 bales as compared with 1,246,638 bales on the corresponding date of the preceding year.

Cotton Manufactures.

According to the Indian Central Cotton Committee the mill consumption of Indian cotton during the past four fiscal years was as follows :—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

—	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Bombay Island	663,203	384,332	682,498	672,249
Ahmedabad	280,589	309,386	345,548	317,229
Bombay Presidency	1,102,584	859,460	1,222,745	1,174,666
Madras	191,656	196,812	210,817	212,913
United Provinces	186,347	171,894	211,374	236,531
Central Provinces and Berar	113,-62	119,800	123,349	120,618
Bengal	88,110	78,188	93,948	95,150
Punjab and Delhi	45,240	48,543	52,217	59,146
Rest of British India	1,-436	-0,701	23,638	26,055
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA	1,740,133	1,495,208	1,951,18	1,935,91
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	243,411(a)	268,493(a)	-96,975(a)	329,419(a)
TOTAL INDIA	1,983,571	1,763,891	2,248,093	2,265,10

(a) Part calculated from yarn production, rest actual raw cotton consumption reported.

Cotton manufactures (R5,22 lakhs).—Considering the severe depression in agriculture and industry and the consequent fall in the purchasing power of the agriculturists in India as well as the disturbed political condition of the country, the cotton industry may be said to have done fairly well in the year under review. There were two main causes for this favourable state of affairs. In the first place, the enhanced customs duties imposed in the Budget of 1929-30 helped the industry considerably in relation to foreign competition. Secondly, the boycott agitation started by the Congress assisted the sale of cotton goods produced by the Indian mills. Added to these two factors, the third favourable circumstance was the absence of any serious labour trouble throughout the year under review. The only drawback at the beginning of the year was the glut of stocks of piecegoods in the market. This led to a somewhat depressed condition in the middle of the year which was aggravated by the frequent *hartals*, by the demoralisation of the raw cotton market and by differences between the Congress and some of the mills. From October however, some of these difficulties were removed and the outlook in the industry became favourable from about that time. On the whole, therefore the condition of the cotton mill industry in India, considering the peculiar circumstances of the year, may be considered as having been fairly satisfactory. It may be interesting to note that the situation has become even more favourable from March 1931 when an additional 5 per cent duty was imposed on cotton piecegoods imported from abroad. The outlook for the year 1931-32, therefore is, on the whole, promising, being only modified by the reduced purchasing power of the main body of consumers. The satisfactory condition of the year 1930-31 is evidenced by the fact that the production of both yarn and of piecegoods has been a record.

The production of yarn in the mills in India in 1930-31 exceeded the record figure for the previous year by 33 million lbs., having amounted to

Exports.

867 million lbs. as compared with 834 million lbs. in 1929-30 and 648 million lbs. in 1928-29. The details of production by counts are given below in millions of lbs. :—

Counts	1913-14	1924-25	1.25-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Nos. 1—10 . .	101	93	96	115	106	79	106	114
,, 11—20 . .	62	877	849	401	389	208	388	400
,, 21—30 . .	167	224	214	248	263	213	272	259
,, 31—40 . .	20	19	20	28	34	7	46	61
Above 40 . .	8	6	6	11	11	10	15	27
Wastes . .	.	.	2	4	6	6	7	6

The production of counts 1-10 increased by 8 million lbs. as compared with the preceding year and that of 11-20 by 12 million lbs. The production of counts 21-30 declined by 13 million lbs. The production of counts 31-40 increased by 15 million lbs. or 33 per cent and that of counts above 40 by 12 million lbs. or 80 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Exports of yarn amounted to 23·5 million lbs. in 1930-31, showing a slight decrease

of 1·1 million lbs. over the figure for 1929-30. The

Cotton yarn (R1.58
lakhs)

average exports in the five years ending 1913-14 were

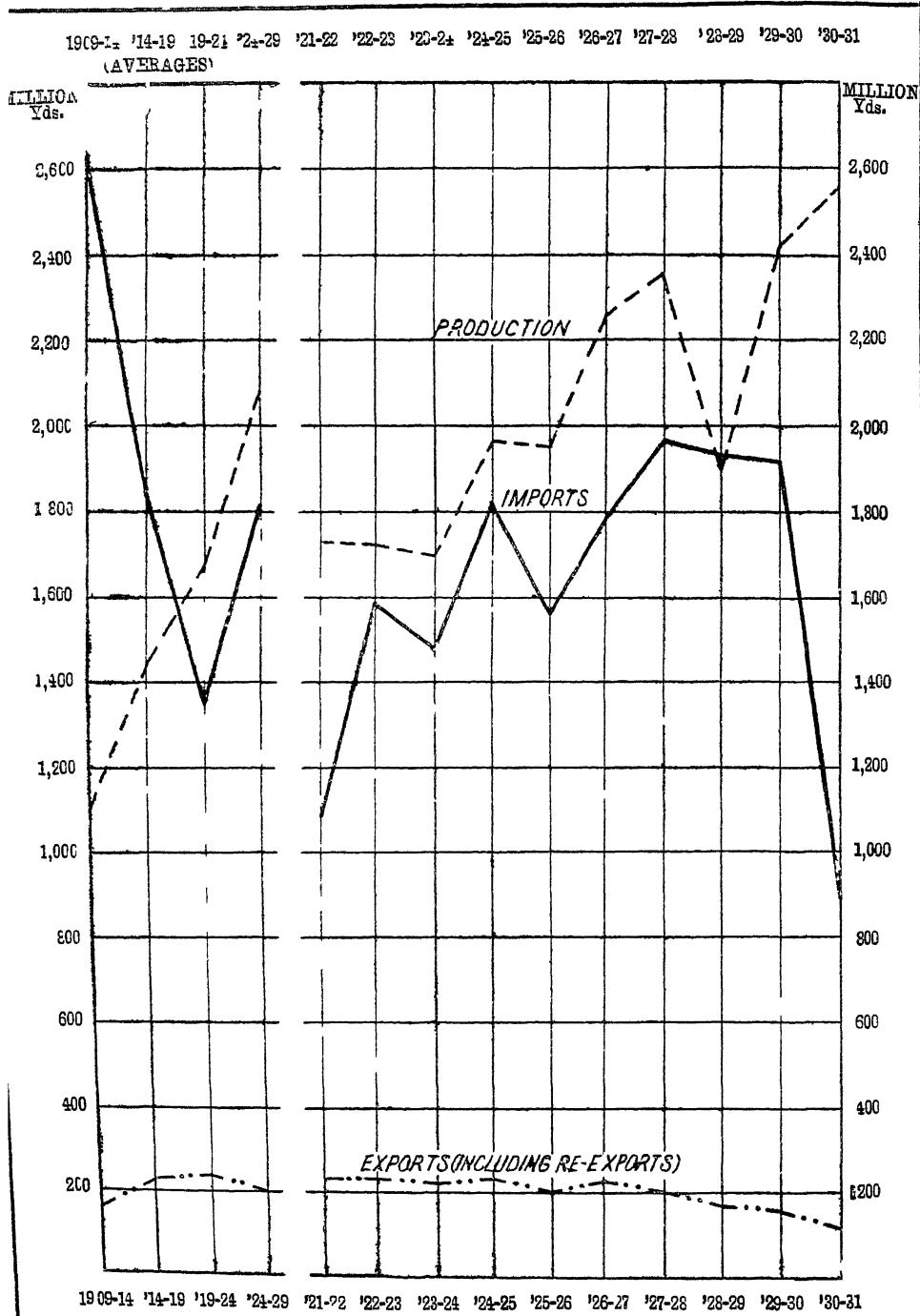
193 million lbs., while the average of the war period

was 130 million lbs. and of the post-war quinquennium 82 million lbs. The value of yarn exported declined from R1,90 lakhs in 1929-30 to R1,58 lakhs in 1930-31, a decline of R32 lakhs. Exports to most of the countries were almost of the same magnitude as in the preceding year, the only changes worth noting being the decline of nearly 600,000 lbs. in the case of Egypt and of 400,000 lbs. in the case of the Straits Settlements and an increase of nearly 300,000 lbs. in the case of Persia. Tables Nos. 32-A and 32-B give further details of the exports of Indian yarn.

The production of piecegoods in Indian mills in 1930-31 increased by 1 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The proportion of the exports of piecegoods to the total production was 4 per cent as compared with 5·5 per cent in 1929-30 and 8 per cent in 1928-29. The actual quantity exported declined by over 35 million yards or 27 per cent as compared with the preceding year. The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods, grey, white and coloured, exported from 1923-24 onwards as well as the average exports during the war period.

—	(In thousand yards)								
	War average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
<u>Cotton piece-goods—</u>									
Grey .	74,576	38,877	44,198	37,395	19,949	17,989	16,385	15,043	9,796
White .	1,475	1,484	1,145	893	1,550	1,355	1,379	1,199	899
Coloured	80,377	129,907	136,168	126,546	175,902	149,280	181,455	117,184	87,520
TOTAL .	156,428	165,328	181,511	164,834	197,401	168,624	149,219	138,426	97,715

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1921-22 to 1930-31 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.



Cotton Manufactures.

As in the preceding year, the exports of coloured goods showed a decline. Similar decreases were also noticeable under grey and white goods. The progressive decline in the exports of grey goods noted in the preceding year's Review continued at an accelerated rate, the decline in the year under review being nearly 35 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Detailed figures of production and exports for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given below:—

Production in Indian mills.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth . . .	292·5	474·2	535·2	642·2
Chadars	69·9	56·7	66·0	54·0
Dhutis	284·8	564·2	776·0	831·4
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings . . .	128·9	75·5	90·7	121·9
Drills and jeans	27·8	76·3	100·3	80·7
Other sorts	68·5	162·7	196·7	273·3
TOTAL	872·4	1,409·6	1,914·9	2,008·5
Coloured piecegoods	291·9	483·7	604·1	557·6
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	1,164·3	1,893·3	2,419·0	2,561·1

Exports.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Surtings	2·2	2·0	2·5	2·9
Curdars and dhutis	7·6	3·9	4·0	2·1
T. cloth and domestics	21·6	5·0	2·0	1·3
Drills and jeans	·6	·5	·3	·1
Other sorts	12·2	8·4	7·4	2·8
TOTAL	44·2	17·3	16·2	10·2
Coloured piecegoods	15·0	131·4	17·2	87·5
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	99·2	149·2	13·4	97·7

Exports.

The exports of Indian piecegoods declined from 133 million yards valued at R4,67 lakhs in 1929-30 to 98 million yards valued at Rs.32 lakhs in 1930-31.

Piecegoods (Rs.32 lakhs.) The largest single customer for Indian piecegoods was Ceylon which took 18 million yards as compared with 19 million yards in the preceding year. Persia lost her position as the best customer in the year under review, as she took only 13 million yards as compared with 19 million yards in the preceding year. The trade with Persia, as remarked in the previous issues of this Review, has been steadily declining in recent years owing mainly to severe competition from the European countries which serve Persia from the north and west. For similar reasons exports to Iraq have also been declining. In the year under review exports to that country amounted to 8.9 million yards as compared with 12.9 million yards in the preceding year and 19, 24 and 38 million yards in 1928-29, 1927-28 and 1926-27 respectively. Thus, compared with 1926-27 there has been a decline of more than 29 million yards in the exports to that country. Exports to the Straits Settlements declined from 17.9 million yards to 11.1 million yards and those to Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba from 12.6 million yards to 8.2 million yards. Decreases were noticeable in most of the other countries also. It may be noted that the decline in the exports of piecegoods was general, the share of almost all of India's customers declining considerably in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. The tendency was noticeable in the case of all the varieties, grey, white and coloured.

The total value of piecegoods exported in 1930-31 declined to Rs.32 lakhs as compared with Rs.67 lakhs in 1929-30 and Rs.27 lakhs in 1928-29. Grey goods accounted for Rs.27 lakhs, coloured goods for Rs.64 lakhs and white goods for about Rs.6 lakhs.

The following tables show the average declared values per yard of the different classes of imported and exported piecegoods in 1913-14 and the last six years:—

Imported piecegoods.

—	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Grey . . .	0 2 8	0 4 11	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0
White . . .	2 11	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8
Coloured . . .	0 3 5	0 6 11	0 6 2	1 5 7	0 5 6	0 5	0 4 5

Indian piecegoods exported.

—	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Grey . . .	3 2 7	6 4 5	0 4 10	0 4 9	1 4 10	0 4 8	0 4 4
White . . .	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 11	0 6 4	0 5 10	0 5 11	0 6 4
Coloured . . .	0 5 0	0 6 5	0 6 1	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 5 9	0 5 7

Jute.

As in the previous year, the declared values of exported piecegoods were higher than those of imported piecegoods and this indicates the principal cause of the retrogression of the Indian piecegoods trade in overseas markets. It may be noted that the declared value of Indian piecegoods exported increased considerably in the case of white goods from 5a. 11p. to 6a. 4p., whereas in the case of grey and coloured goods there was a slight decline. The decline, however, is not comparable with that in the declared value of the imported piecegoods. The declared value of coloured piecegoods was the lowest recorded in the post-war period, though it was higher than the figure for 1913-14.

In the following table a rough estimate is made of the quantity of mill-made cloth which was available for consumption in India during the year 1913-14 and the last five years. Owing to the existence of numerous markets and scattered demands, it is impossible in this table to take stocks into calculation.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mill production	1,164·3	2,258·7	2,356·6	1,893·3	2,419·0	2,561·1
Imported goods . . .	3,197·1	1,787·9	1,973·4	1,936·8	1,919·3	896·0
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS . . .	4,361·4	4,046·6	4,330·0	3,830·1	4,338·3	3,451·1
Exported, Indian . . .	89·2	197·4	168·6	149·2	133·4	97·7
,, Foreign . . .	62·1	29·1	33·9	24·2	22·2	17·4
TOTAL EXPORTS . . .	151·3	226·5	202·4	173·4	155·6	115·1
BALANCE AVAILABLE . . .	4,210·1	3,820·1	4,127·6	3,656·7	4,182·7	3,336·0

Jute and jute manufactures (R44,78 lakhs).—The total area under jute in 1930 was 3,531,000 acres as compared with 3,415,000 acres in 1929. The yield of the 1930 crop was estimated to be 11·2 million bales which was about a million bales more than the outturn of 1929. The weather conditions were favourable for the jute crop of 1930 and a bumper crop was the result. This bumper crop of the year aggravated the depression in the raw jute trade which was already serious in 1929-30. The crop of 1929, although it had been under-estimated at first, proved to be abundant in view of the restricted requirements of the world. Apart from this factor of supply, the demand for raw jute also was considerably restricted owing to the depression in the jute manufacturing industry and the heavy stocks held in nearly all the consuming centres of the world. The over-production in 1929 and the earlier part of 1930 led to an abundant supply of jute manufactures which the world was not prepared to absorb even at a very low price. The reason for this lower demand for jute manufactures was mainly to be found in the depression in industry and trade in the last eighteen months. All these factors led to a precipitate fall in the prices of jute which touched one of the lowest levels for many years. The prices throughout the year were more or less continuously on the decline. The year opened with the quotation for "Firsts" in Calcutta at R49·8 per bale of 400 lbs. Prices remained at this

Exports.

level for about three weeks and then spurted upwards to R51-8 on the 22nd April. The reason for this rise was, chiefly, the report received from the districts of East Bengal of unfavourable weather for the new crop. These reports were, however, found to be exaggerated and in the first week of May with the prospect of a bumper crop prices registered a sharp decline to R49. They remained at this level for some time, but about the 27th of May there was a sudden slump which carried them down to R47. This was due to a strong selling pressure induced by reports of favourable weather conditions. Prices declined almost continuously till the end of June when the quotation was R43-8. The jute forecast raised expectations of a bumper crop and later reports confirmed this anticipation. From July, therefore, prices declined regularly with small oscillations and the quotation on the 16th of September was R28-8. The jute forecast issued at this time was responsible for this very low quotation which showed a decline of over R5 in two weeks from September 2. About the third week of September, largely owing to rumours that Government contemplated certain measures to check the drop in jute prices, there was some firmness in the market, the price recorded on the 23rd of September being R31-4, about which level the quotation tended to remain till about the 21st October. Subsequently, however, there was a relapse to R29 on the 28th October and further to R28-12 on the 4th November. As these low prices had already begun to restrict the supplies available from the upcountry markets, there was an upward spurt once again about the 11th November on which date R31 was recorded. Prices remained near about this comparatively high level till about the 16th of December, the fluctuations being confined between R31 and R29-12. But, as buyers were disinclined to show any interest, the prices began to fall once more from about the 23rd of December, the quotation on that date being R29. The downward trend continued till the 3rd of February when the quotation registered was R25-12. From the middle of the month there was a firming up of prices once more, as a result of which quotations moved upwards with slight fluctuations to R28-4 on the 31st of March. The comparative firmness in the raw jute market was really due to the meagreness of arrivals from the upcountry markets, but it was initiated by a swell of speculative buying encouraged by adverse weather reports regarding the coming crop. It will thus be seen that the course of raw jute prices throughout the year was disastrous to all interests concerned.

The London prices per ton, c.i.f., for "First marks" stood at £24 on the 4th April. In the next week, however, prices rallied to £25-5 on account of certain reactions produced by rumours regarding the proposal for a curtailment of working hours in the Indian jute mills. Prices remained stable at this level till the 2nd of May, but from the following week there was a steady downward movement which continued till the middle of September. From about that time a steadier tone prevailed in the London market and this may be attributed to a bullish sentiment induced by the growing conviction among buyers that the bottom had already been touched. After having touched £15-10 on the 12th of September the price rose to £16 on the 19th of September and from that date onward till the 12th of December prices fluctuated between £16 and £16-10. The downward trend was again resumed about the third week of that month and the quotation on the 19th December was £15-15. From that date till the first week of Feb-

Jute.

ruary prices declined, the quotation on the 6th February being £14-7-6. From then till the end of the year there was a comparative steadiness in the market induced by firm advices from Calcutta, the closing quotation of the year on March 27 being £15-15.

Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta and the neighbouring mill areas during the fiscal year 1930-31 amounted to 9·5 million bales as compared with 10·2 million bales in the preceding year. Exports abroad from Calcutta of raw jute during the same period were 3·4 million bales. Arrivals during the period from the 1st July 1930 to the 30th June 1931 were 9·9 bales as against 10·3 million bales during the corresponding period of 1929-30.

It was remarked in the preceding year's Review that the jute industry was passing through an acute depression in 1929-30. The depression in 1930-31 was much more severe and the year was one of the worst for the industry. The main causes for this severe depression may be briefly discussed. The first cause which easily suggests itself is the general depression prevalent all the world over. This depression, as has been remarked before, was greater in the case of primary products and, therefore, considerably affected the demand for jute manufactures which depends, to a great extent, on the condition in the world markets for other agricultural commodities and also, to a certain extent, on the general industrial conditions. The depression has been particularly severe in the case of staple agricultural crops like wheat, rice, cotton, oilseeds, etc. Though these crops were produced in abundance, yet their movement was, to a great extent, restricted because of the lack of effective demand. This meant a greatly reduced demand for jute manufactures. The sugar industry which offers a good outlet for jute manufactures was also in a state of severe depression. Further, there was little demand from other industries and as there was less movement of trade throughout the world, there was less demand for jute manufactures. Apart from this factor of trade depression, the jute industry in India had a peculiar problem of its own to face. Jute manufacturers outside India had taken steps in 1929 to reduce their output. India, on the other hand, started on a policy of expansion of production at this time. In 1929 the jute mills in India decided to work 60 hours a week instead of 54 hours. This arrangement continued up to June 1930, resulting in over-production and accumulation of heavy stocks which could not be sold even at much reduced prices. The stocks had grown heavy by the middle of 1930 and were a drug on the market. It was estimated that by the end of June 1930 stocks of hessian cloth in Calcutta had reached the enormous total of 30 crore yards which, it was thought, would expand to 46 crore yards by the end of June 1931 even if the mills worked 54 hours a week from July 1930. Thus it will be seen that over-production in 1929-30 and the consequent piling up of stocks were to some extent responsible for the depressed condition of the jute industry. In order to reduce these heavy stocks the Calcutta jute mills initiated a policy of short-time working. The decision to work 54 hours a week was taken in June 1930 and by July the mills further decided to close down for one week each month in July, August and September. By the middle of August it was decided to continue this restriction of work for one week per month during the period, October 1930 to March 1931 inclusive. The effect of these measures on the stock position appeared to have been generally satisfactory up till December 1930. But the stock

Exports.

position unexpectedly deteriorated at the end of 1930-31, although, according to trade reports, there were indications that in the course of the year the surplus stocks in the principal consuming countries had, in large measure, disappeared on account of the policy of cautious buying which consumers were forced to adopt on a falling market. But as world trade remained depressed, there was little real demand for finished goods and the sluggishness of the world demand prevented a rehabilitation of the Indian jute industry and any lasting improvement in the stock position. Toward the end of the year a further attempt was made by the Calcutta jute mills to control production by the introduction of a 40 hour working week with effect from the 2nd of March 1931. One part of this agreement provided for a scaling of 15 per cent of the total complement of looms. This provision was considered necessary in view of an increase of about 7,000 looms as revealed by a fresh enumeration of looms in the Calcutta mills in 1930. The adoption of the agreement was followed by a number of strikes in the Calcutta jute mills. But these had no material effect on the jute situation during the year under review. Thus, in spite of the remedial measures taken and in spite of the reported improvement in the stock position in the consuming centre, abroad, the condition of the Indian jute industry did not improve to any extent. The industry was in a state of severe depression throughout the year and there were no visible signs of a change for the better in the near future. The bad plight of the industry may be clearly seen from the fact that the profits of the jute mills shrank to R2.65 crores in 1930 as compared with R6.26 crores in 1929 and R7.23 crores in 1928.

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during the year amounted to 1,386,000 tons or 379,000 tons less than in the preceding year. The total value declined from R79 crores in 1929-30 to nearly R45 crores in 1930-31, a drop of R31 crores. Raw jute accounted for 29 per cent of this value and jute manufactures for 71 per cent as compared with 34 per cent and 66 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The following statement compares the quantities exported during 1913-14 and each of the past three years :—

	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Jute (in thousand tons)	708	898	807	620
Bags (in millions)	369	498	522	432
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,538	1,631	1,271

The quantity of raw jute exported was 23 per cent less than in the preceding year and 19 per cent less than in the pre-war year 1913-14. Exports of gunny bags declined in number from 522 millions to 43½ millions and of gunny cloth from 1,631 million yards to 1,271 million yards. The production, Indian mill consumption and exports of raw jute for the last eighteen years

Jute.

are given in Table No. 29 and detailed figures of exports of manufactures are given in tables Nos. 30-A and 30-B.

The total exports of raw jute declined from 4,519,000 bales valued at R27 crores to 3,470,000 bales valued at a little under R13 crores.

Germany, as usual, was the largest customer, but her takings amounted to 946,000 bales valued at R3.50 lakhs as compared with 1,212,000 bales valued at R7.41 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 923,000 bales valued at R5.56 lakhs in 1929-30 to 604,000 bales valued at R2.23 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports to France amounted to 500,000 bales valued at R1.85 lakhs as compared with 596,000 bales valued at R3.02 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United States of America went down from 145,000 bales valued at R2.52 lakhs to 297,000 bales valued at R1.04 lakhs. Belgium increased her takings from 259,000 bales to 268,000 bales, but the value of the consignments declined from R1.54 lakhs to R1.46 lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable in the case of Italy, Spain, the Netherlands and Brazil exports to which amounted to 236,000, 185,000, 119,000 and 85,000 bales compared with 307,000, 259,000, 121,000 and 103,000 bales respectively in the preceding year. The shares of the other countries also showed declines, the largest being in the case of Japan which took only 34,000 bales as compared with 90,000 bales in the preceding year.

The total exports of gunny bags decreased in number from 522 millions to 434 millions, the pre-war (1913-14) exports being 369 millions. The value

Gunny bags. of the exports declined from nearly R22 crores to a little over R14½ crores. Sacking gunny bags decreased in number from 427 millions to 353 millions, the decline in value being from nearly R19 crores to R12½ crores. Hessian gunny bags also declined in number from 95 millions to 81 millions, the decline in the value being from R3 crores to a little over R2 crores. Of the total exports of gunny bags the United Kingdom took 40 millions as against 53 millions in the preceding year. Australia, as usual, remained the best market for gunny bags, her takings increasing from 73 millions to 88 millions. Exports to Java also showed an increase from 37 millions to 42 millions. Exports to the Straits Settlements declined from 14 millions to 11½ millions. Chile took 1.9 millions as against 34 millions and Cuba took only 24 millions as against 32 millions in the preceding year. Exports to Japan declined considerably from 16 millions to 5 millions. Similarly, China's takings declined from 43 millions to 20 millions. Similar decreases were noticeable in the case of Siam and Indo-China which reduced their demands from 10½ and 12 millions to 4 and 5 millions respectively. Egypt took 17 millions as compared with 19 millions and South Africa 20 millions as compared with 21 millions. New Zealand took 12 millions as compared with 11 millions in the preceding year and Hawaii 17 millions as compared with 18 millions.

Exports of gunny cloth decreased from 1,651 million yards in 1929-30 to 1,271 million yards in 1930-31, the decline in value being from R59- crores

Gunny cloth. to a little under R17 crores. Hessian gunny cloth decreased from 1,599 million yards valued at R28½ crores in 1929-30 to 1,239 million yards valued at R16½ crores in 1930-31. Sacking gunny cloth declined from 52 million yards valued at R1.06 lakhs in 1929-30 to 32 million yards valued at R61 lakhs. Of the total exports

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the largest share went to the United States of America which took 854 million yards valued at R10 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores as compared with 1,072 million yards valued at R18 $\frac{1}{4}$ crores in the preceding year. The Argentine Republic took only 209 million yards valued at R3,16 lakhs as compared with 329 million yards valued at R6,49 lakhs. Exports to Canada declined from 82 million yards to 73 million yards, whereas the United Kingdom reduced her demand from 59 million yards to 40 million yards. Consignments to Australia declined from 26 million yards to 18 million yards. China reduced her takings from 10 million yards to 5 million yards. Exports to Uruguay were only slightly less than in the preceding year, amounting to 14 million yards as compared with 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ million yards. The share of the Union of South Africa was almost the same as in the preceding year, being 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ million yards. On the other hand, the Philippine Islands took about 16 million yards as compared with 15 million yards in the preceding year. The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and of two of the more important grades of hessians :—

Date.	B. Twills.		Hessians, 40" × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40" × 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
	Near.	Forward.	Near.	Forward.	Near.	Forward.
1930—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
April, 1. . .	31 8	32 8	10 12	10 14 to	13 5	13 12 to
April, 29 . .	32 12	{ 33 8 to 34 0 34 8 }	11 8	11 2 to 11 12 11 7	13 14	14 2 14 6 14 8 14 8
May, 28 . .	34 4	{ to 35 0 }	11 2	to 11 9 10 0	14 4	to 14 10 13 0
June, 25 . .	31 8	32 12	9 12	10 2 10 2	12 12	13 2 13 2
July, 30 . .	31 12	32 0	9 14	to 10 4	12 12	13 4 13 0
August, 27 . .	33 4	33 8	9 12	10 0	12 12	12 12
September, 24 .	30 12	31 0	8 10	9 0	11 10	12 0
October, 29 . .	25 12	26 8	7 14	8 6	10 0	10 8
November, 26 .	26 0	{ 26 8 to 27 0 }	7 9	7 14 to 8 0 7 14	10 0	{ 10 6 to 10 10 10 4 }
December, 17 .	27 0	27 8	7 9	to 8 0	10 0	{ to 10 8 }
1931—						
January, 28 . .	28 0	{ 28 0 to 28 8 29 4 }	8 4	{ 8 4 8 8 9 8 9 10 8 12 }	10 10	{ 10 12 to 11 2 12 4 12 8 11 4 }
February, 25 . .	28 10	{ to 29 8 }	9 4	to 9 0	12 0	{ to 11 8 }
March 25 . .	26 14	27 8	8 10	{ to 9 0 }	11 3	{ to 11 8 }

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Foodgrains and flour (R29,88 lakhs).—Exports under this head went up to some extent in quantity in the year under review as compared with the preceding year. This was, however, due entirely to the larger exports of wheat as compared with the abnormally low figure of the preceding year and exports of rice and other kinds of foodgrains showed a decline in 1930-31. The total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported amounted to 2,614,000 tons as against 2,510,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 104,000 tons. The value, however, declined from R34.79 lakhs to R29,88 lakhs, a decline of R4,91 lakhs. Shipments of wheat amounted to 197,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 13,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 184,000 tons. Exports of wheat flour declined from 51,000 tons to 47,000 tons. Exports of rice declined from 2,298,000 tons in 1929-30 to 2,254,000 tons in 1930-31, a decline of 44,000 tons only. Shipments of pulse amounted to 82,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 97,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports of barley almost reached the vanishing point and were 1,000 tons only as compared with 6,000 tons in the preceding year and 138,000 tons in 1928-29. Exports of jowar and bajra amounted to 7,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 15,000 tons in the preceding year. There were practically no exports of maize. It will thus be seen that the exports of foodgrains and flour, other than wheat, declined by 80,000 tons, whereas exports of wheat showed an increase of 184,000 tons. The detailed exports during the past four years, compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-war quinquennium, are given below:—

	Pre-war average	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
		Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,398	2,152	1,765	2,298	2,254
„ in the husk	42	34	51	28	25
Wheat	1,308	300	115	13	197
„ flour	55	60	54	51	47
Pulse	291	133	114	97	82
Barley	227	72	138	6	1
Jowar and bajra	41	21	42	15	7
Maize	9	17	..	..	..
Other sorts	3	4	2	1	
TOTAL . . Tons (000)	4,411	2,784	2,300	2,510	2,614
VALUR R(lakhs)	45.81	42.92	33.69	31.79	29.88

Rice accounted for 87 per cent of the total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported as compared with 93 per cent in the preceding year. Wheat and wheat flour contributed 9.3 per cent as against 2.5 per cent, barley 0.4 per cent as against 0.2 per cent and pulses 3 per cent as against 4 per cent in 1929-30.

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The statement below compares the total production of rice in India and Burma during the past six years and the pre-war year with the total exports during the same periods :—

Total amount of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	PRODUCTION		EXPORTS	
	Cleaned rice		Rice	Paddy
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	.	28,319	2,420	30
1925-26	.	30,737	2,549	31
1926-27	.	29,680	2,035	23
1927-28	.	28,234	2,152	34
1928-29	.	32,145	1,765	51
1929-30	.	31,133	2,298	28
1930-31	.	31,614	2,254	25

Subject to revision.

The total production in 1930-31 was 182,000,000 tons, i.e., 17.5 per cent less than in 1929-30. The pre-war figure for 1929-30 was 181,000,000 tons. The total rice crop of 7,000,000 acres is estimated at 1,906,000 tons. India still remains the largest producer of rice, but she alone possesses a large surplus. The total exports of Burma in 1930-31 were 1,906,000 tons as compared with 2,048,000 tons in the preceding year, but her share of the total foreign exports of rice from India was 88 per cent as in 1929-30. Bengal and Madras each contributed 5 per cent as against 5 and 4 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Exports from India (including Burma) formed 7.2 per cent of the total estimated production as compared with 7.5 per cent in the preceding year.

Prices of rice during the year 1930-31 were on a considerably lower level than in the preceding year. In fact, the fall in the price of rice was catastrophic for the rice trade. The causes of this enormous fall in prices may be briefly indicated. In the first place, the trade depression affected the prices of all agricultural commodities very severely and rice was no exception. Further, the demoralised condition of the wheat trade with its heavy stocks and good crops had a sympathetic effect on the rice market. The third cause of the decline in the price of rice was the lower demand of Burma's main customers such as India proper, Japan, Korea, all of which had good crops of their own. Owing to good crops, Japan in the last two or three years has renewed her prohibition on the imports of rice from year to year and is now, to some extent, a seller in the world markets. The Indian crops of the last two or three years were also favourable and this reduced the Indian demand considerably. Further, the catastrophic fall in the prices of jute, cotton and oilseeds lowered the purchasing power of the consumer of rice in India. Lastly the 1930 crops in Siam and Indo-China reports of which began to arrive in the latter part of the year were much larger than in the two preceding years and this naturally had a depressing effect on the price

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of rice. All these factors explain the enormous fall in the prices of rice in the year under review.

Coming to a detailed study of rice prices during the year, it may be remarked that the period divides itself into two fairly clear parts. The first period which began really before the financial year had started continued on to the end of August. In this period, except in April, the prices were generally on a downward trend, but the rate of fall was not so precipitate as in the latter period. Prices in this first period were generally on a higher level. The causes for this comparative strength in the rice market may be briefly discussed. The first and most important cause for the strength of the market was the large-scale demand from China, owing to the famine in that country in the preceding year and also owing to the non-cultivation of land due to unsettled political conditions. The demand from China was heavy in the months from March to June. In the three months, April to June, China purchased from India 416,000 tons of rice out of the total off-take for the year of 167,000 tons. This heavy demand in these three or four months helped the market considerably. Secondly, the reduction of 25 per cent in the export duty on rice in the Budget for 1930-31 created an optimistic outlook in the rice market. Further, the trade believed that the exportable surpluses of Siam and Indo-China in 1930 were reduced as compared with those of 1929. This also kept prices on a higher level in the earlier period. From September, however, prices fell considerably. From the end of August to the end of February the fall was from R370 to R182, a decrease of R188 or 51 per cent. The causes for this enormous fall were mainly to be found in the following circumstances. In the first place, the demand from China dried up almost completely, chiefly owing to the difficulties with which China had to contend as a result of the slump in silver prices completely upsetting her exchange. The second cause for the *debacle* in rice prices was the report of a good crop and large exportable surplus from Siam, one of the important competitors of Burma. It was estimated that the 1930 crop in Siam would amount to 2,940,000 tons as compared with 2,575,000 tons in 1929, the exportable surplus available from that crop being consequently 1,950,000 tons as compared with 1,625,000 tons available from the preceding year's crop. This large increase depressed the Burma rice market considerably. Further, Burma was expecting a bumper crop for the season 1930-31. The exportable surplus from the 1930-31 crop of Burma was estimated at 3,153,000 tons of cleaned rice as compared with 2,717,000 tons in 1929-30. Again, reports from Japan, Korea and other Asiatic rice producing countries showed that the crops of 1930 were expected to be much larger than those of the preceding year. The table below gives the area and yield under rice in some of the Asiatic countries for 1929 and 1930.

	Area (1,000 acres)		Yield (1,000 tons)	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Japan	7,564	7,941	8,295	9,269
Formosa	1,403	1,517	909	1,034
Siam	1,418	4,592	2,575	2,940
Korea	4,018	3,970	2,438	3,426
Java and Madura	8,459	8,800	4,984	5,242

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It will be seen that Japan's production was 12 per cent higher than in 1929. Production in Formosa, Korea and Java also showed considerable increases. The effect of all these good crops was to depress the price of Burma rice. These reports were received in the latter part of the year and explain the enormous fall in rice prices from September onwards.

Coming to a detailed description of the movement of prices, it may be noted that the year 1930-31 opened with a quotation of R360 per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each in the Rangoon market. Up to the 23rd of April prices were on the increase and by that date the quotation was R422-8. This increase was due to the continuance of the demand from China and also to the restricted supplies from the primary markets owing to the insistence of stock-holders on higher prices. The closing week of April witnessed a weakening movement which brought the price down to R387-8 on May 14. May witnessed a number of untoward developments in Burma in the shape of an earthquake which particularly hit Pegu and Rangoon, a strike among the dock labourers lasting for about three weeks and a communal outbreak between Indians and Burmans in Rangoon which brought business to a standstill for some time and made confidence difficult to restore. The market remained uncertain in June as demand was of a sporadic nature, but yet the price recorded a distinct improvement and showed a tendency to remain stable at an artificial level of R380 owing to expectations of a revival of Chinese demand. These expectations were demolished by a sudden slump in silver prices and the quotation declined rapidly from R380 on the 2nd July to R350 by the 16th of the month. There was a brief rally in the subsequent week, but there were no remarkable features till about the second week of August when there was an abrupt improvement to R370 at or near which prices remained during the subsequent weeks of the month. This improvement was due apparently to the beginning of a buying movement from certain directions (Java and Bombay), but the real reason was the operations of speculators who took a bullish view of the market. As, however, there was very little real strength in the market, there was a further relapse about the beginning of September, the quotation moving backwards to R327-8 by the end of the month and from there to R275 by the 15th October. From this date with slight variations prices were continually on the decline and by the end of February the quotation was R182-8. The reasons for this enormous fall have already been explained. Towards the end of the year prices showed an improvement and the quotation in the last three weeks of March was a little over R200.

The condition of the export trade in rice in the year under review, as can be judged by the above analysis of price movements, was far from healthy. Exports of rice, not in the husk, however, showed only a slight decrease from 2,298,000 tons in 1929-30 to 2,254,000 tons in 1930-31, a decrease of only 44,000 tons. The decline in the exports would have been much greater if it had not been for the very large takings of China. Except for China, the United Kingdom and two or three other countries, exports from India to most foreign countries showed decreases as compared with the preceding year. The main reason for this decrease was the good crops in many of the Asiatic countries and the good wheat crops almost all the world over. The industrial depression also affected the export trade in rice. The main increases and dec-

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reases in the export trade with the various foreign countries are given in the table below :—

Exports of rice not in the husk to foreign countries.

		(IN THOUSANDS OF TONS)		
		1929-30	1930-31	Difference (increase + decrease -)
United Kingdom	40	114	+74	
Poland	11	24	+13	
Netherlands	125	86	-39	
Germany	271	136	-135	
Belgium	30	46	+16	
Italy and Fiume	36	19	-17	
Rest of Europe	29	29	..	
Arabia	57	50	-7	
Ceylon	420	444	+13	
Straits Settlements and Sumatra	363	396	+33	
Java and Malay	225	122	-103	
Japan	4	1	-3	
Korea	23	4	-19	
Formosa	31	..	-31	
China	260	467	+207	
Rest of Asia	53	52	-11	
Egypt	45	23	-22	
Mauritius and Dependencies	62	50	-12	
Rest of Africa	65	68	+3	
Cuba	88	92	+4	
West Indies	30	16	-14	
United States of America	2	3	+1	
Australia	6	2	-4	
New Zealand	6	2	-4	

It will be seen that, had it not been for the larger demand from China, exports of rice to foreign countries would have been of much smaller dimensions. Exports to China increased from 260,000 tons in 1929-30 to 467,000 tons in 1930-31, an increase of 207,000 tons. Increases, though not on a similar scale, were noticeable in the takings of the United Kingdom, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Sumatra, Poland and Belgium. On the other hand, most of the other countries reduced their purchases from India. Germany took only 136,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 271,000 tons in the preceding year, a decrease of 135,000 tons. Similarly, Java and Malay took only 122,000 tons as against 225,000 tons in the preceding year, a decrease of 103,000 tons. Decreases were also noticeable in the case of Egypt and Formosa. It is significant that the coast-wise exports of rice not in the husk from Burma to India proper during 1930-31 amounted to 811,000 tons as compared with 909,000 tons in 1929-30 and 1,060,000 tons in 1928-29.

The state of the trade in rice, like that of the trade in wheat and sugar, is particularly unhealthy at present. The condition of the rice trade has been almost consistently becoming worse in the last few years. This is due to the following causes. In the first place, the rice production of the world, according to available estimates, has increased in recent years by something like 10 per

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cent, taking the pre-war period as the base. This increase, however, has not been offset by any increase in the rice-eating population of the world or by any marked improvement in the standard of consumption in the principal rice importing countries. On the other hand, the recent decline in the prices of wheat and other cereals has encouraged the substitution of one or other of these for rice in the dietary of many people. As far as Burma is concerned, her principal markets have always been the deficit rice producing countries of the East. The demand from the West has never been a powerful factor in the determination of Burma prices; and such demand for Burma rice as existed in Europe has shown a remarkable tendency to shrink from the pre-war level. This is due to the substitution of better finished and more successfully graded types of rice from Italy, Spain and the United States of America. The staple grades of these countries have now obtained a firm footing in Europe and have well-nigh superseded Burma rice. Coming to the East, the import requirements of most of the rice importing countries have undergone remarkable modifications in recent years. Japan which used to be one of the large-scale importers of Burma rice has had a succession of good rice crops and is faced with the problem of finding an adequate outlet for her increasing surpluses. Her import prohibition, renewed from year to year, has practically ruled her out as a buyer in the world rice market. The demand from Malay and also from the Dutch West Indies has shown very little capacity for expansion in recent years and owing to the proximity of Siam and Indo-China to these places Burma can claim no advantage over either of her two rivals. China has been the only exception in the Eastern markets. Her imports have been almost of the same magnitude as before, but this is due to the peculiarly unsettled political conditions of China and it is hardly likely that with the restoration of normal conditions the demand would continue as at present. Taking these facts into consideration, it appears that the problem in the rice trade is one of over-production in relation to effective demand. For such a state of affairs the only solution is a decrease in supply or an increase in demand. Both these factors are slow to move. The position, therefore, in the immediate future does not appear very hopeful. It may be remarked, however, that this year's condition is abnormal and is due more to such factors as trade depression, good rice crops all the world over and a slump in prices of wheat and other agricultural commodities.

The year under review was one of the most disastrous years for the wheat trade in the world over. Prices in 1930-31 declined to a level which was perhaps the lowest point reached in the last thirty years. The causes of this phenomenal fall may be briefly described. In the first place, it may be remarked that there are two different forces responsible for producing the present depression in the wheat trade. The first obvious cause is the trade depression which has severely affected the prices of most primary commodities. The effects of the trade depression need not be discussed at length here, as this has been done in Chapter I. The second factor which is responsible for the depression in the wheat trade has been operating almost continuously during the post-war period. This can be seen from the fact that throughout this period prices of wheat have been generally declining from year to year. The average price per quarter (480 lbs.) for the war period, 1915-19, was 73s. 6d. The average for 1920-24 had fallen to 64s. 6d. In 1925 there was a further fall

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to 61s. 9d. and by 1930 the price had fallen to 34s. 3d., thus showing a decline of 27s. 6d. in five years. It will thus be seen that there has been a general decline in wheat prices throughout the post-war period. The cause of this general decline is the world-wide progressive over-production of wheat in relation to the demand for it. This tendency received its first impetus in the special circumstances of the war period. Before the War, Russia used to export approximately 20 million quarters of wheat per annum and was by far the largest exporter of wheat in the world. In 1915 Russia went out of the market and the world's effort was then directed towards making up for the shortage in supply. To achieve this end, aided by the stimulus of high prices, acreage under wheat in the United States of America, Canada and, later, in Argentina and Australia extended rapidly. Production increased to such an extent that the Russian deficit was completely made good and more and more wheat was produced every year. Naturally, as a result of this extended production, prices fell from year to year. Yet, in spite of this, the producer refused to take stock of the position and went on increasing the acreage under wheat, hoping for a revival in the demand for his product with a consequent rise in price. Just after the War many European countries were not producing up to their normal capacity and the effect of this over-production in the exporting countries was not, therefore, seriously felt till about 1924. From that year, however, Europe, excepting Russia, began producing normal wheat crops and the result has been to increase supplies of wheat very considerably. In the year under review Russia came into the market freely and this has upset the price position seriously. It has been estimated by a competent authority that the supply of wheat in 1930 had increased by 74 million quarters or 20 per cent as compared with the annual production of the quinquennium 1910-14. The wheat-eating population, however, has not grown to the same extent. The result has been a lowering of the demand and a consequent fall in prices. It has also meant a piling up of stocks from year to year and these stocks have acted as an incubus on the market. The holding of stocks has been encouraged by actions taken by governments and trade agencies, like the Federal Farm Board and the Canadian Wheat Pool and many believe that such action has aggravated the situation further. It has been estimated that the stocks in 1926 in the United States of America were 7.8 million quarters of 480 lbs. In 1930 they had gone up to 26.7 million quarters. The increase was particularly noticeable in 1929-30 when the Federal Farm Board in an endeavour to support prices gave loans to growers and even bought and held stocks of wheat. Similarly, stocks in Canada were 5.2 million quarters in 1926. By 1928 they had gone up to 11.6 million quarters and in 1929-30 they were at the very high figure of nearly 16 million quarters. The larger Canadian stocks were mainly due to the big crop of 1928 which the Canadian Wheat Pool refused to sell at competitive prices. The action of the Pool had thus increased stocks in the market. The stocks in other countries have also been growing apace and for the chief countries it has been estimated that the stocks have increased from about 24 million quarters in 1926 to 72 million quarters in 1929, though there was a slight reduction in 1930 to 64 million quarters. Thus, it will be seen that the production in the post-war period had been continually increasing and out-stripping the demand and, as a consequence, stocks were being piled up and prices were continually on the decline. To add to the difficulties of

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the wheat situation, the rye supplies of Europe increased considerably in the last two or three years as compared with previous years. As rye is used in many countries in the making of bread, the increased competition from this cereal has also depressed the price of wheat. Further, the protective measures, such as heavy import duties and the quota system, introduced by many European countries have considerably reduced the consumption of wheat by raising its price within those countries. The effect of these policies has been to prolong the period of depression. As a result of all these factors it may be expected that for some years to come the supplies of wheat will be much greater than the demand and, barring a catastrophe, low prices will, therefore, rule in the market. The equilibrium between production and consumption will be difficult of attainment unless markets are allowed freedom from interference by governments and other agencies and until the demand for wheat grows in response to a lowering in its price. These factors explain the long term depression in the wheat trade as apart from the peculiar circumstances of the year 1930-31.

Coming to the peculiar features of the year under review, it may be noted that the factors which depressed the wheat trade in the post-war period were present in an aggravated form. In the first place, the industrial depression, referred to above, lowered the demand for most of the commodities, but chiefly for primary products. Further, the good crops of rice, rye and other cereals in 1930 also affected the position of wheat adversely. Added to this, the wheat crops of 1930, though smaller than the 1928 crops were much higher than the 1929 crops. Even with lower crops in 1929 the condition of the wheat market was far from satisfactory and with the good crops of 1930 the position was made much worse. It has been estimated that the stocks in the 1930-31 wheat season will be even higher than in August 1930. The International Institute of Agriculture estimate that at the end of July 1931 there will remain a carry-over of about 12 million tons as compared with a little over 11 million tons in 1930. Conditions in India were probably worse than in the other wheat producing countries. The Indian wheat crop of 1929-30 was estimated to be over 10 million tons, which was a record figure. In spite of this heavy crop and the consequent large exportable surplus the export demand was very weak owing to the competition of foreign wheat in international markets. Even in some home markets Indian wheat had to face the competition of imported Australian wheat. A large quantity of wheat was imported both at Calcutta and Bombay and it was at last necessary for Government to intervene in order to protect the wheat interests in the country. At first a reduction in railway freight was granted on wheat consignments to Karachi and, later, on consignments booked to Calcutta from the Punjab as well, but as it was feared that this action would not be sufficient, a further step was taken by levying a duty of R40 per ton on imports of foreign wheat. This latter action was taken in March 1931 and its effects do not pertain to the year under review, but it is an indication of the sad plight of the wheat trade in India. From all this it will be seen that the condition of the wheat trade all the world over was most unsatisfactory and in India, particularly, the position was at least as acute as in other countries.

The total area under wheat in India during 1929-30 was over 31 million acres, which meant a decrease of 1 per cent as compared with the acreage reported in 1928-29. The outturn of 1929-30 was a record one of 10.5 mil-

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lion tons as compared with 8·6 million tons in the preceding year. In spite of this heavy crop India imported a considerable amount of foreign wheat. The following table shows the balance of wheat available for consumption in India for a number of years :—

Years	Production of previous crop year	Net imports (+) or net exports (-) during the year	Balance available for consumption during the year
			Tons
Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	9,424,000	-1,351,000	8,073,000
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19)	9,455,000	-877,000	8,578,000
1919-20	7,507,000	+64,000	7,571,000
1920-21	10,122,000	-324,000	9,798,000
1921-22	6,706,000	+269,000	6,975,000
1922-23	9,830,000	-269,000	9,561,000
1923-24	9,974,000	-707,000	9,267,000
1924-25	9,660,000	-1,219,000	8,441,000
1925-26	8,866,000	-272,000	8,594,000
1926-27	8,696,000	-220,000	8,476,000
1927-28	8,973,000	-317,000	8,656,000
1928-29	7,791,000	+370,000	8,161,000
1929-30	8,591,000	+268,000	8,859,000
1930-31	10,469,000	-32,000	10,437,000

* Production for 1908-09 to 1912-13.

+ " , 1913-14 to 1917-18.

It will be seen that the balance available for consumption increased considerably in 1930-31 as compared with the preceding year. This probably meant an inflation in the stocks held in the various markets in India. In spite of the heavy production in 1930-31, however, the exports of wheat did not reach a very big figure in the year under review, though they were much larger than the previous year's low figure. In the following table production and exports during the past five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 are set forth. It will be seen that the exports in the year under review amounted to 197,000 tons.

Exports.

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

		Production	Exports
		Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	.	5,361	1,202
1926-27	:	8,973	176
1927-28	:	7,791	390
1928-29	:	8,501	115
1929-30	:	10,469	13
1930-31	:	9,302	197

- Subject to revision.

Prices of wheat, as has been remarked above, were on a much lower level than even the low level of 1929-30. The year was one of the most disastrous for wheat growers and exporters all the world over. At the beginning of April 1930 No. 3 Manitoba, *c.i.f.* London and Liverpool, stood at 42s. per 480 lbs. There was a gain of 3d. in the course of the next week. Subsequently, however, reports of favourable weather weakened the market and the quotation on the 9th May was 38s. 9d. The May report of the United States Department of Agriculture put the winter wheat crop at about 14 million tons, which was about 1·4 million tons less than the previous year's winter crop. This encouraged a bullish sentiment in the market and the quotation rose to 40s. 6d. by the 23rd of the month. But the position remained fundamentally as weak as ever on account of the big stocks and the general good reports about the European wheat crops, as well as about the improvement in the United States and Canadian weather conditions. The trend of prices thus changed decidedly downward and the decline was accelerated by the commencement of selling pressure in North America. This downward movement dragged on through July. About the end of the month there was a brief rally, but the movement was short-lived. The pressure of heavy stocks available in the United States and Canada depressed the market considerably and gradually, as the chances of a big harvest in the northern hemisphere became more certain, the market weakened further. With slight rallies at times the downward movement continued thereafter, prices moving from 35s. on the 15th August to 27s. 7½d. on the 17th October. This was due to selling pressure in Canada and the rate of fall was accelerated, from about the middle of September, by reports indicative of very good prospects for the Argentine and Australian crops. The bearish sentiment was further strengthened by the publication of the September estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, putting the combined winter and spring wheat crops at a very high figure, 22 million tons. The Canadian crop also was estimated at 10 million tons, an increase of a little over 2 million tons on the preceding year's crop. Naturally, prices continued to decline in view of these heavy production figures, while the competition from Russia at this time also aggravated the situation. There were some rallies in October, but throughout the subsequent months up to December prices were generally on the decline. The weakness of the market became more pronounced when the Argentine Government's preliminary report, putting the crop at 7·3 million tons against 3·7 million tons in 1929, was published in December. About the beginning of January 1931 there was a slightly upward

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movement due to reports of continued rain in Argentine and also some buying movement from the Continental countries. The improvement, however, was a passing phase and before long the usual downward trend was resumed and it continued almost to the end of the year, the price at the end of the year being 23s. 6d., i.e., nearly half of what it was in April 1930. In the following table the prices of No. 3 Manitoba and of Karachi choice white wheat, as far as available, are compared :—

Prices of wheat, c. i. f. Liverpool and London.

								No. 3 Manitoba per 480 lbs.	Karachi choice white per 480 lbs.
								s. d.	s. d.
1930—	April	4	.	.	.	.	.	42	0
	May	2	.	.	.	.	.	39	1 ¹
	June	6	.	.	.	.	.	40	6
	July	4	.	.	.	.	.	35	7 ¹
	August	1	.	.	.	.	.	34	6
	September	5	.	.	.	.	.	31	6
	October	3	.	.	.	.	.	29	4
	November	7	.	.	.	.	.	26	9
	December	5	.	.	.	.	.	25	6
1931—	January	2	.	.	.	.	.	22	3*
	February	6	.	.	.	.	.	23	9
	February	27	.	.	.	.	.	24	0
	March	13	.	.	.	.	.	23	6

* Price of Manitoba No. 2.

Prices in the Karachi market moved almost in sympathy with those in the international market. The price stood at R33 per candy of 656 lbs. at the beginning of April. It went up slightly up to the third week of the month when the quotation was R33-12. From that date with slight ups and downs prices were almost continually on the decline and by the middle of December the lowest price of the year, R17-2 per candy, was recorded. Prices slightly improved after that and by the middle of January the price recorded was R21-2. There was a retrogression to some extent after this, but throughout February and March prices remained roundabout R19.

Exports of wheat during the year amounted to 197,000 tons valued at R1,95 lakhs as compared with 13,000 tons valued at R21 lakhs in the preceding year and 115,000 tons valued at R1,69 lakhs in 1928-29. It will thus be seen that the exports in the year under review were much larger than in the preceding year or even the year before. The increase in exports was due mainly to the bumper crop in India. The largest share of these exports was taken by the United Kingdom, amounting to 175,000 tons valued at R1,71 lakhs as compared with 7,000 tons valued at R10 lakhs in the preceding year. Belgium and France took 6,000 and 5,000 tons respectively in the year under review and Arabia took 2,000 tons.

The imports of wheat into India during the year under review amounted to 232,000 tons valued at R2,15 lakhs as compared with 357,000 tons valued at R4,98 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of wheat on this comparatively large scale in a year when India had a bumper crop was a remarkable feature of the trade last year. The reason for these imports is simple. It

Exports.

was all a matter of price. Australian wheat could be placed in the seaport towns of India at lower prices than those which had to be paid for Indian wheat brought long distances by rail from the upcountry producing areas. In order to help the wheat growers of India the Government of India have allowed certain reduced railway freights and have passed the Wheat (Import Duty) Act which levies an import duty of R 40 per ton on foreign wheat. The effect of these measures will be felt in 1931-32, as they were brought into force at the end of the year under review. As in previous years, the bulk of the supplies imported were received from Australia which sent 209,000 tons in the year under review or 90 per cent of the total imports as compared with 336,000 tons or 94 per cent in the preceding year. Foreign supplies were received mainly in Bengal, Bombay and Burma, their respective shares being 121,000 tons, 90,000 tons and 13,000 tons.

Shipments of wheat flour declined from 51,000 tons valued at R1.07 lakhs in 1929-30 to 47,000 tons valued at R80 lakhs in 1930-31. As usual, the

Wheat flour (R80 lakhs). largest single market for wheat flour was Arabia which took 13,000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 13,300 tons in 1929-30. The shares of most of the other countries were almost of the same magnitude as in the previous year. Egypt, Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba) and Aden and Dependencies took 6,200, 6,100 and 5,700 tons respectively in the year under review as compared with 6,800, 6,600 and 6,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon were almost the same as in the preceding year but exports to Mauritius and Dependencies increased from 2,700 tons in 1929-30 to 4,400 tons in 1930-31. Exports to Iraq declined from 1,300 tons to 100 tons, and those to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan from 900 tons to 30 tons only.

The quantity of other foodgrains exported showed a considerable decline from 121,000 tons valued at R2 crores to 91,000 tons valued at R1.17 lakhs

Other foodgrains (R1.17 lakhs). in 1930-31. Exports of barley declined from 6,000 tons valued at R7 lakhs to 1,000 tons valued at

R1 lakh. Most of the exports went to the United Kingdom. Exports of jowar and bajra also showed a considerable decline from 15,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs in 1929-30 to 7,000 tons valued at R8 lakhs in 1930-31. Shipments of beans declined from 32,000 tons valued at R44 lakhs to 22,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs. Exports of gram showed a slight increase in quantity from 11,500 to 11,900 tons, but in value there was a decline from R21 lakhs to a little under R18 lakhs. Exports of lentils declined from 13,600 tons valued at R26 lakhs in 1929-30 to 10,800 tons valued at R16 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports of pulse, other sorts declined from 40,000 tons valued at R73 lakhs in 1929-30 to 38,000 tons valued at R54 lakhs in 1930-31.

Tea (R23.56 lakhs).—The state of the tea trade was comparatively healthy till the end of 1930, but from the beginning of 1931 conditions deteriorated considerably. On the whole, however, the tea industry was not depressed, in the year under review, to the same extent as most other industries. This can be seen from the fact that the average price per lb. for the tea season 1930-31 in the auction sales of Calcutta was 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. as compared with 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. in the preceding year, thus showing a decline of only 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. The average price of dust tea declined from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. in 1929-30 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. during the year under review, a decline of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. The chief cause for this

Tea.

small magnitude of the decline in prices was the healthier outlook created by the agreement to restrict the output of tea in the chief tea producing countries, India, Ceylon, Java and Sumatra. This agreement was reached about the middle of April 1930 and the producing countries carried it out in the next growing season. It was decided that there should be a reduction of about 57 million lbs. in the three tea producing countries, India, Ceylon, and Java and Sumatra. Owing to unfavourable climatic conditions the reduction of output in the case of India amounted to 42 million lbs., which was appreciably higher than the figure already agreed upon. According to available trade reports, the total reduction in these countries was slightly more than was agreed upon at first, although Java and Sumatra definitely failed to bring down their output to the stipulated limit. The expectation of this reduction gave comparative steadiness to the market until January 1931 and it was expected that the restriction would continue into 1931. The scheme, however, has been dropped as the required measure of support was not forthcoming. Owing to this policy of restriction the upward trend in the production of tea seemed to have been broken during the year under review. But as the scheme has been given up for 1931, the outturn in that year is expected to show a considerable increase over the 1930 figure.

Coming to the Indian production of tea, it has been remarked above that there was a decline of 42 million lbs. in 1930 as compared with the preceding year. This great decrease, however, was due, in some measure, to the unfavourable climatic conditions throughout the season as well as to the operations of the restriction scheme. The early part of the season was unfavourable to growth generally. There were droughty conditions in Assam during the early months of the year and elsewhere production suffered from hailstorms in some districts, notably in the Jalpaiguri District. May was a dry month in most of the districts, but June witnessed heavy rains which spoiled the second flush teas in the Assam District, and July was a dry month, particularly in the Dooars District, which resulted in a large reduction in outturn all round. Normal conditions prevailed in the early part of August followed by unduly wet weather when outturn again considerably declined. According to trade estimates, production was behind by about 24½ million lbs. by the end of August. A further general decline in outturn occurred during September owing to the weather being cool and wet, while October was decidedly cold in Assam, though normally favourable elsewhere. Cold weather conditions appeared early and resulted in a further decline in production during the remaining months. In spite of the unfavourable weather conditions which prevailed during the season the general standard of quality may be described as good average. Early teas were generally satisfactory with the exception of those from Cachar and Sylhet. Rains teas were also of a useful standard, although they were below previous year's qualities in some districts. Second flush teas from Assam proved a failure owing to heavy rains in June. The autumnal crop was disappointing both as regards quality and quantity, the supply having been affected by the early closing season. Good teas as usual commanded high prices.

The total production of tea in India in 1930 was estimated at 391* million lbs. as compared with 433 million lbs. in 1929 and 404 million lbs. in 1928.

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As usual, Assam contributed the largest share, viz., 233 million lbs. or 60 per cent of the total output and Southern India 55 million lbs. or 14 per cent. Production in Assam decreased by 26 million lbs., whereas production in the rest of Northern India decreased by 13 million lbs. The total area under tea in 1930 was 805,800* acres as against 788,000 acres in 1929. The progress of the industry in recent years can be seen from the figures given below :—

Acreage.

—	1906	1915	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Assam . . .	339,200	382,800	416,500	420,400	424,000	427,200	429,500	433,800*
Rest of Northern India .	153,901	181,300	211,200	212,700	214,200	220,900	222,900	227,600*
Southern India . . .	37,600	68,000	100,000	106,300	117,800	127,800	135,600	144,400*
TOTAL . . .	530,700	632,100	727,700	739,400	756,000	775,900	788,000	805,800*

Production.

—	1906	1915	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Assam	162,468	245,752	225,185	241,982	235,888	246,018	258,941	283,416*
Rest of Northern India .	64,216	94,695	89,017	99,804	101,923	100,864	115,628	102,769*
Southern India . . .	14,261	31,610	49,305	51,147	53,109	57,271	58,191	54,949*
TOTAL	240,965	372,057	363,507	392,933	390,920	404,153	432,760	391,184*

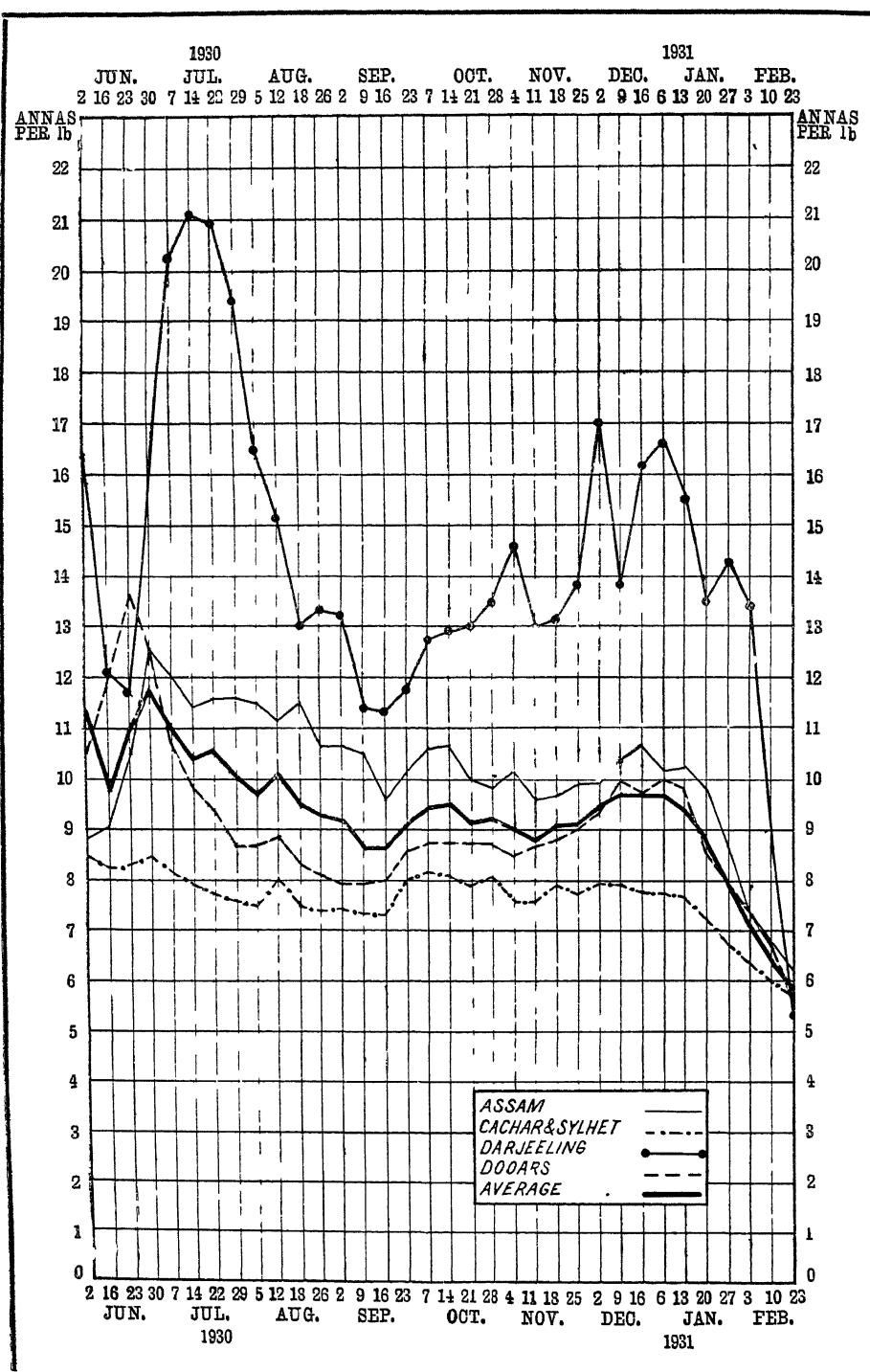
The variations in exports are shown in the table below :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

—	1905-06	1915-16	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong).	199,737	301,403	280,024	304,957	315,109	309,845	326,863	307,147
From Southern India (Madras ports).	12,680	25,640	43,183	42,935	45,744	49,321	49,671	48,575
From Bombay, Sind and Burma.	1,807	11,227	2,576	1,372	761	436	600	517
TOTAL	214,224	338,470	325,733	349,264	361,614	359,602	376,634	356,239

* Figures subject to revision.

Chart showing the weekly district average prices of tea realised at auction sale in Calcutta.



Tea.

In 1930-31, 91 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported overseas.

The auction sales of tea at Calcutta commenced on the 2nd of June 1930 and altogether there were 34 sales during the season as compared with 35 sales in the preceding year. The number of packages sold during the season (excluding dust, second hand and damaged teas) amounted to 754,700 as compared with 863,500 sold in 1929-30. The average price of tea per lb. for the season was, as stated above, 9as. 4p., being 7p. lower than the average for 1929-30. The number of packages of dusts sold amounted to 172,200 in 1930-31 as compared with 206,800 in 1929-30. The average price of dusts in 1930-31 was 6as. 9p. as compared with 7as. 3p. in the preceding year.

The average weekly prices per lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales during the season are graphed in Chart No. 9 and also in the chart on the opposite page where the district weekly averages are exhibited along with the general average. At the commencement of the season prices were most irregular, but this was due more to the varying standards of quality offered at the successive sales. In the first sale of the season on the 2nd of June the average price realised was 11as. 5p. Owing mainly to the relative scarcity of superior grades in the invoices offered the price came down to 9as. 9p. on the 16th, but prices improved in the subsequent sales, 11as. 10p. having been recorded on the 30th of the month. Subsequently, prices showed a declining tendency which continued till the first week of August when the figure recorded was 9as. 9p. Reports of a drop in production about this date gave a stimulus to the prices, raising them to 10as. 1p. on the 11th and 12th of August. Reports of more favourable climatic conditions during August coupled with a decline in prices in London lowered prices continuously after this date. The downward movement continued till the middle of September when the price recorded was 8as. 8p. Prices rose slightly thereafter and remained about 9as. 3p. from the end of September throughout the whole of October. This was due to a general improvement in demand and to an improvement in the quality of invoices offered for sale. Throughout November prices were about 9as. December, however, saw the prices on a higher level, the quotation in the first week being 9as. 5p. and in the second week 9as. 8p. at which level it remained till the first week of January. From that date, however, prices were continually on the decline till the close of the season at the end of February. This was due to a decline in general demand. The average price realised at the last auction of the season on the 23rd of February was 5as. 10p. Stocks of Indian tea at London, as indicated by the return of the London tea warehouses, were, however, materially smaller on the 31st of March 1931 than on the corresponding date of the preceding year, being 157 million lbs. as against 167 million lbs. in 1930

The total shipments of tea during the year showed a decrease of 5 per cent in quantity and of 9 per cent in value. Only 938,000 lbs. of green tea were exported during the year. the balance of 355 million lbs. consisted of black tea. Exports to the United Kingdom totalled 299 million lbs. valued at R20 crores in 1930-31 as compared with 317 million lbs. valued at R22 crores in 1929-30. The share of the United Kingdom was 84 per cent of India's total exports, as in the preceding year. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom were 50 million lbs. in 1930-31 as compared with 55 million lbs. in 1929-30. Stocks in London, however, were less at the end

Exports.

of the year than they were at the close of the preceding year in spite of the decrease in re-exports. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom to the Irish Free State amounted to 18·6 million lbs. in 1930-31, as in 1929-30. Re-exports to Russia amounted to 4·9 million lbs. in the year under review as compared with 9·6 million lbs. in the preceding year. Direct shipments to Russia showed an increase from 5·3 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 6·2 million lbs. in 1930-31, the increase in value being nearly R8 lakhs. Thus the total exports of Indian tea to Russia decreased from 14·9 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 11·1 million lbs. in 1930-31. From the London market other European countries together took Indian tea to the extent of 10·5 million lbs. as compared with 12·4 million lbs. in 1929-30. Re-exports from the United Kingdom to the United States of America increased from 5·9 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 7·2 million lbs. in 1930-31. Direct shipments to the United States of America also increased from 8·4 million lbs. to 9·9 million lbs. Thus the total exports to the United States increased from 14·3 million lbs. to 17·1 million lbs. Re-exports from the United Kingdom to Canada and Newfoundland increased from 5·2 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 6·4 million lbs. in 1930-31. On the other hand, direct shipments to Canada from India decreased from 12·4 million lbs. to 10·2 million lbs. Thus the total shipments to Canada showed a decrease from 17·6 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 16·6 million lbs. in 1930-31, a decrease of 1 million lbs. Exports to China revived in the year under review, amounting to 1·7 million lbs. as compared with 13,000 lbs. only in 1929-30. Exports to Australia declined slightly from 4·6 million lbs. to 4·5 million lbs. and Egypt reduced her demand from 5·7 million lbs. to 3·6 million lbs. Exports to Persia also showed a decrease from 5·6 million lbs. to 4·3 million lbs.

The share of Calcutta in the export trade was 64 per cent, of Chittagong 22 per cent and of Madras 14 per cent. Shipments from Calcutta were made up of 149 million lbs. consigned direct from the gardens and 79 million lbs. purchased in Calcutta. Shipments from Chittagong amounted to about 78 million lbs. Exports from Madras totalled 49 million lbs. The coastwise exports from Bengal decreased from 12·8 million lbs. to 11·7 million lbs.

The following table shows in millions of lbs. the exports of tea from the principal producing centres during the past five years.

(In millions of lbs.)

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Northern India . . .	294	321	310	326	309
Southern India . . .	45	46	46	54	49
Ceylon	217	227	236	251	241
Java	119	127	134	137	135
Sumatra	17	18	19	23	23
China	112	116	123	12 ^a	31
Japan	24	23	24	24	20
Formosa	23	23	20	18	19
TOTAL	851	901	912	359	386

Imports of tea into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Java, as far as information is available, are shown in Table

Oilseeds.

No. 61. A reference to this table will show that the percentage of Indian tea included in the total imports of tea into the United Kingdom during 1930 stood at 53·6 as compared with 54·9 in 1929. The actual quantity of Indian tea imported decreased from 306·7 million lbs. to 290 million lbs. Imports of Ceylon tea into the United Kingdom fell from 153·1 million lbs. to 152·7 million lbs. and those of Java tea from 85·4 million lbs. to 84·6 million lbs. In the case of the United States of America the quantity of Indian tea imported advanced from 14·7 million lbs. to 16·6 million lbs., the percentage share having risen correspondingly from 16·5 to 19·5. In Canada there was also an improvement in the position of India, her share increasing from 61·1 to 66·6 per cent of the total takings.

Imports of foreign tea by sea into British India declined from 10·2 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 6·6 million lbs. in 1930-31, the decrease in value being from R64 lakhs to R46 lakhs. Of the imports, 3·1 million lbs. consisted of green tea and the rest was black tea. Java supplied 1·4 million lbs. and Ceylon 1·7 million lbs. of black tea. China supplied a little less than a fourth of a million lbs. of black tea. Imports from China of green tea decreased from 3·5 million lbs. to 2·7 million lbs. There was, however, an increase in value of about R1 lakh.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine increased from 4·6 million lbs. valued at R4½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 6·5 million lbs. valued at R6½ lakhs in 1930-31. Of this the United States of America took 6·1 million lbs. and the United Kingdom 0·4 million lbs.

Oilseeds (R17,86 lakhs).—Oilseeds which had ranked fourth among India's exports in the two preceding years, occupied in 1930-31 the fifth position, giving place to tea, the first three groups being, as usual, cotton and jute, raw and manufactured, and foo-luains. The total exports of oilseeds fell from 1,195,000 tons valued at R26,47 lakhs to 1,037,000 tons valued at R17,86 lakhs and showed a decrease of 13 per cent in quantity and of 33 per cent in value over the preceding year. Indian supplies were plentiful, but there was reduced consumption in markets abroad owing

	Pre-war average	1928-9	1929-30	1930-31
		(Thousands of tons.)		
Linseed		870	157	248
Rapeseed		273	77	44
Groundnut		212	788	714
Castor		114	121	106
Cotton		240	181	58
Sesamum		119	30	11
Copia		31		1
Others		85	24	14
TOTAL		1,458	1,328	1,195
				1,037

to adverse economic conditions. Further, the difficulty of disposing of oil-cakes caused by the plentiful supplies of grain crops at comparatively low prices has been a disturbing factor in the oil-crushing industry of Europe during the year. It will be seen from the table on the margin that

all the principal varieties recorded substantial decreases, linseed being the only exception.

The Indian linseed crop of 1929-30 was better than in the preceding year, being estimated at 380,000 tons compared with 322,000 tons in 1928-29.

Exports, particularly in the first half of the year, were stimulated by the anticipated shortage of supplies arising out of the small yield, estimated at 1,250,000 tons of the 1929-30 Argentine crop, but declined in the latter half when optimistic reports of an abundant new Plate crop, estimated to yield 1,722,000

Exports.

tons, began to come in and influence the market. The total exports of Indian linseed rose from 248,000 tons in 1929-30 to 257,000 tons in 1930-31, of which over 220,000 tons were shipped during the six months ended September 1930 as compared with 161,000 tons in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Smaller consumptive demand led to a reduction in the shipments to the United Kingdom and France from 80,000 and 51,000 tons to 58,000 and 25,000 tons, while those destined for Italy and the Netherlands advanced from 28,000 and 7,000 tons to 33,000 and 23,000 tons respectively. Purchases by Germany and Belgium were almost the same as in 1929-30, their respective takings being 11,000 and 13,000 tons. Exports to Spain and Greece amounted to 9,000 and 3,000 tons as compared with 7,000 and 4,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Among nearer consumers, Australia and Japan considerably reduced their purchases from 23,000 and 10,000 tons to 11,000 and 3,000 tons respectively in the year under review. Table No. 61 shows the relative importance of the sources from which linseed is imported into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia. The trade in Indian linseed was, as usual, divided between Bengal and Bombay in the proportion of 60 and 40 per cent as compared with 68 and 32 per cent in the preceding year.

Prices of linseed at Calcutta were generally on a higher level during April to June 1930 and ranged generally between R7-8 and R8 per Indian maund. Since then, as a result of reduced consumptive demand and reports of increased acreage in the Plate, prices, except for a slight rally in August, were generally on a downward grade, until R4-9 was reached on the 23rd January 1931. The market, however, showed no further weakness in February and March and the year closed with a quotation of R4-12.

The production of groundnuts in India in 1929-30 was estimated at 2,668,000 tons or 17 per cent less than the previous season's record figure of 3,211,000 tons. The crop of 1930-31, according to the latest estimate, is reported to yield 2,988,000 tons. Exports, consisting largely of decorticated nuts, constituted a record at 788,000 tons in 1928-29, but declined to 714,000 tons in 1929-30 and further to 601,000 tons in the year under review. France and Germany, the two principal customers of Indian groundnuts, reduced their takings from 211,000 and 210,000 tons to 172,000 and 120,000 tons respectively, as more attention was given in those two countries to undecorticated groundnuts from West Africa. On the other hand, the Netherlands steadily increased her purchases from 132,000 tons in 1928-29 to 154,000 tons in 1929-30 and to 167,000 tons in 1930-31. The United Kingdom took 47,000 tons or 6,000 tons less than in the preceding year, while Italy required 77,000 tons or 22,000 tons more than in 1929-30. About 76 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1930-31 went from Madras and 24 per cent from Bombay, as compared with 82 and 18 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The prices of groundnuts (machine decorticated) in Madras up to the end of July ranged between R10 and R45 per candy of 500 lbs. From August onwards, except for a temporary reaction in October-November, the prices declined almost continuously from week to week until R23 to R24, the lowest price of the year, was quoted on the 16th January 1931. Shortly after, there was some improvement which was maintained till the end of the year, the quotation on March 27 being R29 30 per candy.

Hides and Skins.

The production of rape and mustard seeds in 1929-30 was estimated at 1,095,000 tons, being 20 per cent higher than in the previous season, while the crop of 1930-31 was reported to have yielded Rapeseed (R52 lakhs). 977,000 tons or 118,000 tons less than that of 1929-30. Only a small quantity is exported, while a much greater proportion is retained for local consumption. Exports of rapeseed amounted to 33,000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 44,000 tons in 1929-30 and 77,000 tons in 1928-29. The United Kingdom and France took 10,600 tons each as against 7,800 and 9,800 tons respectively in 1929-30, while shipments to the Netherlands and Germany declined from 15,500 and 6,300 tons to 3,800 and 2,300 tons respectively. Exports to Belgium and Italy were small, amounting to 1,800 tons and 1,700 tons respectively in the year under review. Over 31,900 tons or 97 per cent of the total quantity shipped in 1930-31, went from Karachi and only 800 tons from Bombay as compared with 42,400 and 1,900 tons respectively in the preceding year.

Indian production of sesamum averages about half a million tons annually, which is largely used for local consumption. Exports are insignificant, for, in comparison with such rich oil-bearing seeds and nuts as groundnuts, Sesamum (R3½ lakhs). palm kernels, etc., sesamum has declined in importance. Only 1,100 tons of Indian sesamum were exported in 1930-31 as compared with 10,800 tons in 1929-30 and 30,500 tons in 1928-29. Shipments were destined to nearer markets such as Arabia, Aden and Ceylon.

Indian cotton seed has also been of very limited importance to the markets abroad, the principal customer being the United Kingdom. As a result of good supplies in other producing countries, Cotton seed (R22½ lakhs). notably Egypt, whence the United Kingdom obtains the bulk of her requirements, exports of Indian cotton seed steadily declined from 131,000 tons in 1928-29 to 58,000 tons in 1929-30 and 41,000 tons in 1930-31. Of these 40,500 tons went to the United Kingdom as compared with 56,800 tons in the preceding year. The remainder went to Ceylon.

Exports of castor seed declined by 14 per cent from 106,000 tons in 1929-30 to 91,000 tons in 1930-31. The United States of America and the United Kingdom, the two principal customers of Indian Castor seed (R1,56 lakhs). castor seed, reduced their purchases from 51,000 and 25,000 tons to 39,000 and 20,000 tons respectively. Purchases by France and Italy showed little variation and amounted to 16,000 and 6,500 tons respectively, while Belgium took 5,000 tons or 1,600 tons more than in the preceding year.

Hides and skins (R11,74 lakhs).—The trade under this head had a very bad year, the total value falling from R16,04 lakhs to R11,74 lakhs, a decline of R4,30 lakhs or 27 per cent. This heavy set-back was due to the great decline in the prices of hides and skins, especially those of the raw material. Owing to the trade depression, there was also a reduction in the demand from most countries. The average declared value for raw hides and skins declined from R0-10-9 to R0-8-8 per lb., whereas in the case of tanned hirles and skins, the decline was from R1-11-5 to R1-9-3 per lb. Shipments of raw hides and skins during the year amounted to 45,300 tons valued at R5,47 lakhs as compared with 53,100 tons valued at R7,98 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of raw hides declined from 25,200 tons valued

Exports.

at R2,70 lakhs in 1929-30 to 22,800 tons valued at R1,78 lakhs in 1930-31 which represented 50 per cent in quantity of the total exports of raw hides and skins as against 48 per cent in the preceding year. Exports of raw skins declined both in number and weight as compared with the preceding year and amounted to 40 per cent of the total tonnage of raw hides and skins exported as compared with 42 per cent in 1929-30. Exports of raw skins amounted to 18,300 tons valued at R3,62 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 22,000 tons valued at R5,19 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins decreased from 21,000 tons valued at R8,05 lakhs in 1929-30 to 17,700 tons valued at R6,27 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports of tanned hides declined from 14,300 tons valued at R3,44 lakhs in 1929-30 to 11,500 tons valued at R2,60 lakhs in 1930-31. There was also a decline in tanned skins from 6,700 tons to 6,200 tons, the decline in value, however, being from R4,62 lakhs to R3,67 lakhs.

In the following table the quantities and values of raw hides and skins of various descriptions (excluding cuttings) exported in 1913-14 and in each of the last three years are set forth :—

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1913-14		1928-29		1929-30		1930-31	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Raw cow hides	37,200	28,100	19,700	17,800	5.91	3.23	2.19	1.41
,, buffalo hides	17,300	8,000	4,000	4,200	2.20	.66	.41	.30
,, other hides	1,300	1,200	1,000	800	.19	.16	.11	.07
,, goat skins	22,700	21,600	20,600	17,400	8.13	4.96	4.43	3.36
,, sheep skins	1,600	800	900	700	.26	.12	.13	.09
,, other skins . . . . .	..	500	500	.00	..	.34	.62	.17
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, RAW (excluding cuttings)	80,100	60,200	47,300	41,100	11.69	9.47	7.89	5.40

Exports of raw hides declined as in the preceding year, the decline, however, being smaller. Germany took 7,200 tons valued at R63 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 9,700 tons valued at R1.12 lakhs in the preceding year, thus showing a decline of 26 per cent in quantity and 44 per cent in value. The United Kingdom took 1,500 tons valued at R7 lakhs as compared with 840 tons valued at R6 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America declined very considerably from 930 tons valued at R8½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 230 tons valued at R1½ lakhs in 1930-31. Italy slightly increased her demand from 4,390 tons to 4,490 tons but the value fell from R45 lakhs to R33 lakhs.

Exports of raw cow hides decreased from 19,700 tons valued at R2.19 lakhs in 1929-30 to 17,800 tons valued at R1.41 lakhs in 1930-31. Germany took 5,800 tons worth a little under R51 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 8,100 tons worth R95 lakhs in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom amounted to 1.041 tons valued at R4.8 lakhs as compared with 599 tons valued at R4.3 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments

Hides and Skins.

to Italy increased slightly from 4,100 tons to 4,500 tons, but there was a decline in the value from R42 lakhs to R31 lakhs. Spain reduced her demand from 2,000 tons to 1,500 tons with a corresponding decline in value from R24 lakhs to R13 lakhs. Exports to the Netherlands showed a slight increase from 850 tons to 910 tons, but the share of Sweden declined from 980 tons to 890 tons. Exports of cow hides were, as usual, chiefly from Bengal which accounted for 68 per cent of the total shipments while Burma's share was 17 per cent, the respective shares of these provinces in the preceding year were 75 and 10 per cent. Karachi had 10 per cent and Bombay 5 per cent during the year under review.

There was a slight decrease in the exports of buffalo hides which declined from 4,580 tons valued at R41 lakhs in 1929-30 to 4,200 tons valued at R30 lakhs. Germany took 1,190 tons valued at R10½ lakhs as compared with 1,330 tons valued at R14½ lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom's share was 430 tons as compared with 220 tons, whereas Bulgaria and Greece took 620 and 550 tons as compared with 520 and 450 tons respectively in 1929-30. On the other hand, the United States of America reduced her demand to 70 tons from 620 tons in the preceding year. Italy also took 100 tons as against 150 tons.

As usual, the United States of America took the major portion of the exports of goat skins, her share amounting to 14,700 tons valued at R2,56 lakhs in the year under review as compared with 18,600 tons valued at R3,61 lakhs in the preceding year. On the other hand, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and France increased their shares from 550, 220 and 370 tons in 1929-30 to 1,000, 440 and 570 tons respectively in 1930-31. Exports of sheep skins decreased from 890 tons valued at R13 lakhs to 660 tons valued at R9½ lakhs. The different maritime provinces shared in the exports of raw skins as follows:—Bengal 39 per cent (34 per cent), Bombay 28 per cent (29 per cent), Sind 27 per cent (32 per cent) and Madras 6 per cent (5 per cent). Preceding year's percentages are given in brackets.

The detailed figures of the exports of tanned or dressed hides and skins are given below:—

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
					1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Ton	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(Lakhs)	R(Lakhs)	R(Lakhs)	R(Lakhs)
Tanned cow hids	.	.	7,900	18,700	12,000	11,100	1,47	3,63
, buffalo hides	.	.	800	1,400	1,100	700	11	30
, other hides	.	.	1,300	1,200	900		47	41
, goat skins	.	.	3,700	3,700	3,200	3,100	1,61	2,54
, sheep skins	.	.	2,500	3,300	3,400	3,000	96	2,04
, other skins	.	.	300	100	100	100	7	33
TOTAL HID S AND SKINS, TANNED	15,200	28,500	21,000	17,700	4,22	9,31	7,11	6,27

Shipments of tanned cow hides declined from 12,000 tons valued at R2,80 lakhs in 1929-30 to 9,900 tons valued at R2,22 lakhs in 1930-31. Exports of tanned buffalo hides also declined from 1,100 tons valued at R22 lakhs to 700 tons valued at R13 lakhs. Shipments of tanned hides were, as usual, mostly to the United Kingdom which took 9,610 tons of cow hides valued at R2,17 lakhs, 600 tons of buffalo hides valued at R11 lakhs and 870 tons of calf skins valued at R23½ lakhs or a total of 11,080 tons valued at nearly

Exports.

R2,52 lakhs as against 12,800 tons valued at nearly R3,10 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America took only 50 tons of cow hides valued at R1·1 lakh as compared with 770 tons valued at R17½ lakhs in 1929-30.

Of the total exports of 6,200 tons of tanned skins, Madras shipped 89 per cent. Exports of tanned goat skins to the United Kingdom totalled nearly 3,000 tons which was about 100 tons more than in the preceding year. The value, however, showed a decline of nearly R35 lakhs from R2,06 lakhs to R1,71 lakhs. The share of the United States of America declined to only 80 tons as compared with 240 tons in the preceding year. Of the exports of sheep skins, 2,360 tons went to the United Kingdom as against 2,550 tons in the preceding year, the decline in value being from R1,59 lakhs to R1,41 lakhs. The share of Japan also went down from 610 tons to 500 tons. The share of the Straits Settlements was almost the same as in the preceding year. The United States of America took only 15 tons as compared with 77 tons in the preceding year. Of the total quantity of tanned skins exported the United Kingdom took 87 per cent, Japan 8 per cent as compared with 82 and 9 per cent respectively in the preceding year.

Lac (R3,14 lakhs).—The total exports of lac declined by 18 per cent in quantity from 669,000 cwts. in 1929-30 to 547,000 cwts. in 1930-31 and by 55 per cent in value from R6.97 lakhs to R3.14 lakhs. The decrease was particularly noticeable in the case of manufactured lac (*i.e.* shellac and button lac) which formed the bulk of the exports, as will be seen from the following table :—

Exports of lac.

—	Pre-war average		War average		Post-war average		1929-30		1930-31	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac.	391,100	90	310,200	90	370,000	88	322,400	78	390,100	71
Stick lac and seed lac .	15,100	4	18,400	5	7,300	2	74,400	11	111,000	20
Others . . .	28,100	6	16,800	5	38,000	10	72,100	11	46,100	9
TOTAL . . .	434,300	100	345,400	100	416,200	100	668,900	100	547,200	100

Exports of shellac fell from 498,000 cwts. valued at R5.68 lakhs to 366,000 cwts. valued at R2.29 lakhs, representing a decrease of 26 per cent in quantity and 60 per cent in value. The United States of Shellac.

America was, as usual, the best customer, but she reduced her takings considerably from 226,000 cwts. to 117,000 cwts. Apart from the smaller requirements of the consuming industries, the situation in the United States was further aggravated by the introduction of new rules by the United States Shellac Importers' Association with a view to obtaining purer products in that country. There was also a substantial decline in the shipments to the United Kingdom which amounted to only 96,000 cwts. as compared with 120,000 cwts. in 1929-30. Purchases by other countries showed much smaller variations. Both Germany and France took about 1,000 tons less than in the preceding year, their respective takings being 64,000 and 11,000 cwts. Japanese purchases were slightly in excess of those of the preceding year and totalled 28,000 cwts. in 1930-31. Italy required 6,000 cwts.,

Lac.

a little more than in the preceding year, while Belgium took 4,000 cwts., or 1,000 cwts. less than in 1929-30.

The shellac market in Calcutta, as in the case of many other commodities, was featured by heavy price declines to a level which was the lowest for a long period of years. The month of April 1930 began with prices at R54 per maund of T. N. shellac and in the next two weeks the prices advanced to R59 per maund. Thereafter, the prices declined almost continuously to R36 on August 1, when there was a temporary reaction and the price recovered to R41 by the end of the month. From September onward the prices declined steadily, until the lowest quotation, R26 was reached on the 23rd January 1931. There was again another improvement which carried the prices up to R40 on March 13, but this was not maintained in the following weeks, the closing quotation being R32 on March 27. These prices are shown graphically in Chart No. 9 prefixed to this Review.

Exports of button lac amounted to 23,700 cwts. valued at R17 lakhs as compared with 24,200 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs in 1929-30. Of the total

Button lac. quantity shipped in 1930-31, the United Kingdom took 15,800 cwts. or 1,000 cwts. more than in the preceding year, while the United States of America required 1,900 cwts. as compared with 3,500 cwts. in 1929-30. Exports to Germany and France were almost the same as in the preceding year and amounted to 2,400 and 1,500 cwts. respectively.

There was a further reduction in the demand for stick lac, exports of which fell from 26,500 cwts. in 1928-29 to 6,400 cwts. in 1929-30 and 4,700 cwts.

Stick lac. in 1930-31. About 2,000 cwts. were sent to Germany as compared with 2,700 cwts. in the preceding year, while the remainder went chiefly to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Belgium and France. The following table shows the exports of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore during the past four years:—

Export in cwts. of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore.

—	1927	1928	1929	1930
To United States of America . . .	8,261	10,487	11,210	2,878
„ Germany	9,494	13,380	10,066	4,176
„ United Kingdom	2,284	1,458	3,590	2,426
„ India	25,550	13,025	76,400	37,611
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) . .	48,969	41,872	103,971	49,322

Exports of seed lac increased by 56 per cent in quantity from 68,000 cwts. in 1929-30 to 106,000 cwts. in 1930-31, but lower prices accounted for a decline

Seed lac. in value from R68½ lakhs to R57½ lakhs. Both the United States of America and the United Kingdom increased their takings from 57,000 and 8,000 cwts. to 82,000 and 10,000 cwts. respectively. Shipments in 1930-31 also included 8,000 cwts. to Belgium and 4,000 cwts. to Germany, these two countries having shown little interest in this trade in the preceding year. Export of other kinds of lac, representing mostly refuse lac, declined from 72,000 cwts. to 46,000 cwts., of which

Exports.

Germany took 28,000 cwts. and Belgium 14,000 cwts. as compared with 44,000 and 26,000 cwts. respectively in 1929-30.

Raw wool (R2.51 lakhs).—The trade in raw wool continued to decline, the exports falling from 50 million lbs. to 30 million lbs. in quantity and from R4.42 lakhs to R2.51 lakhs in value. Of the total quantity shipped, the United Kingdom took 27 million lbs. or 90 per cent, as compared with 40 million lbs. or 80 per cent in the preceding year, while the remainder went mainly to the United States of America. Besides Indian wool, a fairly large proportion of foreign wool of Tibetan and Central Asian origin, imported across the frontier, is re-exported from India. The following table shows the comparative figures for raw wool exports and re-exports by sea and imports by land.

	Imports by land (In thousand cwts.)	Re-exports by sea (In thousand cwts.)	Exports by sea (Indian merchandise)
			(In thousand cwts.)
1913-14	221	91	437
1920-21	190	80	206
1921-22	135	133	288
1922-23	165	122	472
1923-24	179	98	327
1924-25	181	121	471
1925-26	181 (a)	103	387
1926-27	214 (a)	113	400
1927-28	234 (a)	113	448
1928-29	230 (a)	107	304
1929-30	157 (a)	73	450
1930-31	76 (a)	45	272

(a) Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

Re-exports of raw wool also declined from 8 million lbs. valued at R65 lakhs in 1929-30 to 5 million lbs. valued at R28½ lakhs in 1930-31. The United Kingdom and the United States of America were, as usual, the principal customers, the share of the former having fallen from 4.3 million lbs. to 2.6 million lbs. and of the latter from 3.9 million lbs. to 2.4 million lbs. About 56 per cent of the exports of Indian raw wool passed through Karachi and 42 per cent through Bombay, while the re-export trade was divided between Karachi and Bengal in the proportion of 67 and 32 per cent respectively, the remainder being shipped from Bombay. The following table shows the quantities of raw wool imported into the United Kingdom from India and other countries :—

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

	1918	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	(In million pounds)
											1918
Australia	265	158	276	221	225	304	238	23	270	257	
New Zealand	181	305	181	179	172	181	192	182	194	175	
South Africa	133	147	112	127	140	148	159	162	167	155	
Argentina	55	64	49	51	31	54	72	40	51	60	
India	55	55	50	66	59	41	55	55	54	35	
TOTAL, INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES.	801	1,106	739	700	727	811	822	779	814	788	
PERCENTAGE OF INDIA'S SHARE.	7	5	7	7	8	5	7	7	7	4	

Oils.

Exports of carpets and rugs fell from 4·6 million lbs. valued at R85 lakhs to 4·2 million lbs. valued at R67 lakhs. The United Kingdom slightly increased her takings from 2·6 million lbs. to 2·7

Carpets and rugs. million lbs., but the value thereof remained practically unchanged at R38 lakhs. The United States of America absorbed about 1 million lbs. valued at R20 lakhs as against 1·1 million lbs. valued at R36 lakhs.

Exports to Ceylon also recorded a slight decline.

Oils (R47 lakhs).—The total exports of oils were valued at R47 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with R72½ lakhs in 1929-30. Animal and mineral oils form a very small proportion of this total and the trade is practically confined to essential and non-essential vegetable oils, almost all varieties of which recorded decreases. Shipments of vegetable oils declined from 1,348,000 gallons valued at R32 lakhs to 1,140,000 gallons valued at R24 lakhs in 1930-31.

Castor oil. Castor oil showed a decrease from 508,000 gallons to 477,000 gallons in quantity and from R10½ lakhs

to R9½ lakhs in value. The largest quantity went, as usual, to the United Kingdom which reduced her purchases from 318,000 gallons to 309,000 gallons. Germany and Belgium raised their requirements from 8,000 and 6,000 gallons to 14,000 and 19,000 gallons respectively, while all other countries, e.g., the Union of South Africa, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements took much less than in the preceding year. Shipments of coconut oil also declined from

Coconut oil. 75,000 gallons in 1929-30 to 51,000 gallons in 1930-31, of which the United Kingdom and the Netherlands

took 13,000 and 21,000 gallons as compared with 15,000 and 41,000 gallons respectively in 1929-30. There was again a decrease in the export of ground-

Groundnut oil. nut oil which amounted to 166,000 gallons in 1930-31 as compared with 176,000 gallons in 1929-30 and

140,000 gallons in 1928-29. Of the total shipments, Mauritius and Dependencies took 99,000 gallons or 60 per cent and Ceylon 18,000 gallons or 11 per cent while the remainder went mainly to French Somaliland (13,000 gallons), the United Kingdom and Arabia (10,000 gallons each) and Aden and Dependencies (9,000 gallons). Mustard or rapeseed oil was exported to the extent of 207,000 gallons as compared with 232,000 gallons in 1929-30, the bulk of the shipments having gone to Mauritius (111,000 gallons), Natal (18,000 gallons) and Fiji (43,000 gallons) for Indian population in the Colonies. Shipments of sesamum oil fell from 161,000 gallons in 1929-30 to 136,000 gallons in 1930-31, the principal customers being Aden and Dependencies (37,000 gallons), Mauritius and Dependencies (22,000 gallons) and Arabia (60,000 gallons). Despatches of linseed oil were less than half of those in

Linseed oil. the preceding year and totalled 77,000 gallons as against 170,000 gallons. The Straits Settlements

required 29,000 gallons, Natal 11,000 gallons and the Philippine Islands and

Sandalwood oil. Guam 21,000 gallons. Of essential oils, the exports of sandalwood oil declined from 134,000 lbs. to

78,000 lbs. in quantity and from R23 lakhs to R13 lakhs in value. With the exception of Japan all the importing countries curtailed their requirements. The United Kingdom which took 45,000 lbs. in 1929-30 required only 10,000 lbs. in 1930-31. Exports to France also fell from 55,000 lbs. to 41,000 lbs. Japan slightly increased her demands from 17,000 to 18,000 lbs. Exports of lemongrass oil also decreased from 77,000 gallons to 39,000

Exports.

gallons, the principal consumers being France (13,000 gallons) and the United States of America (12,000 gallons).

Other articles.—The following is a summary of the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Metals and ores—		R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Pig lead . . .	9	1,94	2,15	2,15	2,45	2,17
Pig iron . . .	42	1,40	1,79	2,11	2,59	1,70
Manganese ore . .	1,21	1,49	1,95	1,97	2,29	1,39
Others . . .	47	2,38	3,08	2,68	3,01	2,68
Paraffin wax . . .	67	1,84	2,42	2,46	3,18	2,82
Oilcakes . . .	1,38	2,53	3,14	3,84	3,12	2,08
Coffee . . .	1,54	1,33	2,32	1,69	1,45	1,92
Rubber . . .	79	2,61	2,58	2,00	1,79	1,30
Spices . . .	91	1,56	2,40	1,59	1,96	1,27
Manures . . .	91	1,25	1,28	1,22	1,25	1,23
Opium . . .	3,42	2,12	1,99	1,57	1,42	1,22
Teakwood . . .	79	1,40	1,42	1,47	1,48	1,17
Dye stuffs . .	1,04	1,18	1,61	1,18	1,12	1,08
Tobacco . . .	48	1,04	1,06	1,29	1,06	1,04
Coir manufactures .	89	99	1,13	1,05	1,04	88
Fodder, bran and pollards.	77	1,06	1,37	1,45	1,19	77
Mica . . .	45	1,08	93	90	1,03	68
Coal and coke .	69	81	76	72	72	49
Hemp, raw . .	1,02	83	81	88	68	39
Saltpetre . .	31	12	12	10	9	8

Metals and ores (R7,94 lakhs).—The total exports of ores declined from 872,000, tons (valued at R3,32 lakhs) to 528,000 tons (valued at R2,42 lakhs) in 1930-31, there being a heavy reduction in the shipments of manganese

Manganese ore
R1,39 lakhs).
ore which formed about 92 per cent of the total quantity of ores shipped from India. The exports of manganese ore in 1929-30 constituted a record

Metals and Ores.

at 816,000 tons valued at R2,29 lakhs, but declined in 1930-31 to 486,000 tons valued at R1,39 lakhs, representing a fall of 40 per cent in quantity and of 39 per cent in value. Without exception the principal consuming countries took much less ore than in the preceding year when exports were unusually large, a considerable part of which went to replenish stocks rather than into actual consumption. This increase in stocks as well as the decrease in steel production throughout the world had the natural effect of reducing the demand for manganese ore during the year. There was a remarkable decrease in the shipments to the United Kingdom and Belgium, which amounted to 114,000 tons and 78,000 tons as compared with 292,000 tons and 178,000 tons respectively in 1929-30. France, the largest purchaser, reduced her takings from 208,000 tons to 188,000 tons, Germany from 23,000 tons to 15,000 tons and the Netherlands from 34,000 tons to 11,500 tons. Exports to the United States of America also declined from 51,500 tons to 49,000 tons. The export trade in manganese ore was practically confined to Bengal and Bombay

Ferro-manganese. almost in equal proportion. Exports of ferro-manganese which had amounted to over 3,000 tons during the two preceding years dwindled to nothing in the year under review.

Ferruginous manganese ore. The shipments of ferruginous manganese ore also recorded a sharp decline from 25,000 tons to 5,000 tons. The exports were chiefly to Belgium and France.

Exports of pig iron declined by 23 per cent in quantity from 569,000 tons in 1929-30 to 439,000 tons in 1930-31 and by 34 per cent in value from R2,59

Pig Iron (R1,70 lakhs). lakhs to R1,70 lakhs. Japan, owing to the accumulation of stocks resulting from increased domestic production, considerably curtailed her requirements of Indian pig iron from 350,000 tons to 161,000 tons, while both the United States of America and the United Kingdom raised their purchases from 86,000 and 71,000 tons to 108,000 and 99,000 tons respectively. About 14,000 tons of Indian pig iron went to Belgium and 8,000 tons to Italy, as against 4,000 and 12,000 tons respectively in 1929-30, while German purchases were reduced from 15,000 tons to 11,000 tons. Among other countries, China and Hongkong together took 20,000 tons or 7,000 tons more than in 1929-30 and the Argentine Republic required 7,000 tons as compared with 8,000 tons in the preceding year. The following table shows the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years :—

In thousand tons.

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Production of pig iron	1,050	1,376	1,140
,, „ steel (ingots)	396	581	625
„ „ finished steel	276	412	434

Exports.

Exports of wolfram from Burma more than doubled in 1930-31 and amounted to 2,800 tons valued at R58 lakhs, as compared with 1,900 tons valued at R28 lakhs in 1929-30. The trade received a stimulus owing to the fears of a restricted supply from China, the most prolific source of tungsten in the world. The United Kingdom had, as usual, the largest share in the trade, about 84 per cent, and took 3,200 tons as compared with 1,200 tons, a year ago, while German requirements about 400 tons, showed no variation.

Chromite or chrome iron ore was in better demand and exports increased from 17,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs to 21,000 tons valued at R7 lakhs. The United Kingdom and France which required 1,600 Chromite (R7 lakhs). tons and 150 tons in 1929-30 increased their respective takings to 2,500 tons and 1,400 tons, while Germany further reduced her purchases from 7,100 tons to 3,500 tons. The exports to the United States of America were maintained at the preceding year's level and amounted to 7,000 tons. Norway renewed her interest in the trade and took 4,300 tons.

Exports of pig lead further increased from 1,456,000 cwts. to 1,499,000 cwts., but the value realised fell by R28 lakhs to R2,17 lakhs. The United Kingdom accounted for 1,157,000 cwts. or 77 per Pig lead (R2,17 lakhs). cent of the total quantity shipped in 1930-31 as compared with 921,000 cwts. or 63 per cent in the preceding year. Japan and China also took larger quantities, their respective requirements being 131,000 cwts. and 24,000 cwts. while the takings of Germany and Belgium fell to 47,000 cwts. and 28,000 cwts. from 201,000 cwts. and 122,000 cwts. respectively recorded a year ago.

Exports of paraffin wax, which had improved from 52,000 tons valued at R2,46 lakhs in 1928-29 to 66,000 tons valued at R3,18 lakhs in 1929-30 Paraffin wax (R2,62 lakhs). declined to 58,000 tons valued at R2,82 lakhs in the year under review. This represented a fall of 12 per cent in quantity and of 11 per cent in value as compared with 1929-30. The United Kingdom, the largest purchaser of this article, considerably reduced her requirements and took only 10,000 tons as compared with 22,000 tons a year ago. There were also reduced shipments to Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium which among them absorbed 8,000 tons as compared with 11,000 tons in 1929-30. Spain took less and Italy somewhat more than in the preceding year, their respective requirements being 1,300 tons and 2,000 tons. The demands from the United States of America went down from 8,000 tons to 6,000 tons, but those from Chile were practically stationary at about 3,000 tons. China, the Union of South Africa and Portuguese East Africa, on the other hand, materially improved their position, their respective purchases rising from 3,000, 2,000 and 3,000 tons to 7,000, 3,000 and 6,000 tons. The trade was, as usual, divided between Bengal and Burma, the latter contributing three-fourths of the total quantity shipped.

The exports of oilcakes recorded a decrease of 19,000 tons in quantity and of R1,04 lakhs in value and amounted to 254,000 tons valued at R2,08 lakhs in 1930-31. Groundnut cake was the most important Oilcakes (R2,08 lakhs). item under this group and accounted for 72 per cent of the total quantity of oil cakes exported. Notwithstanding an increase in the quantity shipped from 172,000 tons to 182,000

Rubber.

tons, the value declined from R197 lakhs to R142 lakhs. The United Kingdom further increased her requirements and took 94,000 tons as against 77,000 tons in 1929-30. Germany also showed greater interest, her purchases advancing from 28,000 tons to 36,000 tons, while there were substantial reductions in the shipments to the Netherlands, Belgium and Ceylon. Exports of cotton cake increased from 3,000 tons to 8,000 tons in quantity and from R3 lakhs to R6 lakhs in value. Of the total exports, the United Kingdom and Germany took 1,000 and 3,000 tons as compared with 2,000 and 1,000 tons respectively a year ago. Exports of linseed cake fell to less than half of those in 1929-30 and amounted to 24,000 tons valued at R27 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom took 18,000 tons (33,000 tons) and the Netherlands 4,000 tons (12,000 tons), the figures for the preceding year being given in brackets. Shipments of rape and sesamum cake receded in quantity from 35,000 tons to 31,000 tons and in value from R38 lakhs to R27 lakhs. Ceylon and Japan, the two principal customers, reduced their requirements by a thousand tons to 15,000 tons each. The demands for coconut cake dropped by 500 tons to 4,000 tons in quantity and by R2 lakhs to R3 lakhs in value, Germany and Belgium continuing to be the sole destinations. Despatches of castor cake, entirely to Ceylon, amounted to nearly a thousand tons, there being practically no shipments in 1929-30.

The total reported production of cured coffee during 1929-30 was 39 million lbs. on an area of 163,000 acres, as compared with 28 million lbs. in the preceding

Coffee (R1,92 lakhs). ing year on a slightly reduced acreage. The demand for Indian coffee in the markets abroad during the year was very satisfactory and exports increased from 184,000 cwts. to 293,000 cwts. in quantity and from R1.45 lakhs to R1.92 lakhs in value. Expressed in percentages, these figures represented an increase of 59 per cent in quantity and of 32 per cent in value. The prohibitory measure against the importation of foreign grown coffee with a view to preventing the entry of a serious pest, the coffee berry borer, into India also exercised a stimulating effect on local demands for the indigenous product. The most noticeable feature of the trade was that France more than doubled her purchases from 44,000 cwts. to 108,000 cwts. and regained her lost position as the principal consumer of Indian coffee. The United Kingdom, which had the largest share in the preceding year's trade, came next in spite of an increase in her takings from 69,000 cwts. to 78,000 cwts. Shipments to other European countries also showed a remarkable expansion, Germany absorbed 22,000 cwts. (15,000 cwts.), Norway 15,000 cwts. (12,000 cwts.), Italy 10,000 cwts. (6,000 cwts.), the Netherlands 18,000 cwts. (5,000 cwts.) and Belgium 11,000 cwts. (3,000 cwts.). The figures in brackets indicate the exports in the previous year. Exports to the Bahrein Islands also improved by 1,000 cwts. to 10,000 cwts. while those to Iraq and Australia showed no marked variation.

The rubber trade during the year passed through one of the worst slumps that it has ever experienced. Heavy carry-over from previous year's stocks

Rubber, raw
($\text{Rs}1,30$ lakhs). combined with unrestricted production for some time past in almost all the producing countries of the world contributed materially to bring about this situation.

The price of rubber (ribbed smoked sheet) in London which stood at 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. at the close of the preceding year fell almost continuously from week

Exports.

to week, to 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. by the middle of October, 1930. On the decision of many estates to curtail their output there was, however, a recovery and the price rose to 4 $\frac{1}{16}$ d. on the 24th October. The market remained fairly steady during the next few weeks until 4 $\frac{11}{16}$ d. was quoted on December, 12. Since then, as the pressure of accumulated stocks began to be increasingly felt, a weakness ensued which carried the prices down to the low level of 3 $\frac{13}{16}$ d. on March, 20. The average declared value of the Indian shipments during 1930-31 also came down to Rs. 11p. per lb. as compared with 11as. 2p. in 1929-30 and 12as. 5p. in 1928-29. The exports from India declined by over 2 million lbs. in quantity and R49 lakhs in value from 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. valued at R1.79 lakhs in 1929-30 to 23 million lbs. valued at R1.30 lakhs in 1930-31. There were noticeable decreases in the shipments to the United States of America and the Straits Settlements, the former taking only 166,000 lbs. and the latter 5 million lbs. as compared with 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. a year ago. Exports to the United Kingdom were practically stationary at 11.7 million lbs., while those to Ceylon decreased by half a million lbs. to 5.3 million lbs. Madras and Burma had between them the entire trade in the proportion of 54 to 46 per cent.

The total exports of spices in 1930-31 amounted to 342,000 cwts. valued at R1.27 lakhs as compared with 347,000 cwts. valued at R1.96 lakhs in 1929-30 and 319,000 cwts. valued at R1.59 lakhs in 1928-29. Chillies and pepper represented 50 and 30 per cent respectively of this total and the balance was made up chiefly of ginger, betelnuts and cardamoms. Exports of chillies rose from 170,000 cwts. to 172,000 cwts. accompanied by a fall in value from R46 lakhs to R34 lakhs. At cheaper prices, Ceylon increased her purchases from 135,000 cwts. to 153,000 cwts. Shipments to the Straits Settlements, on the other hand, were reduced to less than half of her normal demands and totalled 10,000 cwts. Exports of pepper fell by 20,000 cwts. to 101,000 cwts. in quantity and by R54 lakhs to R52 lakhs in value or a decline of 17 per cent in quantity and of as much as 51 per cent in value. Italy regained her old position as the largest single purchaser of Indian pepper and took 29,000 cwts., or 1,000 cwts. less than in the preceding year. The United States of America and the United Kingdom also curtailed their requirements by 11,000 and 8,000 cwts. to 19,000 and 14,000 cwts., respectively. Ginger was in better demand, shipments of which rose from 41,000 cwts. to 50,000 cwts., but the value remained unchanged at R1.6 lakhs. Exports of cardamoms and betelnuts also recorded increases in quantity but declined in value.

The exports of manures (including animal bones, fish manures, guano, hornmeal and sulphate of ammonia, but excluding oilcakes and saltpetre) totalled 121,000 tons valued at R1.23 lakhs as compared with 122,000 tons valued at R1.25 lakhs in 1929-30. Of the total quantity of manures exported, bones including bone-meal represented 87 per cent, or 105,000 tons as against 90 per cent, or 110,000 tons, a year ago. These figures include those of crushed bones (chiefly required for industrial purposes), exports of which amounted to 67,000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 73,000 tons in the preceding year. Belgium took 53,000 tons, or about 1,000 tons more than in 1929-30, while France and Germany reduced their purchases from 10,000 and 7,000 tons to 8,000 and

Teakwood.

4,000 tons respectively. Deliveries of bonemeal were better than in the preceding year by 2,000 tons and amounted to 38,000 tons. Of the principal customers, Ceylon increased her takings from 11,000 tons to 13,000 tons, while shipments to the United States of America declined from 11,000 tons to 9,500 tons. The United Kingdom and Japan each took 4,000 tons, or a little more than in the preceding year. Exports of uncrushed bones were small, amounting to only 22 tons as against 118 tons recorded a year ago. The value of fish manures and guano exported fell from R8 lakhs to R7 lakhs, of which Ceylon took R2 lakhs' worth and Germany R4 lakhs'. Exports of hornmeal, chiefly to Japan, also fell from 2,000 tons valued at R $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1929-30 to 1,500 tons valued at R2 lakhs in 1930-31. Shipments of sulphate of ammonia amounted to 5,000 tons, there being no exports in 1929-30.

There was a further decline in the exports of saltpetre which amounted to 83,000 cwts. valued at R $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with 85,000 cwts. valued at R9 lakhs. a year ago. The bulk of the shipments
Saltpetre (R7 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs). were, as usual, to Ceylon which took 54,000 cwts. or 1,000 cwts. more than in the preceding year. Deliveries to the United Kingdom suffered a set-back from 28,000 cwts. to 23,000 cwts. The Straits Settlements required 2,000 cwts., almost the same as in the preceding year, while exports to Mauritius and Dependencies improved by 2,000, cwts. to 4,000 cwts.

As a result of the continued operation of the policy adopted by the Government in 1926 under which exports of opium to the Far East for smoking are being reduced progressively with a view
Opium (R1,22 lakhs). to their ultimate extinction at the end of 1935, shipments of opium declined from 5,921 chests (7,458 cwts.) to 4,791 chests (6,003 cwts.). Although all exports are consigned to Government authorities at the ports of destination some are recorded under the head of private merchandise, because the shipments are handled at this end by the indenting Governments' own agents, while the rest are recorded under the head of Government stores, because they are actually shipped by Indian Government agency. In the former category fall exports to French Indo-China, Siam, Java and British Borneo. Indo-China and Siam, two of the three principal consumers of Indian opium (the third being the Straits Settlements) had their allotments reduced from 1,662 chests and 1,233 chests to 1,321 chests and 1,044 chests respectively ; shipments to British Borneo were reduced from 51 to 13 chests, while accidents of sailing dates raised those for Java from 604 chests to 643 chests. Exports on Government account to Hong-kong, the Straits Settlements and other East Indian Governments recorded a reduction from 1,966 chests to 1,670 chests ; while despatches (of medicinal opium) to the United Kingdom—also on Government account—dropped to 70 chests as compared with 405 chests owing to lack of demand.

The shipments of teakwood which during the two preceding years exceeded 52,000 cubic tons valued at about R1,47 lakhs declined to 40,000 cubic tons

Teakwood (R1,17 lakhs). valued at R1,17 lakhs in the year under review. There was a substantial drop in the United Kingdom's requirements from 31,000 to 22,000 cubic tons in consequence of the falling-off in the demand for wood in general and also of the

Exports.

higher parity of Indian teakwood prices in comparison with certain other classes of timber, particularly of Russian origin. Amongst other principal customers, the United States of America alone increased her takings from 2,000 to 3,500 cubic tons. The bulk of the supplies, representing 92 per cent of the total quantity shipped, came from Burma as compared with 95 per cent in 1929-30.

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances showed an increase in quantity from 1,412,000 cwts. in 1929-30 to 1,463,000 cwts. in the year under review, but their value declined from R1.12 lakhs to R1.08 lakhs. Myrobalans accounted for 89 per cent of the total quantity of dyeing and tanning materials exported as compared with 87 per cent the year before. Exports Myrobalans (R78 lakhs). increased in quantity from 1,236,000 cwts. to 1,304,000 cwts. but the value remained practically unchanged at R78 lakhs. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the largest purchaser taking 637,000 cwts. as against 514,000 cwts. in 1929-30. The next in importance was the United States of America, but her requirements were reduced to 266,000 cwts. from 305,000 cwts. There was an improvement in the shipments to Germany and the Netherlands which took 122,000 cwts. and 55,000 cwts. while Belgium and France cut down their needs to 52,000 cwts. and 101,000 cwts. respectively. Exports of myrobalan extracts progressively declined from 49,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs in 1928-29 to 26,000 cwts. valued at R3 lakhs in 1929-30 and to 10,000 cwts. valued at R1 lakh in 1930-31.

Shipments of cutch and gambier increased from 44,000 cwts. to 48,000 cwts. but there was no appreciable change in value which stood at R9 lakhs. Both the

Cutch and gambier (R9 lakhs). United Kingdom and France, the two regular buyers of this commodity, shared in this increase, their purchases during the year amounting to 30,000 cwts. and 4,000 cwts. as compared with 29,000 cwts. and 3,000 cwts. respectively in 1929-30.

The cultivation of natural indigo has been on the decline for many years past. The total yield of dye in 1930-31 was estimated at 13,500 cwts. on an Indigo (R2½ lakhs) acreage of 60,000 as compared with 14,400 cwts. on an area of 70,000 acres in the previous year. The exports, however, increased from 867 cwts. to 934 cwts. Greece continued to take an increasing interest in this commodity and required 360 cwts. as against 314 cwts. a year ago. Iraq's purchases amounted to 169 cwts. which was double the quantity taken by her in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom and Egypt, on the other hand, receded to 135 cwts. and 34 cwts. as against 215 cwts. and 107 cwts. respectively in 1929-30.

Among other substances used in dyeing and tanning, exports of turmeric recorded an increase in quantity from 71,000 cwts. to 76,000 cwts. the value, Turmeric (R14½ lakhs). however, remaining practically unchanged at R14½ lakhs, while demands for barks for tanning fell away by 1,000 cwts. to 2,500 cwts.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco rose from 26 million lbs. to 28 million lbs. but, owing to lower prices, declined in value from R99½ lakhs to R96¾

Coal.

Tobacco unmanufactured
(R96 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs).

lakhs. The bulk of the shipments (16 million lbs. as against 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. in 1929-30) were, as usual, from Madras. Bengal and Bombay raised their contributions by 1 million lbs. each to 4 and 5 million lbs. respectively, while Burma's share shrank from 4 million lbs. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. The United Kingdom continued to be the best customer, although she reduced her purchases by half a million lbs. to 10 million lbs. Exports to the Straits Settlements also fell from 4 million lbs. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. On the other hand, there were noticeable increases in the despatches to the Netherlands, Japan, and Aden and Dependencies which advanced by 1 million lbs. each to 2, 4 and 5 million lbs. respectively.

Partly as a result of higher prices and partly on account of larger utilization of cheaper substitutes, exports of coir manufactures (other than rope) declined

Coir manufactures
(R88 lakhs).

from 31,000 tons valued at R1,04 lakhs in 1929-30 to 26,000 tons valued at R88 lakhs during the year under review, thus showing a higher average value

of R340 per ton as compared with R330 for the preceding year. Germany reduced her requirements by 3,000 tons to 5,000 tons and the Netherlands and Belgium by a thousand tons each to 5,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively. Shipments to the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the United States of America were also on a lower scale and amounted to 4,700 tons, 3,200 tons, 1,700 tons and 600 tons respectively.

Chiefly as a result of increased exportation of rice bran, shipments of fodder, bran and pollards improved from 250,000 tons valued at R1,19 lakhs to

Fodder, bran and pollards
(R77 lakhs).

262,000 tons valued at R77 lakhs. As in the preceding year, rice bran accounted for 96 per cent of the total quantity shipped during 1930-31.

Exports, however, advanced from 240,000 tons valued at R1,09 lakhs to 252,000 tons valued at R69 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 166,000 tons or 66 per cent as compared with 187,000 tons or 78 per cent in 1929-30. Despatches to Germany also were somewhat smaller, amounting to 11,700 tons, while the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and the Federated Malay States considerably increased their purchases to 36,000 tons, 17,000 tons and 13,000 tons respectively. Shipments of other sorts of bran and pollards, chiefly to Ceylon, recorded an increase in quantity from 8,000 tons to 9,000 tons, but the value fell by R1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to R6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

Following a year of remarkable improvement, the mica trade found itself again in an unhealthy state. The shipments declined from 115,000 cwts.

Mica (R68 lakhs).

valued at R1,03 lakhs to 74,000 cwts. valued at R68 lakhs of which mica splittings accounted for 62,000

cwts. and blocks for 12,000 cwts. as compared with 96,000 cwts. and 19,000 cwts. respectively a year ago. All the principal consuming countries shared in this decline. The United States of America and Germany reduced their demands to less than half of what they required in 1929-30, their respective takings being 21,000 cwts. and 6,000 cwts. in 1930-31. The United Kingdom was again the principal purchaser of Indian mica, a position which she had lost to the United States of America in the preceding year, and took 34,000 cwts. as compared with 42,000 cwts. in 1929-30. Exports to France also fell from 9,000 cwts. to 6,000 cwts.

Exports.

There was a set-back in the exports of Indian coal which amounted to 428,000 tons in 1930-31 as compared with 685,000 tons in the preceding year.

Coal (Rs 49 lakhs). All the principal customers reduced their purchases.

Ceylon continued to be the best market for Indian coal but the shipments to that country fell from 341,000 tons to 296,000 tons. Both Hongkong and the Straits Settlements took much less than in the preceding year, their respective takings being 56,000 and 25,000 tons as against 173,000 and 59,000 tons in 1929-30. Exports to the Philippine Islands also fell from 58,000 to 33,000 tons and those to the United Kingdom from 20,000 to 8,000 tons. These figures are exclusive of Indian coal carried in steamers' bunkers to foreign ports, exports of which amounted to 828,000 tons in 1930-31 and were distributed as follows :—Calcutta 576,000 tons, Bombay 171,000 tons, Karachi 13,000 tons, Madras 26,000 tons and Rangoon 42,000 tons.

The production of coal in India during 1930 was 23.8 million tons as compared with 23.4 million tons in the preceding year. The price of Desherghur coal at Calcutta ranged between Rs 5.12 and Rs 6 per ton into wagon up to the beginning of August. From that time till the end of the year under review the rate stood unchanged at Rs 5.12 except for a short spell of weakness about March 20, 1931, when the quotations varied from Rs 5.4 to Rs 5.12.

The trade in Indian hemp was very much restricted owing to competition with qualities obtainable from other countries. As a general rule, Indian

Hemp, raw (Rs 39½ lakhs). hemp was preferred only when its prices were relatively lower than those of other fibres. Exports fell by 33 per cent in quantity and by 42 per cent in value from 435,000 cwts. valued at Rs 68½ lakhs in 1929-30 to 293,000 cwts. valued at Rs 39½ lakhs in 1930-31 and, with the exception of 1921-22, were the lowest recorded since the beginning of the century. As usual, Belgium took the largest quantity, but shipments to that country steadily declined to 151,000 cwts. from 181,000 cwts. in 1929-30 and 297,000 cwts. in 1928-29. The United Kingdom and Germany considerably reduced their purchases from 73,000 and 62,000 cwts. to 33,000 and 20,000 cwts. respectively, while France took 22,000 cwts., or 2,000 cwts. more than in 1929-30. Shipments to Italy fell away from 29,000 cwts. to 6,000 cwts. and those to the United States of America from 23,000 to 9,000 cwts. Greece took 21,000 cwts., almost the same as in the preceding year, while exports to Denmark advanced from 7,000 to 10,000 cwts.

POSTAL ARTICLES.

Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports of "Postal articles not specified" declined further from Rs 4,08 lakhs to Rs 3,54 lakhs. The figures exclude the following classes of imports by post (including letter packets by registered and ordinary post) referred to Collectors of Customs for assessment. viz., (a) jewellery, (b) precious stones, (c) gold and silver thread, (d) cigarettes and (e) cinematograph films. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 63 per cent to 61 per cent and that of Italy from 17 to 15 per cent. The shares of Germany, France, Japan and Ceylon remained almost stationary, while that of Hongkong increased slightly. The value of the articles exported by post also fell from Rs 2,34 lakhs to Rs 2,04 lakhs of which the United Kingdom absorbed Rs 53½ lakhs or 26 per cent, the

Government Stores.

Straits Settlements R60 lakhs or 29 per cent, Ceylon 14 per cent, France 6 per cent, Hongkong 5 per cent, the Federated Malay States 3 per cent, Iraq 2 per cent and Persia and Sumatra 1 per cent each.

RE-EXPORTS.

The re-export trade in foreign merchandise further declined from R7 crores in 1929-30 to R5 crores during the year under review. The articles which were chiefly responsible for this decrease were raw wool (—R36½ lakhs), wool manufactures (—R36 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (—R22 lakhs), raw cotton (—R18 lakhs), gums and resins (—R14 lakhs) and iron or steel (—R12 lakhs). Re-exports of raw wool contracted from 8 million lbs. valued at R65 lakhs to 5 million lbs. valued at R28½ lakhs. The United Kingdom and the United States of America required 2·6 and 2·4 million lbs. respectively as compared with 4 million lbs. each in the preceding year. Woollen manufactures also dropped from R78 lakhs to R42 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods recorded a decline of 22 per cent in quantity and of 31 per cent in value and amounted to 17 million yds. valued at R48 lakhs in 1930-31 as against 22 million yards valued at R70 lakhs in the preceding year. Iraq raised her demands from 4·7 million yards to 6·5 million yards, while the other countries on the Persian Gulf absorbed among themselves 7 million yards, a reduction of 5 million yards as compared with 1929-30. The requirements of Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the African countries were also on a much lower level. Shipments of foreign raw cotton fell away to 100 tons valued at R1 lakh from 1,400 tons valued at R19 lakhs a year ago. Re-exports of sugar shrank from 7,300 tons (R17 lakhs) to 3,400 tons (R7 lakhs). Gums and resins also declined from 78,000 cwts. to 53,000 cwts. in quantity and from R29 lakhs to R15 lakhs in value. On the other hand, increases were noticeable under rubber manufactures, tanned hides and skins, instruments and apparatus, and drugs and medicines. The shares of the principal countries in the total trade were: the United Kingdom 41 per cent, the United States of America 10 per cent, Iraq 7 per cent, Ceylon and Persia 6 per cent each. Arabia 4 per cent, Japan and Germany 3 per cent each and the Bahrein Islands and the Straits Settlements 2 per cent each. As usual, the bulk of the trade passed through Bombay, which accounted for 63 per cent; Karachi had 21 per cent and Bengal 8 per cent.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

Under this head, imports showed a decline of R64 lakhs over the preceding year's figure and amounted to R8,27 lakhs. The noticeable decreases were under machinery and millwork (—R96 lakhs), iron and steel (—R30 lakhs), instruments, and apparatus, copper and wool manufactures (—R8 lakhs each), arms, ammunition and military stores (—R4 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (—R3 lakhs). There was, however, an increase of R94 lakhs under vehicles.

Exports of Indian produce on Government account declined from R95 lakhs to R77 lakhs owing to a fall of R20 lakhs in the exports of opium which were valued at R69 lakhs in 1930-31. Re-exports on Government account amounted to R10 lakhs in 1930-31 as against R11 lakhs in 1929-30.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The violent changes which have taken place in the prices of commodities, particularly during 1930-31, have necessarily impaired statistics of imports and exports when recorded in money values as a measure of the trend of India's foreign trade. With a view to eliminating price changes as far as possible, some supplementary figures have been worked out and exhibited in the tables on page 13 of this Review, wherein imports and exports have been expressed in terms of the average values of the pre-war year 1913-14, thus rendering it possible to make a comparison on the quantitative basis. The fluctuations in the prices of imported and exported articles have also been shown by means of index numbers, taking the year 1913-14 as the base. The total imports, as declared, amounted in 1930-31 to R165 crores, compared with R241 crores in 1929-30, a decrease of 32 per cent. But as the average values of imports in 1930-31 were 18 per cent lower than in the preceding year, there was a quantitative decline of only 17 per cent. Exports of Indian merchandise, allowing similarly for changes in prices, were smaller by 11 per cent in volume, although the recorded value showed a decline of 29 per cent from R311 crores in 1929-30 to R220 crores in 1930-31. It will be observed that the fall in the volume of imports was much greater than that of exports, for, owing to the comparative inelasticity of manufacturing costs, imports were, from the consumer's standpoint, somewhat expensive, while, as testified by the fact that many staple export commodities stood at well under pre-war prices, the purchasing power of large sections of the population had shown an actual decline. Secondly, under the stimulus of protection afforded by increased duties, the output of many important Indian industries has shown a considerable increase, which (as in the case of cotton goods, etc.) has been accompanied by a corresponding decline in imports. Thirdly, *vis à vis* British manufactures, foreign competition has become much more acute in many trades with consequent fall in prices, reducing the money value of the turnover still further. All these facts should be borne in mind in an examination of the following tables which show the distribution of India's foreign trade. These tables illustrate the direction of trade in two different aspects and, in the absence of more complete data regarding the volume of the trade, should be studied on the basis of actual declared values. Tables A, B and C show the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade and tables D and E analyse the trade in selected commodities or groups of commodities in order to indicate the shares of the chief countries interested in each trade. The main features are also illustrated in chart No. 8 prefixed to this Review.

Direction of Trade.

TABLE A.

	1913-14			1928-29		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)
	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)
United Kingdom . . .	58	117	-59	72	113	-41
Other British Possessions . . .	36	11	+25	46	24	+24
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE . . .	94	128	-34	120	137	-17
Europe . . .	85	30	+55	95	51	+44
United States of America . . .	22	5	+17	40	17	+23
Japan . . .	23	5	+18	35	15	+17
Other Foreign Countries . . .	25	15	+10	48	30	+18
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES . . .	155	55	+100	218	116	+102
GRAND TOTAL . . .	249	183	+66	338	233	+85

	1929-30			1930-31		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)
	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)	R(Crores)
United Kingdom . . .	69	103	-34	54	61	-7
Other British Possessions . . .	43	21	+24	36	15	-21
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE . . .	114	124	-10	90	76	+14
Europe . . .	84	49	+35	53	36	+17
United States of America . . .	37	18	+19	21	15	+6
Japan . . .	33	24	+9	24	15	+9
Other Foreign Countries . . .	50	26	+24	38	23	+15
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES . . .	204	117	+87	136	89	+47
GRAND TOTAL . . .	318	241	+77	226	165	+61

TABLE B.

Imports.

		1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
		Per cent				
United Kingdom . . .	. . .	64.1	47.7	44.7	42.8	37.2
Germany . . .	. . .	6.9	6.1	6.3	6.6	7.5
Java . . .	. . .	5.8	5.9	6.5	5.7	6.3
Japan . . .	. . .	2.6	7.2	7.0	9.8	8.8
United States of America . . .	. . .	2.6	8.2	7.1	7.3	9.1
Belgium . . .	. . .	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8
Austria and Hungary . . .	. . .	2.3	.5	.6	.8	.6
Straits Settlements . . .	. . .	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.4
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	. . .	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.9
France . . .	. . .	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7
Mauritius . . .	. . .	1.3	..	..	..	..
Italy . . .	. . .	1.2	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7
China . . .	. . .	.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0
Netherlands . . .	. . .	.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Australia . . .	. . .	.5	.8	3.3	2.3	1.5
Hongkong . . .	. . .	.5	.5	.3	.3	.5
Dutch Borneo . . .	. . .	.4	.5	.5	.4	.3
Ceylon . . .	. . .	.4	.8	.8	.7	.9
Switzerland . . .	. . .	.3	1.1	1.0	.9	.9
Kenya and Zanzibar . . .	. . .	.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8

Direction of Trade.

TABLE C.

Exports.

	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent				
United Kingdom	23.4	25.0	21.4	21.8	24.0
Germany	10.6	9.9	9.6	8.4	6.3
Japan	9.1	8.9	10.2	10.2	10.6
United States of America	8.7	11.1	11.8	11.6	9.4
France	7.1	4.9	5.3	5.3	4.9
Belgium	4.8	3.3	4.0	3.8	3.4
Austria and Hungary	4.0	1	..	..	..
Ceylon	3.6	4.8	4.2	4.2	5.0
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	3.2	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2
Italy	3.1	3.9	4.5	3.6	3.5
Hongkong	3.1	.7	.7	1.0	.7
Straits Settlements	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.8
China	2.3	1.4	2.8	4.1	5.9
Central and South America	2.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.3
Netherlands	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
Australia	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0
Kenya and Zanzibar	1.0	.6	.5	.5	.5
Russia	.9	.1	.1	.1	.2
Spain	.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
Java	.8	.7	1.1	1.3	1.2

TABLE D.

Imports.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	60.9	59.2	52.3	89.8	75.1	74.7	37.2	35.6	36.4
United States of America	2.6	3.1	4.6	3.3	9.6	11.4	9.7	11.7	12.5
Germany	14.5	5.7	6.9	5.6	9.5	8.2	18.2	32.6	29.9
Belgium	11.5	22.5	24.9	..	1.0	..	..	.8	.9
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	5.1	5.8
France and Luxemburg	..	..	5.0	4.1	..	..	..	1.0	.6
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95.5	96.5	92.8	98.7	95.2	91.3	86.6	86.8	86.1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	16,01	17,21	10,89	7,76	18,22	14,35	3,95	5,67	3,60

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D—*contd.*

Imports—*contd.*

	MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.				INSTRUMENTS	
	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71.8	20.8	23.7	75.3	56.4	53.4
United States of America	15.1	59.1	48.8	8.0	14.7	16.4
Germany	..	1.1	1.5	8.2	14.3	15.7
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	3.4	3.5
Belgium	4.5	.8	.4	..	1.3	2.1
Japan	..	..	.2	.6	2.2	1.9
France	4.5	1.7	1.8	..	1.6	1.5
Italy	..	.8.8	4.5	2.2	2.8	2.0
Canada	..	12.7	19.0	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95.4	99.5	99.4	94.3	96.7	96.5
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE £ (LAKHS)	1,53	7,52	4,99	1,82	5,38	4,77

	COTTON MANUFACTURES				SILK MANUFACTURES				SUGAR	
	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	10.1	63.5	58.0	9.0	2.4	3.1	1.8	6.5	0	..
United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	2.1	4	4	7.2	4.1	8.1	1	1.7	1.4	..
Belgium	..	2	2	..	2.0	1.3	..	..	..	..
Japan	1.8	26.5	30.8	46.8	47.8	42.1	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	2	7.8	3.0	1.6	..	1.4	..	..
Switzerland	..	1.0	1.0	4	3.9	3.2	..	..	..	..
Italy	1.5	1.9	1.5	6.1	1.1	7.9	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1.6	2.0	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China*	..	2.4	4.8	20.6	26.5	36.2	..	7	3	..
Java†	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.8	82.3	90.0	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.9	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97.6	99.4	99.4	97.9	99.6	99.1	90.6	92.6	93.1	..
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE £(LAKHS)	66.30	59.49	25.26	3.10	3.85	2.11	14.96	15.78	10.96	..

* Includes Hongkong and Macao.
† Includes the Straits Settlements.

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D.—*concl'd.*

Imports—concl'd.

	LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	62.9	58.5	59.6	57	2.9	2.4	50.0	32.7	31.2
United States of America	2.7	5.0	5.0	56.1	28.3	35.1	2.2	4.5	
Germany	10.7	9.9	9.3	7.8	2.1	1.0	17.0	12.0	9.7
France	18.8	17.0	15.4	..	..	.	1.2	1.5	
Netherlands	..	2.5	0.9	..	..	2.5	7.0	7.0	
Persia	..	..	..	3.7	28.1	22.0	..	..	..
Borneo, Sumatra, etc.*	..	..	..	25.1	20.8	13.1	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	14.2	16.0
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	10.3	10.4
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.3	9.0	10.3
Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95.1	92.9	92.2	98.0	99.6	96.7	91.9	88.6	88.6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	2,24	3,77	3,82	4,12	11,04	10,48	1,59	3,72	3,67

* Includes the Straits Settlements and Celebes and other Islands.

- Includes Georgia and Azerbaijan.

TABLE E.

Exports.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)				JUTE MANUFACTURES			
	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31		
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72.4	55.3	54.7	38.0	20.5	17.3	6.3	6.1	5.7		
Ceylon	4.3	2.9	2.0	..	..	..	10.6	1.8	1.2		
Austria	3.1	1.2	1.2	..	..	..	5.1	11.2			
Russia	11.1	1.1	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peru, Abyssinia, Arctic	1.2	2.0	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey and Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	..	2.3	2.7	11.3	9.0	8.1	41.5	38.1	34.5		
Ceylon	1.6	1.0	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	21.8	27.3	27.2	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	6.4	13.3	11.3	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	5.5	7.0	7.1	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	6	5	10.4	12.9	10.4		
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	3.8	5.1		
Japan	..	..	..	..	1.6	0.9	3	1.3	1.5		
Belgium	..	..	..	5	5.7	7.7	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94.4	95.8	96.1	87.6	55.3	83.4	71.8	71.8	71.2		
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	14,98	26,01	23,56	30,83	27,17	12,85	28,27	51,93	31,89		

Direction of Trade.

TABLE E—*contd.*

Exports—contd.

	COTTON (LAW)			OIL SEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND JANNED)		
	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	3.5	6.6	6.5	12.2	16.5	15.0	26.7	2.9	9.6	25.9	46.0	5.5
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.6	4.7	3.7	..	..	..
United States of America	1.8	1.0	1.2	4.0	3.7	..	..	..	..	24.3	25.1	22.6
Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.5	20.1	20.1	..	..	..
Germany	14.6	7.5	7.1	16.0	19.8	19.1	7.8	9.6	4.6	20.3	7.5	5.8
France	..	6.0	5.8	31.4	25.0	23.9	..	..	..	..	2.5	1.0
Italy	7.7	8.9	8.1	5.0	7.9	11.2	..	..	..	5.3	3.1	3.2
Japan	47.2	41.9	45.0	..	9	3	3.8	9	4	..	2.0	2.5
Belgium	10.8	8.7	5.7	16.0	2.5	..	..	..	9.2	18.4	..	..
China*	1.7	14.4	16.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	1.4	1.3	1.0	13.5	18.3	6.8	4.4	3.0	3.3	1.7	2.7
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	9.7	10.1	..	..	..
Spain	..	1.9	2.5	..	9	1.3	..	..	..	2.8	1.0	1.2
Sumatra and J. W.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	10.6	6.1	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	85.0	90.1	95.5	92.5	90.6	88.2	61.6	75.1	78.3	81.9	95.0	94.1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE (LAKHS).	41,04	65,08	46,83	25,65	26,40	17,55	45,14	31,79	29,68	15,83	15,14	11,68

* Includes Hongkong and Macao.

It will be seen from Table A that India's exports usually exceed her imports in the case of all countries with which she deals excepting the United Kingdom, where the reverse has always been the case. In the case of the United Kingdom there was a large decrease in the imports from that country during 1930-31, thus reducing the excess of imports over exports to R7 crores from R34 crores in 1929-30 and P41 crores in 1928-29. It should be noted that the figure for the year under review was the lowest recorded and that the balance of India's trade in merchandise with the rest of the British Empire including the United Kingdom, which is normally against India, turned in favour of India to the extent of R14 crores in 1930-31. The results of the transactions with the European countries and the United States of America showed much smaller balances in favour of India than in the preceding year, while in the case of Japan the favourable balance remained at R9 crores as in 1929-30.

The principal countries supplying India's import requirements are listed in Table B in order of their importance in 1913-14 with the percentage shares of each in the total trade, while the principal destinations of the export trade

Direction of Trade.

are shown in Table C. As has been noted before, there was a heavy reduction in the imports from the United Kingdom. Her share in the total import trade fell from 42.8 per cent in 1929-30 to 37.2 per cent in 1930-31, while in exports it rose from 21.8 per cent to 24 per cent. Concurrently, the share of the whole of the British Empire dropped from 51.5 to 46.1 per cent in imports, but in exports it advanced from 35.8 to 39.8 per cent. Both the United States of America and Germany increased their shares from 7.3 and 6.6 per cent to 9.1 and 7.5 per cent under imports, while their shares in exports declined from 11.6 and 8.4 per cent to 9.4 and 6.3 per cent respectively. There was a setback in Japan's participation in the total import trade, her share falling from 9.8 to 8.8 per cent, although under exports it showed an increase from 10.2 to 10.6 per cent. The trade with Italy, France, Belgium and the Netherlands showed no great variation. China increased her participation from 1.7 to 2.0 per cent in imports and from 4.1 to 5.9 per cent in exports. Large arrivals of sugar accounted for an increase in the share of Java from 5.7 to 6.3 per cent in imports.

Turning to the main groups of commodities in the import trade (Table D), there is to be noted a substantial decline of the British proportion in the imports of cotton manufactures and iron and steel. In cotton manufactures the share of the United Kingdom declined from 63.5 per cent in 1929-30 to 58.0 per cent in 1930-31, her share in the pre-war year 1913-14 being 90.1 per cent. On the other hand, Japan and China (the supplies from which consisted largely of twist and yarn) increased their shares from 26.5 per cent and 2.4 per cent to over 30 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. Under iron and steel the share of the United Kingdom receded from 59.2 to 52.3 per cent, while Belgium, Germany and the United States of America advanced their positions. In machinery the United Kingdom enjoyed a predominant position, although it showed a tendency to weaken; her share in the total imports being 74.7 per cent as compared with 75.1 per cent in 1929-30. The share of the United States of America improved from 9.6 to 11.4 per cent, while that of Germany receded from 9.5 to 8.2 per cent. In motor vehicles both the United Kingdom and Canada increased their participation at the cost of the United States of America, the share of which declined from 59.1 to 48.3 per cent. The United Kingdom lost a portion of the trade in instruments to the United States of America and Germany, while her share in the imports of hardware recovered from 35.6 to 36.4 per cent, the share of Germany declining from 32.6 to 29.9 per cent. The United Kingdom contributed 59.6 per cent of the total imports of liquors as compared with 58.5 per cent in 1929-30, while the share of France dropped from 17.0 to 15.4 per cent. An increase in the share of China accompanied by a decrease in the share of Japan is the chief feature of the trade in silk manufactures. In mineral oils the United States of America and Russia advanced their positions at the expense of Persia and the Dutch East Indies.

On the export side (Table E) the United Kingdom absorbed 84.7 per cent of the total tea trade as compared with 85.3 per cent in 1929-30, while some improvements were recorded in the shares of the United States of America, Russia and Ceylon. In raw jute Germany came first with 27 per cent of the total trade as in the preceding year, while the interest of the United Kingdom fell from 20.5 to 17.3 per cent. France and Belgium increased their participation from 13 and 6 per cent to 14 and 8 per cent respectively, and the

The British Empire.

United States of America showed a smaller interest, her share falling from 9.3 to 8.1 per cent. Likewise, in jute manufactures the share of the United States of America dropped from 36.1 per cent to 34.5 per cent. The Argentine Republic also showed a smaller interest, taking 10.4 per cent as compared with 12.9 per cent in 1929-30, while there were marked increases in the participation of Australia and Java which rose to 11 and 5 per cent from 8 and 3 per cent respectively. In raw cotton the increase in the shares of Japan and China, the two principal outside customers of Indian cotton, is noteworthy. All the European countries with the exception of Spain reduced their shares. Oilseeds were in poor demand from the oil crushing industries of Europe and this led to a reduction in the shares of the principal European countries with the exception of Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium. Under foodgrains, apart from the increase in the shares of China and the United Kingdom from 9.2 and 2.9 per cent in 1929-30 to 18.4 and 9.6 per cent respectively in 1930-31 and the decrease in the shares of Germany, and Java and Sumatra, none of the other changes are of importance. In hides and skins the share of the United Kingdom advanced from 46 to 52.5 per cent, while that of the United States of America declined from 28 to 23 per cent. Germany and France reduced their shares, while the participation of the Netherlands and Japan showed increases.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

The imports from, and exports to, the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables:—

Imports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)				
United Kingdom.	1,17,58	1,19,21	1,13,24	1,03,10	61,29
Ceylon	81	1,90	2,10	1,80	1,43
Straits Settlements	3,42	5,84	5,11	6,16	3,97
Hongkong.	98	1,16	78	74	87
South Africa	23	54	53	61	43
Mauritius	2,53	1	..	..	..
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	2,59	2,72	3,44	3,35
Canada	1	1,78	2,46	1,91	1,33
Australia	92	1,92	8,46	5,54	2,42
New Zealand	..	1	1	3	3
Other countries	1,20	1,41	1,17	1,13	90
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE .	1,28,07	1,36,37	1,36,58	1,24,40	76,02

Direction of Trade.

Exports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	58.35	81.76	72.37	69.18	54.23
Ceylon	9.04	15.88	14.25	13.22	11.38
Straits Settlements	6.79	9.28	7.95	8.02	6.31
Hongkong	7.82	2.20	2.51	3.04	1.67
South Africa	1.20	2.55	2.44	2.28	2.00
Mauritius	1.26	1.90	1.59	1.62	1.12
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	1.02	1.90	1.77	1.72	1.16
Canada	1.43	2.19	2.45	2.41	1.72
Australia	4.10	6.62	7.39	5.80	4.49
New Zealand	56	77	87	78	63
Other Countries	2.52	6.64	6.38	6.10	4.73
 TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE . .	 94.39	 1,31.69	 1,19.97	 1,14.17	 89.44

United Kingdom (Imports R61.29 lakhs, Exports R54.23 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of British India with the United Kingdom in 1930-31 amounted to R1.15.52 lakhs, of which R61.29 lakhs represented the value of imports and R54.23 lakhs the value of exports. These figures indicate a decline of R56.76 lakhs in the total trade in comparison with the figures for the preceding year. The full implication of this decline has been dealt with elsewhere in this Review, but what is significant is that the decline was much heavier on the import side than on the export, the reduction having been one of R41.81 lakhs in the former case and of R14.95 lakhs in the latter. As far as imports are concerned, cotton manufactures, which formed 24 per cent of the total imports from the United Kingdom as compared with 37 per cent in 1929-30, showed the largest decline, imports being valued at R14.64 lakhs in 1930-31 as against R37.80 lakhs in the preceding year. Cotton twist and yarn fell by 9.8 million lbs. to 10 million lbs. but this only accounted for R1.27 lakhs of the total decline under cotton manufactures. The major part of the decline occurred under cotton piecegoods, consignments of which fell off by 724 million yards in quantity and R21.08 lakhs in value to 523 million yards valued at R12.57 lakhs. Although the reduction under piecegoods was distributed over all the three main descriptions—grey, white and coloured—, it was more in evidence in the imports of grey goods, receipts of which amounted to only 143 million yards valued at R2.81 lakhs as compared with 521 million yards valued at R11.76 lakhs for the preceding year. There were similar

The British Empire.

declines in respect of other descriptions of textiles, piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk falling off from R41½ lakhs to R12½ lakhs and those of artificial silk yarn from R19½ lakhs to R12 lakhs. Outside the textile group there was a noticeable decrease under iron and steel, the total receipts of which declined in value from R10.18 lakhs to R5.70 lakhs. There were also reductions from R13.68 lakhs to R10.72 lakhs under machinery and millwork and from R1.52 lakhs to R1.08 lakhs under railway carriages and parts. Imports of motor vehicles showed a substantial decline from R156½ lakhs to R118 lakhs. The number of motor cars imported fell from 3,758 to 2,883 and that of motor omnibuses from 398 to 258. Imports of hardware were valued at R1.31 lakhs as compared with R1.80 lakhs recorded in 1929-30. There was also a decline of R48 lakhs under instruments and apparatus imports of which were valued at R2.55 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of paper and pasteboard were valued at R89 lakhs, a decline of R33 lakhs on the value recorded in 1929-30. Imports of sugar, consisting chiefly of beet sugar, amounted to 8,400 tons valued at R10 lakhs as compared with 59,300 tons valued R1.03 lakhs in 1929-30. This decline, however, had not any especial significance in view of the circumstance that the imports of 1929-30 had been abnormal and the reduction only brought back the import figures to their normal proportions. There were also important decreases under woollen manufactures, tobacco, soap, provisions and belting for machinery. A notable feature of the year, however, was an increase in the imports of raw cotton, chiefly of American origin, from 345 tons (1,932 bales) valued at R5 lakhs to 2,500 tons (14,000 bales) valued at R27 lakhs.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were tea (R20 crores), hides and skins (R6 crores), raw and manufactured jute (R4 crores), raw cotton, seeds and foodgrains (R3 crores each) and raw wool (R2 crores). These articles taken together represented about 79 per cent of the total exports to that destination as compared with 77 per cent in the preceding year. The total quantity of tea exported decreased by 6 per cent from 317 million lbs. to 299 million lbs. and the value by 9 per cent from R22 crores to R20 crores. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported declined from 225,000 tons to 150,000 tons and the value thereof from R8½ crores to R4 crores. Out of this, exports of raw jute, amounting to 108,000 tons valued at R2.23 lakhs in 1930-31, accounted for a decline of 37,000 tons in quantity and of R3.33 lakhs in value. The number of jute bags shipped fell from 53 millions valued at R2.01 lakhs to 40 millions valued at R1.21 lakhs. The yardage of gunny cloth exported also receded from 59 millions to 40 millions and from R1.14½ lakhs to R59 lakhs. Under hides and skins, there was an improvement in the shipments of raw descriptions from 1,500 tons valued at R36 lakhs to 2,600 tons valued at R39 lakhs. This relatively small gain was more than counterbalanced by a decline under the tanned varieties from 18,300 tons (R6.97 lakhs) to 16,500 tons (R5.74 lakhs). Exports of raw skins of non-Indian origin, however, remained practically unchanged at 200 tons, although the value recorded a fall of R4 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton improved in quantity from 48,000 tons (269,000 bales) to 50,000 tons (280,000 bales) but the value receded from R4.31 lakhs to R3.00 lakhs. Shipments of raw wool contracted from 40.1 million lbs. valued at R3.52 lakhs to 26.7 million lbs. valued at R2.27 lakhs. Despatches of seeds fell from 227,000 tons worth R4.36 lakhs to 177,000 tons worth R2.68 lakhs. Groundnuts

Direction of Trade.

decreased from 53,000 tons to 47,000 tons, linseed from 80,000 tons to 58,000 tons, cotton seed from 57,000 tons to 41,000 tons and castor seed from 25,000 tons to 20,000 tons. Rape seed alone among the more important varieties showed an advance in quantity from 8,000 tons to 11,000 tons but the value recorded a decrease of R1 lakh. Metals and ores showed a decline of 138,000 tons in quantity and of R20½ lakhs in value. The reduction was particularly in evidence under manganese ore, shipments of which fell from 292,000 tons (R87 lakhs) to 114,000 tons (R34 lakhs). Some of the other descriptions, however, showed considerable improvements, chief among these being wolfram ore, exports of which increased from 1,200 tons valued at R19½ lakhs to 3,200 tons valued at R52½ lakhs. Pig lead increased from 921,000 cwts (R1,54 lakhs) to 1,157,000 cwts (R1,67 lakhs) and pig iron from 71,000 tons (R33 lakhs) to 99,000 tons (R38 lakhs). Exports of paraffin wax declined from 22,000 tons worth R1,12 lakhs to 10,000 tons worth R47 lakhs. Shipments of lac fell from 145,000 cwts valued at R1,58½ lakhs to 123,000 cwts valued at R70 lakhs. Shipments of foodgrains improved considerably from 73,000 tons valued at R1,01½ lakhs to 310,000 tons valued at R2,88 lakhs. This development was due to larger exports of rice and wheat, the shipments of the former showing an increase from 40,000 tons worth R50 lakhs to 114,000 tons worth R97 lakhs and those of the latter from 7,000 tons valued at R10 lakhs to 175,000 tons valued at R1,71 lakhs. Decreases on a smaller scale were also noticeable under teakwood, mica, and rubber, raw. Oilcakes and coffee showed increases on the quantity side but the values recorded under these heads were smaller than those in the preceding year.

Ceylon (Imports R1,43 lakhs, Exports R11,38 lakhs).—There was a further decline in the trade of British India with Ceylon from R15,02 lakhs to R12,81 lakhs, the value of the imports decreasing from R1,80 lakhs to R1,43 lakhs and that of exports from R13,22 lakhs to R11,38 lakhs. On the import side the decline would have been more serious had it not been for an improvement in the imports of betelnuts from 120,000 cwts to 170,000 cwts in quantity, which, despite the lower prices ruling, raised the value from R34 lakhs to R35 lakhs. The most important among the items responsible for the decline in imports was coconut oil, the falling off in the demand for which is all the more striking as it came on top of a similar decline recorded in the preceding year. Receipts during 1930-31 amounted to 1,202,000 gallons valued at R18 lakhs as compared with 1,545,000 gallons valued at R32 lakhs in 1929-30. Decreases were also noticeable under coffee, rubber raw, hides and skins raw, gunny bags, spices other than betelnuts and lead sheets for tea chests. On the export side shipments of rice declined in value from R6,44 lakhs to R5,62 lakhs, although there was an increase in quantity from 426,000 tons to 444,000 tons. It is significant that inspite of this quantitative increase, Ceylon ceased to be the largest consumer of Indian rice being displaced by China. Exports of coal receded from 341,000 tons valued at R41 lakhs to 296,000 tons valued at R36 lakhs. Notwithstanding an increase in the quantity of chillies shipped from 135,000 cwts to 153,000 cwts the value recorded declined from R36 lakhs to R30 lakhs. There was, however, a notable increase in exports of tea which rose from 3.7 million lbs. worth R27 lakhs to 5 million lbs. worth R37 lakhs. There was also an increase in her takings of raw cotton and manures but she had less of jute bags, gunny cloth, cotton piecegoods, oilcakes, rubber, raw and provisions.

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Straits Settlements (Imports R3,97 lakhs, Exports R6,31 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with the Straits Settlements recorded [a decline from R14,18 lakhs in 1929-30 to R10,28 lakhs in 1930-31. The decline was more in evidence in the case of imports, which fell by R2,19 lakhs to R3.97 lakhs than in exports which were down by R1,71 lakhs and were valued at R6,31 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of kerosene oil declined heavily from 11.3 million gallons worth R58 lakhs to about half a million gallons worth R2 lakhs reflecting in part the diminishing importance of the country as a transhipment centre for these cargoes. Similarly there was a decline under fuel oils from 11.4 million gallons (R 23 lakhs) to 5.1 million gallons (R10 lakhs). Receipts of tin unwrought contracted from 55,000 cwts valued at R77 lakhs to 53,000 cwts valued at R53 lakhs. Imports of betelnuts also declined from 1,346,000 cwts (R2,12 lakhs) to 1,006,000 cwts (R1,52 lakhs). There were also smaller receipts of provisions, sugar, lac and cotton piecegoods (principally of the coloured description). On the export side there was a decline in the value of the shipments of rice from R3,00 lakhs to R2,80 lakhs due to lower prices, the quantity exported having improved from 229,000 tons to 267,000 tons. Exports of coal dropped from 59,000 tons worth R7 lakhs to 25,000 tons worth R3 lakhs. Despatches of rubber, raw contracted from 5.5 million lbs. valued at R23 lakhs to 4.9 million lbs. valued at R12 lakhs. Exports of cotton piecegoods (mostly coloured) shrank from 17.9 million yards (R1,05½ lakhs) to 11.1 million yards (R62 lakhs). The number of gunny bags shipped fell from 14 millions valued at R63½ lakhs to 11½ millions valued at R41 lakhs. There were also smaller shipments of cotton twist and yarn, provisions, chillies, tobacco leaf and candles.

Australia (Imports R2,42 lakhs, Exports R4,49 lakhs).—The total trade with Australia was valued at R6,91 lakhs as compared with R11.34 lakhs in 1929-30. Imports fell from R5,54 lakhs to R2,42 lakhs and exports from R5,80 lakhs to R4,49 lakhs. The decline in the case of imports was mainly due to smaller receipts of wheat amounting to 209,000 tons valued at R1,79 lakhs as compared with 336,000 tons valued at R4,66 lakhs. Imports of raw wool also declined from 2.4 million lbs. valued at R22 lakhs to 1.6 million lbs. valued at R10 lakhs. The value of tallow and stearine imported, dropped from R23 lakhs to R20 lakhs although the quantity received, increased from 75,500 cwts to 80,200 cwts. On the export side, gunny bags showed a decline from R3,56 lakhs to R3.25 lakhs in value inspite of an increase in number from 73 millions to 88 millions. Gunny cloth fell from 26 million yards valued at R65 lakhs to 18 million yards valued at R32 lakhs. The shipments of Indian tea showed a small reduction from 4.6 million lbs. valued at R30½ lakhs to 4.5 million lbs. valued at R29 lakhs. There were also decreases under rice, raw jute, goat skins, castor oil, linseed, shellac, carpets and paraffin wax.

East Africa (Imports R3,47 lakhs, Exports, R1,60 lakhs).—In this group of territories are included Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba, Uganda Protectorate, Nyasaland Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory and British Somaliland. There was a decline of R75 lakhs in the total value of the trade with

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these countries, which amounted to R5.07 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with R5.82 lakhs in 1929-30. The decline in imports amounted to only R6 lakhs so that the recession during the year occurred principally in exports which fell from R2.29 lakhs to R1.60 lakhs. Arrivals of raw cotton which had totalled 20,000 tons valued at R2.88 lakhs in the preceding year rose to 23,600 tons valued at R2.98 lakhs in the year under review. The imports of spices (mainly cloves) declined in value from R46 lakhs to R35 lakhs. Under exports, there were heavy decreases in the shipments of cotton and jute manufactures and of foodgrains.

Canada (Imports R1,33 lakhs, Exports R1,72 lakhs).—Compared with the preceding year, imports from Canada decreased by R58 lakhs to R1,33 lakhs in 1930-31 and exports thereto by R69 lakhs to R1.72 lakhs. On the import side the bulk of the decline is attributable to a falling off in the value of rubber manufactures imported from R62 lakhs to R25 lakhs. The remainder was distributed over a number of items of relatively minor importance. Imports of motor vehicles showed a nominal decline in value from R96 lakhs to R95 lakhs. The number of motor omnibuses imported from this source declined from 2,799 valued at R46 lakhs to 2,397 valued at R36 lakhs, while there was an increase in the number of motor cars from 2,318 valued at R42 lakhs to 3,250 valued at R54 lakhs. Coming to exports, the major item, as usual, was jute gunny cloth, shipments of which decreased in quantity by 9 million yards to 73 million yards and in value by P53 lakhs to R91 lakhs. Despatches of tea direct from India amounted to 10 million lbs. worth R62 lakhs, a decline of 2 million lbs. in quantity and of R12½ lakhs in value over 1929-30.

Hongkong (Imports R87 lakhs, Exports R1,67 lakhs).—Imports from Hongkong rose from R74 lakhs to R87 lakhs, but exports thereto declined from R3.04 lakhs to R1.67 lakhs. The improvement on the import side was due mainly to larger arrivals of dry beans, pulses and raw silk; provisions, sugar and fireworks, however, showed decreases. On the export side, there was a considerable improvement under rice, shipments of which rose from 33,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs to 68,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs. On the other hand, the number of gunny bags shipped fell from 39 millions worth R1.63 lakhs to 19 millions worth R57 lakhs. Exports of coal also receded from 173,000 tons (R13 lakhs) to 56,000 tons (R5 lakhs). There was also a noticeable decline under drugs and medicines in R24 lakhs to R1 lakhs.

Union of South Africa (Imports R48 lakhs, Exports R2,00 lakhs).—The total trade with the Union of South Africa fell by R46 lakhs to R2.43 lakhs, imports showing a decrease from R61 lakhs to R43 lakhs and exports from R2.28 lakhs to R2.00 lakhs. Imports of coal declined from 197,000 tons valued at R36 lakhs to 122,000 tons valued at R21½ lakhs. Receipts of barks for tanning receded from 258,000 cwt (R19 lakhs) to 203,000 cwt (R14 lakhs). Under exports gunny bags fell by 1 million to 2½ millions and by R17 lakhs to R80 lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth slightly improved in quantity from 5.5 million yards to 5.7 million yards but the value fell from R13 lakhs to R10 lakhs. The value of shipments of rice declined by R3 lakhs to R42 lakhs inspite of an increase in quantity from 25,000 tons to 29,000 tons. There was an improvement under paraffin wax, but provisions, vegetable oils and cotton piecegoods showed appreciable reductions.

Foreign Countries.

The following tables show the imports from, and exports to, the principal European and other foreign countries :—

Imports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
European Countries—				
Russia	6	85	46	1,04
Sweden	52	1,11	1.40	98
Norway	23	79	1,03	86
Germany	12,67	15,84	15,79	12,38
Netherlands	1,55	4,77	4,23	3,22
Belgium	4,26	7,20	6,79	4,67
France	2,69	4,78	4,57	2,89
Spain	19	27	30	30
Switzerland	69	2,48	2,12	1,27
Italy	2,20	7,36	6,73	4,51
Austria	4,29 {	1,40 {	1,23	82
Hungary	7	67	22	
Turkey, European	1	1	..	..
Other countries	15	3,74	3,98	3,25
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	29,51	50,67	49,30	36,41
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	30	49	44	2,54
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	..	..
Iraq	—	72	1,02	1,01
Persia	71	3,82	3,72	2,72
Java	10,75	16,42	13,67	10,34
China	1,71	4,32	4,10	3,33
Japan	4,78	17,68	23,59	14,51
United States of America	4,79	17,92	17,66	15,12
Cuba . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Argentina . . . . .	..	16	8	..
Chile . . . . .	..	10	13	..
Other countries	2,06	4,43	2,63	2,78
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	25,67	66,05	67,94	52,40

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Exports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Russia	2,47	25	39	53
Sweden	42	33	45	37
Norway	5	30	42	57
Germany	26,42	32,48	26,73	14,23
Netherlands	4,42	8,75	9,15	6,85
Belgium	12,10	13,45	12,22	7,57
France	17,72	17,91	16,94	11,17
Spain	2,23	3,91	3,60	2,37
Switzerland . . . . .	..	1	1	1
Italy	7,89	15,25	11,48	7,92
Austria	10,01 {	9	5	..
Hungary . . . . .	{ ..	..	..	3
Turkey, European	11	31	23	18
Other countries	73	2,28	1,86	1,44
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES . .	84,57	95,30	83,53	53,04
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	3,44	3,95	3,57
Turkey, Asiatic	2,94	22	15	11
Iraq	—	1,76	1,61	1,19
Persia	1,41	1,99	2,06	1,54
Java	1,95	3,69	4,27	2,63
China	5,71	9,48	13,06	13,27
Japan	22,69	34,61	32,56	23,87
United States of America . . .	21,85	39,97	37,04	21,14
Cuba	56	3,35	2,97	2,11
Argentina	3,14	8,01	7,10	4,63
Chile	1,06	1,59	1,46	63
Other countries	6,34	14,63	14,00	9,47
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES . .	69,92	1,22,74	1,20,23	83,16

Foreign Countries.

Japan (Imports R14,51 lakhs, Exports R23,87 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with Japan declined by R17,76 lakhs to R38,38 lakhs. Despite this recession Japan was able to retain the second place in order of importance among the countries having trade relations with India—a position which she had secured only in 1929-30. The decline, however, was equally in evidence on the import and export sides, the reduction in the former case having been one of R9,08 lakhs and in the latter of R8,69 lakhs. So far as imports are concerned, the depression practically affected all lines of trade excepting a few relatively small items such as artificial silk, boots and shoes, cement, etc. As was to be expected, the bulk of the decline on the import side occurred under cotton manufactures, imports of which declined from R15,74 lakhs to R7,66 lakhs. Under this head piecegoods alone were responsible for a decline of R6,77 lakhs, the imports having amounted in 1930-31 to 321 million yards valued at R5.93 lakhs as compared with 562 million yards valued at R12,70 lakhs in the preceding year. As will appear

	[IN THOUSANDS OF YARDS]				
	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Grey . . .	7,108	214,774	241,746	893,606	218,819
White . . .	58	5,598	5,461	18,820	28,105
Coloured, etc. : . .	1,735	102,668	109,798	154,270	74,270

from the table on the margin, the decline occurred under the grey and coloured descriptions, white goods having, as a matter of fact, shown a remarkable increase. The reduction under

piecegoods was supplemented by a decline of R80 lakhs under twist and yarn, imports of which amounted to 7 million lbs. valued at R84 lakhs as compared with 11 million lbs. valued at R1,64 lakhs in 1929-30. There was also a decline of R46 lakhs under cotton hosiery. Among other descriptions of textiles, silk manufactures showed a decrease from R1,60 lakhs to R89 lakhs. A notable exception under this category, however, was afforded by artificial silk, imports of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials having increased from 25 million yards valued at R1,40 lakhs to 38 million yards valued at R1,50 lakhs. Outside the textile group, glass and glassware showed a reduction from R74 lakhs to R54 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. There was also a reduction from R26 lakhs to R21 lakhs under hardware and from R31 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to R21 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs under earthenware and porcelain. Toys and requisites for games were responsible for a decline of R6 lakhs (from R19 lakhs to R13 lakhs) and brass and bronze for one of R8 lakhs (from R33 lakhs to R25 lakhs). There were also reduced imports of camphor, the quantity received having declined from 1 million lbs. to half a million lbs. and the value thereof from R19 lakhs to R9 lakhs. There were also some minor decreases under haberdashery and millinery (—R7 lakhs), buttons (—R3 lakhs), instruments (—R2 $\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs) and stationery (—R2 lakhs). A part of these decreases, however, was counterbalanced by increased importations of boots and shoes, constituting a line of trade in which Japan has extended her interest since 1929-30. Imports under this head had risen rapidly from half a million pairs (R3 lakhs) in 1928-29 to 4 million pairs (R29 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) in 1929-30 and to 10 million pairs (R67 lakhs) during 1930-31. Other noticeable increases of the year, besides those under artificial silk, to which reference has already been made, were a gain of R6 lakhs under cement and of R3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under timber.

On the export side there was a remarkable expansion in the shipments of raw cotton from 292,800 tons (1,640,000 bales) to 301,000 tons (1,686,000 bales), but notwithstanding this quantitative improvement the value re-

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corded dropped from R27.30 lakhs to R20.99 lakhs. It is, however, interesting that raw cotton alone accounted for 88 per cent of the total value of merchandise exported to Japan in 1930-31 as compared with 84 per cent in the preceding year. Despatches of pig iron fell away from 349,500 tons valued at R1.59 lakhs to 160,600 tons valued at R64 lakhs. Exports of pig lead, however, improved from 104,000 cwt (R17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) to 131,000 cwt (R19 lakhs). Exports of raw jute contracted from 16,000 tons to 6,000 tons in quantity and from R44 lakhs to R12 lakhs in value. The number of gunny bags shipped shrank from 16 millions worth R64 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to 5 millions worth R17 lakhs. The rice trade with Japan which had already shown signs of a decline ceased to have any importance whatever, shipments of the year having dwindled to 1,900 tons (R1 lakh), from 3,700 tons (R4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) in 1929-30. Exports of paithan wax rose from 1.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons valued at Rs lakhs to 5,500 tons valued at R27 lakhs. Decreases were noticeable in the values recorded under oilseeds, lac, iron and steel, while manures (chiefly bones), sandalwood oil and tobacco leaf recorded increases.

United States of America (Imports R15.12 lakhs, Exports R21.14 lakhs).—The trade with the United States of America declined from R54.70 lakhs to R36.26 lakhs. The decline in imports (valued at R15.12 lakhs) amounted to only R2.51 lakhs or a total of R17.65 lakhs recorded in 1929-30, while that in the case of exports, valued at R21.14 lakhs, amounted to R15.89 lakhs or a total of R37.53 lakhs registered in the same year. It will thus appear that relatively to other countries the United States occupied a stronger position in the import trade. The small magnitude of the fall in imports, however, was due to the circumstance that, outside a few groups like motor vehicles and machinery and millwork, the losses on record under individual items were comparatively of minor importance and the heavy declines that occurred under a few items were, in large measure, counterbalanced by increases of more or less similar dimensions under certain other articles. In this connection mention shall be made of an increase of R56 lakhs under mineral oils, of R63 lakhs under raw cotton and of R13 lakhs under copper wrought. The main decrease of the year, however, occurred under motor vehicles, the most important item in the import trade with this country. The value of the imports under this head declined from R4.45 lakhs to R2.41 lakhs. The number of cars imported fell from 9,620 to 5,098 and that of omnibuses from 12,017 to 7,197. Imports of machinery and mill-work declined from R1.73 lakhs to R1.01 lakhs, the bulk of the decrease being attributable to smaller imports of mining and metal-working machinery, while the total machinery recorded an increase of R9 lakhs. Imports of copper wire amounted to 13,700 sh. 112 and fell by less than 100 in number without any appreciable decline in value and remained unchanged at R19 lakhs. Imports of coal came down from 4.4 million lbs. to 1.5 million lbs. in quantity and from R28 lakhs to R12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in value. There was a heavy reduction in the consignments of piecegoods from 35 million yards valued at R30 lakhs to 9.5 million yards valued at R24 lakhs, the decline being mostly concentrated under textiles. Despite the falling off in imports of kerosene oil from 23.4 million gallons valued at R1.47 lakhs to 21.3 million gallons valued at R1.43 lakhs, which was set-off by increases in the supplies of petrol and lubricating oils, imports of mineral oils continued to advance and amounted in 1930-31 to 19 million gallons valued at R3.63 lakhs as com-

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pared with 41 million gallons valued at R3,12 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of copper wrought increased from 1,500 cwts valued at R1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs to 31,000 cwts valued at R14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, the bulk of the increase occurring under sheets. There was also an increase in the imports of rubber manufactures from R73 lakhs to R86 lakhs, due principally to increased consignments of pneumatic motor covers numbering 141,000 valued at R69 lakhs. Among other noticeable movements of the year, mention may be made of decreases under hardware (—R14 lakhs), aluminium (—R11 lakhs), boots and shoes (—R9 lakhs), provisions (—R8 lakhs) and apparel (—R5 lakhs).

On the export side the reduction in the demand of the United States for Indian products affected practically all lines of trade except tea and pig iron and also fruits and vegetables, despatches of which showed some minor improvements. The major part of the decline, however, occurred under raw and manufactured jute, the total weight of the shipments having fallen off by 90,000 tons to 277,000 tons and the total value by R9.23 lakhs to R12,06 lakhs. Exports of jute cloth amounted to 854 million yards valued at R10.66 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with 1.072 million yards valued at R18.25 lakhs in 1929-30, a decline of 218 million yards in quantity and of R7.59 lakhs in value. There was also a decline of 6.4 millions in quantity and of R26 lakhs in value under jute bags, shipments of which amounted to 10.6 millions valued at R25 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1930-31. Despatches of raw jute amounted to 53,000 tons valued at R1.04 lakhs as compared with 79,000 tons valued at R2.52 lakhs a year ago, and showed a decline of 26,000 tons in quantity and of R1.48 lakhs in value. Shipments of lac fell from 287,000 cwts valued at R3.23 lakhs to 201,000 cwts valued at R1.25 lakhs. The reduction was mainly in evidence in shipments of shellac, which fell off from 226,000 cwts valued at R2.61 lakhs to 117,000 cwts valued at R7.8 lakhs. Seedlac showed an increase in quantity from 57,000 cwts to 82,000 cwts, but there was a decline in value from R57 lakhs to R45 lakhs. Under hides and skins, despatches of goatskins, representing the bulk of the exports of the raw descriptions to this particular destination, showed a reduction from 18,600 tons to 14,700 tons in quantity and from R3.61 lakhs to R2.56 lakhs in value. Tanned or dressed hides and skins also showed a decrease from R54 lakhs to R8 lakhs.

Germany (Imports R12.38 lakhs, Exports R14.23 lakhs).—Imports from Germany declined by R3.41 lakhs to R12.38 lakhs and exports thereto by R12.50 lakhs to R14.23 lakhs. On the basis of these figures there was a recession of R15.91 lakhs in the total trade between India and Germany. The extent of the transactions during the past four years as compared with the pre-war average is shown below :—

	Pre-war average	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
		R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9.35	15.34	15.84	15.79	12.38
Exports, including re-exports	22.36	32.46	32.48	26.73	14.23

It will be seen that the visible trade balance in favour of India which stood at R17 crores in 1928-29 and R11 crores in 1929-30 came down to below

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R2 crores during the year under report. The principal articles (with quantities and values) imported from Germany are noted below:—

—	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10- 1913-14)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Alizarine and aniline dyes . . .	lbs. (000)	11,671	18,880	12,756	11,864
	R (000)	77.20	1,50,09	1,19,72	1,39,56
	Tons	186,000	70,000	57,700	43,700
Iron and steel . . .	R (000)	1,55,02	1,07,42	98,70	75,38
	Cwts.	188,000	310,200	299,500	294,100
Brass and copper . . .	R (000)	94,97	1,08,26	1,56,15	1,27,36
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	1,08,62	1,65,31	1,07,72
Machinery and millwork	R (000)	30,27	1,18,98	1,73,79	1,18,03
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,69	40,73	34,18	23,50
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gallons (000)	521	1,022	1,048	898
	R (000)	13,14	28,11	30,07	25,22
	Gallons (000)	148	61	60	36
Spirit	R (000)	5,43	6,86	6,37	4,76
	Gallons (000)	687	1,092	1,116	9,42
TOTAL LIQUORS					
Paper and pasteboard—	R (000)	19,41	35,76	37,24	30,78
Printing paper	Cwts.	68,700	89,900	90,800	54,200
	R (000)	7,15	15,19	14,19	8,73
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD					
Woollen manufactures	R (000)	90,62	85,11	62,41	31,73
	Tons	57,800	64,100	62,900	97,000
Salt	R (000)	9,46	16,73	14,30	20,25
	Tons	1,700	300	15,200	11,700
Sugar 16 D.S. and above (<i>including beet</i>)	R (000)	3,42	53	27,54	14,95
Haberdashery and millinery	R (000)	22,10	39,85	23,22	15,55
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	R (000)	15,96	7,02	5,92	2,80
	Yds. (000)	4,016	2,184	1,404	5,88
Coloured piecegoods	R (000)	22,30	15,18	8,66	8,39
	lbs. (000)	9,843*	367	322	251
Blankets	R (000)	53,28*	1,65	1,79	93
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES, including twist and yarn.					
Artificial silk manufactures, <i>including</i> yarn.	R (000)	—	39,10	16,84	9,21
Goods of silk, mixed with other materials.	Yds. (000)	1,514	553	350	150
	R (000)	15,89	8,94	5,82	2,37

*Two years' average only.

The above table shows that, apart from synthetic dyes and salt, all the principal articles on the import side showed considerable declines. As far as synthetic dyes are concerned the value of the imports advanced from R1,20 lakhs to R1,40 lakhs, despite a falling off in the supplies from 12.8 million lbs. to 11.9 million lbs. With regard to salt, there were increases both in quantity (from 63,000 tons to 97,000 tons) and in value (from R14 lakhs to R20 lakhs). By far the most important decreases occurred under hardware and machinery and millwork, imports of the former having declined by R58 lakhs to R1,08 lakh, and those of the latter by R56 lakhs to R1,18 lakhs. Under metals, there were smaller importations of iron and steel as well as of brass and copper, the value of the consignments having fallen from R99 lakhs

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and R1,56 lakhs to R75 lakhs and R1,27 lakhs respectively. Among the other important items, mention may be made of woollen manufactures, glass and glassware, paper, liquors, sugar mainly beet sugar, and cotton manufactures, all of which showed considerable reductions.

The following table shows the principal articles exported to Germany :—

—	Units	Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Jute, raw	Tons R (000)	164,400 4,90,40	260,100 8,96,26	216,500 7,40,04	169,000 3,50,46
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice	Tons R (000)	344,600 3,41,37	207,900 2,89,88	270,800 3,81,01	185,800 1,85,62
Wheat	Tons R (000)	16,300 17,37	100 22	..	100 7
TOTAL (including other sorts)	Tons R (000)	463,800 4,43,30	296,200 3,95,42	271,100 3,81,52	186,900 1,86,42
Cotton, raw	Tons R (000)	62,600 4,45,06	57,900 5,71,43	61,500 4,89,43	55,200 3,89,81
Seeds	Tons R (000)	177,500 3,45,50	260,200 6,32,26	230,100 5,23,70	185,700 2,83,35
Hides and skins, raw	Tons R (000)	18,600 2,53,97	16,000 1,98,52	10,000 1,18,42	7,400 67,80
Lac	Cwts R (000)	88,200 37,67	1,28,200 1,30,86	115,300 98,07	99,900 48,49
Coir manufactures	Tons R (000)	10,500 22,55	8,400 25,42	7,900 23,82	4,800 15,64
Manures—Bones	Tons R (000)	10,400 7,59	6,800 6,63	8,400 8,66	4,600 5,00
Hemp, raw	Cwts R (000)	56,900 8,48	54,700 9,24	62,000 9,47	20,000 2,90

As in the preceding year, there was an all-round decline in exports from India during the year under review. The article most severely affected by the slump in Germany's demand was jute raw, despatches of which fell from 216,000 tons to 169,000 tons in quantity and from R7,41 lakhs to R3,50½ lakhs in value. Raw cotton also showed a reduction of 6,000 tons in quantity and of R1,60 lakhs in value, the shipments of the year amounting to 55,000 tons valued at R3,30 lakhs. Exports of rice came down from 271,000 tons valued at R3,31 lakhs to 186,900 tons valued at R1,86 lakhs. There was also a similar reduction under exports of oilseeds, chiefly groundnuts, from 230,000 tons (R5,24 lakhs) to 186,000 tons (R2,83 lakhs). Shipments of raw hides and skins, lac and coir manufactures were also much smaller than in the preceding year.

Belgium (Imports R4,67 lakhs, Exports R7,57 lakhs).—The total trade with Belgium amounted to R12,24 lakhs and showed a decline of R6,76

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lakhs in comparison with 1929-30 and of R8,41 lakhs compared with 1928-29. The decline was comparatively small in the case of imports, the value of which amounted to R4,67 lakhs as against R6,79 lakhs in 1929-30. Exports declined from R12.22 lakhs to R7.57 lakhs. On the import side, the bulk of the trade was, as usual, represented by iron and steel which constituted 58 per cent of the total imports in the year, but the value of the consignments declined from R4,04 lakhs to R2.71 lakhs. Imports of cotton manufactures which had declined to about R11 lakhs in 1929-30 were further reduced by R8 lakhs to R6 lakhs. This set-back was attributable primarily to a drastic reduction under coloured piecegoods, imports of which scarcely amounted to half a million yards. There was also a reduction of R26 lakhs in the imports of precious stones, the actual value recorded in 1930-31 being R40 lakhs. Artificial silk, glass and glassware and machinery and millwork also showed noticeable decreases. Aniline dyes consigned from Belgium showed a slight increase in quantity, but owing to a fall in prices the value recorded fell from a little over R1 lakh in 1929-30 to R75,000 during the year. Imports of provisions, however, increased from R8 lakhs to R13 lakhs, owing principally to an increase of R6 lakhs under vegetable product. On the export side, the most noteworthy feature was a heavy decline recorded under raw cotton, despatches of which fell away to 39,000 tons valued at R2,64 lakhs from 61,000 tons valued at R5.63 lakhs, a year ago. In raw jute the value showed a decrease from R1,54 lakhs to R99 lakhs in spite of an increase in tonnage from 46,000 to 48,000. Among other principal articles included in the exports to Belgium, metals, chiefly manganese ore, lead and zinc, oilseeds, oilcakes and raw hides and skins showed considerable reductions. Some improvements were, however, recorded under wheat and manures.

France (Imports R2,89 lakhs, Exports R11,17 Lakhs).—Trade with France declined from R21,51 lakhs to R14.06 lakhs, imports falling away by R1,68 lakhs to R2,89 lakhs and exports by R5,77 lakhs to R11,17 lakhs. So far as imports are concerned, by far the heaviest reduction of the year occurred under wool manufactures, receipts of which declined from R67 lakhs to R28 lakhs. Next in order of magnitude was the decline under beet sugar, imports of which had shown a remarkable development from 750 tons valued at R1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1928-29 to 11,500 tons valued at R20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1929-30, but disappeared altogether during the year under review. Imports of iron and steel fell from 35,000 tons valued at R10 lakhs to 29,000 tons valued at R30 lakhs. Imports of apparel declined from R36 lakhs to R22 lakhs, those of liquors from R64 lakhs to R51 lakhs and of artificial silk, consisting mainly of yarn, from R14 lakhs to R2 lakhs. There were also decreases of R7, 5, 4 and 2 lakhs respectively in the imports of silk manufactures, rubber manufactures, cotton manufactures and drugs and medicines, the respective values of which amounted to R3, 17, 5 and 11 lakhs in 1930-31. The principal articles in the export trade with this country were, as usual, ground-nuts, linseed, raw cotton, raw jute and manganese ore. Exports of ground-nuts declined from 211,000 to 172,000 tons in quantity and from R4,85 lakhs to R3,87 lakhs in value. Despatches of linseed shrank from 50,700 tons valued at R1,14 lakhs to 25,000 tons valued at R53 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton also showed a decrease from 45,000 tons valued at R3,92 lakhs to 41,000 tons valued at R2,68 lakhs. Raw jute fell from 106,000 tons valued at R3,62 lakhs to 89,000 tons valued at R1,85 lakhs. The quantity of man-

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ganese ore exported declined by 20,000 tons to 188,000 tons and the value by R4 lakhs to R49 lakhs. Despatches of hides and skins, raw were valued at R21 lakhs as against R40 lakhs in 1929-30. There were, however, some increases under coffee and rice not in the husk, shipments of the former having improved from R33 lakhs to R71 lakhs and of the latter from R1 lakh to R9 lakhs.

Italy (Imports R4.51 lakhs, Exports R7,93 lakhs).—The total trade with Italy declined further from R18.20 lakhs to R12.44 lakhs, imports decreasing by R2.22 lakhs to R4.51 lakhs and exports by R3.54 lakhs to R7,93 lakhs. On the import side, receipts of cotton piecegoods, coloured, printed or dyed, fell off from 23 million yards valued at R83 lakhs to 9 million yards valued at R28 lakhs. Cotton twist and yarn which were valued at R17 lakhs in 1929-30 sank to comparative insignificance during the year. Arrivals of silk and woollen manufactures were on a much smaller scale. Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk recorded a decline but there was an expansion in the supplies of artificial silk yarn, consignments of which improved by over a million lbs. to 4.5 million lbs. in quantity and by 1.5 lakhs to R51 lakhs in value. Turning to other principal articles of import, there were decreases under fruits and vegetables, rubber manufactures and motor cars. On the export side, there was a decline of nearly 5,000 tons (from 70,000 tons to 65,000 tons) under raw cotton, the corresponding decline in the value being one of R2 crores (from R3 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores to R3 $\frac{3}{4}$ crores). Italy's requirements of oilseeds rose from 92,000 tons to 118,000 tons but the value showed a decline of R8 lakhs to R2.00 lakhs in 1930-31. Shipments of groundnuts totalled 77,000 tons (R1.13 lakhs) as against 54,700 tons (R1.23 lakhs) and those of linseed amounted to 32,900 tons (R72 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) as compared with 28,400 tons (R66 lakhs) a year ago. Exports of raw jute, however, declined by 13,000 tons to 42,000 tons in quantity and by R98 lakhs to R92 lakhs in value. Despatches of cow hides and of rice were slightly larger than in the preceding year, but the values recorded a decline of R11 lakhs and of R5 lakhs to R31 and R10 lakhs respectively. There were smaller off-takes of pepper and the trade in raw silk disappeared altogether during the year under review.

Netherlands (Imports R8.22 lakhs, Exports R6.65 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of India with the Netherlands amounted to R9,87 lakhs as compared with R13.38 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports fell by R1.01 lakhs to R3.22 lakhs and exports by R2.51 lakhs to R6.65 lakhs. The demand for vegetable product from this particular source continued to decline, the imports during the year amounting to 232,000 cwts valued at R85 lakhs as compared with 291,000 cwts valued at R1.09 lakhs in 1929-30 and 101,000 cwts valued at R1.55 lakhs in 1928-29. There was also a small reduction of R6 lakhs under paper and pasteboard. The consignments of piecegoods declined from 22 million yards valued at R99 lakhs to 13 million yards valued at R50 lakhs in 1930-31 and in consequence, the value of cotton manufactures fell from R1.16 lakhs to R62 lakhs. On the export side also there were considerable decreases in value under groundnuts, rapeseed, rice, raw cotton and jute. Shipments of groundnuts increased from 151,000 tons to 167,000 tons, but the value realised fell from R2.51 lakhs to R2.67 lakhs. Linseed showed a remarkable expansion, despatches rising from 7,000 tons valued at R18 lakhs to 23,000 tons valued at R52 lakhs. Shipments of rice which had amounted to 125,000 tons valued at

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R1,54 lakhs in 1929-30 declined to 86,000 tons valued at R88 lakhs in 1930-31. The demand for hides and skins was well maintained during the year but the off-takes of raw cotton and jute and oilcakes were considerably less than in the preceding year.

Java (Imports R10.34 lakhs, Exports R2.63 lakhs).—The import trade with Java declined from R13,67 lakhs to R10.34 lakhs and the export trade from R4,27 lakhs to R2,63 lakhs. Sugar which represents about 95 per cent of the total value of the imports from Java, fell in value from R12,97 lakhs to R9,85 lakhs, notwithstanding an increase in quantity from 853,000 tons to 912,000 tons. Sugar 16 D. S. and above accounted for 802,000 tons valued at R9,36 lakhs as compared with 779,000 tons valued at R12,69 lakhs in 1929-30. Imports of molasses showed an increase from 72,000 tons to 102,000 tons. There was also, at the same time, a considerable increase under denatured spirit. On the export side, the bulk of the decline which occurred during the year is attributable to a fall in the shipments of rice from 155,000 tons to 51,000 tons in quantity and from R1,94 lakhs to R47 lakhs in value. The value of exports of jute gunny bags fell away from R1,68 lakhs to R1,59 lakhs, although the quantity despatched improved from 37 millions to 42 millions. Exports of opium on private account were valued at R26 lakhs as compared with R24 lakhs in 1929-30.

China (Imports R3,33 lakhs, Exports R13.27 lakhs).—The unhealthy state of the import trade with China noticed in the preceding year showed a further aggravation during the year under review, the value recorded falling from R4,10 to R3.33 lakhs. But what is remarkable is that the steady increase in China's off-take from the Indian markets, was well maintained during the year, the value of the total exports amounting to R13.27 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with R13.06 lakhs in 1929-30 and R9,48 lakhs in the year before. On the import side, receipts of cotton twist and yarn showed a further fall in value from R1,10 lakhs to R96 lakhs, in spite of an increase in quantity from 10.5 million lbs. to 11.7 million lbs. Under piecegoods, the yardage of grey goods (which description alone is of any importance in the trade with this country) contracted from 9.7 to 2.4 millions and the value thereof from R20 lakhs to R5 lakhs. Notwithstanding an improvement in the imports of silk yarn, total imports of silk manufactures registered a decline of R11 lakhs. Imports of raw silk fell from 2 million lbs. valued at R1,13 lakhs to 1.6 million lbs. valued at R75 lakhs. The quantity of tea (principally green tea) imported showed a fall from 3.7 million lbs. to 2.8 million lbs., although the value showed no appreciable variation from R20 lakhs recorded in 1929-30. The export trade in rice showed a remarkable expansion, shipments rising from 260,000 tons valued at R3 crores in 1929-30 to 467,000 tons valued at R5 crores in 1930-31. Judging by quantity, exports of raw cotton which had reached the high level of 101,000 tons in 1929-30, attained a new record of 108,000 tons in 1930-31, but as far as values are concerned there was a heavy drop from R9 $\frac{1}{3}$ crores to R7 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores. The demand for black tea which had dwindled into insignificance in the preceding year revived, the consignments of the year having amounted to 1.7 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs. There were smaller takings of jute, raw and manufactured, but paraffin wax showed some improvement.

Iraq (Imports R 1.01 lakhs, Exports R1.19 lakhs).—The trade between India and Iraq declined from R2,63 lakhs to R2,20 lakhs. Imports

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showed a nominal reduction from R1,02 lakhs to R1,01 lakhs, so that the decline was practically confined to exports, which fell from R1,61 lakhs to R1,19 lakhs. The relatively strong position of the import trade was due to an advance in consignments of wheat from 8,000 tons valued at R14½ lakhs to 23,000 tons valued at R35 lakhs. There was an increase in the supplies of dates from 43,000 tons to 45,000 tons in quantity but the value recorded fell by R13 lakhs to R45 lakhs. On the export side, the decrease was fairly spread over all items excepting a few minor ones such as pepper, exports of which showed a slight increase from R1,20,000 to R1,33,000. Among items deserving separate mention, cotton manufactures, mainly piecegoods, fell from R48 lakhs to R35 lakhs.

South America (Imports R6 lakhs, Exports R5,27 lakhs).—Imports from South America declined from R22 lakhs to R6 lakhs and exports thereto from R10,03 lakhs to R5,27 lakhs. As far as imports are concerned, the outstanding feature was the disappearance of imports of wheat from Argentina altogether. The cessation of wheat shipments meant a reduction of R8 lakhs in the import trade with South America. To this decline due to wheat may be added the falling off in imports of Chilean nitrate of soda which declined from 9,700 tons (R13 lakhs) to 3,800 tons (R5 lakhs). On the export side, shipments of gunny bags to Argentina decreased from 2·2 millions valued at R11 lakhs to 1·5 millions valued at R5 lakhs. Chile curtailed her demands from 33·6 millions (R1,21 lakhs) to 18·7 millions (R45 lakhs). Peru took 5·8 millions valued at R19 lakhs as compared with 9 millions valued at R28 lakhs in 1929-30. Under gunny cloth, Argentina's requirements amounted to 209 million yards valued at R3,16 lakhs as against 329 million yards valued at R6,49 lakhs in the preceding year. Peru took 1·5 million yards (R1 lakh) as against 2·5 million yards (R4 lakhs) in 1929-30. Uruguay's off-take remained almost unchanged at 14 million yards in quantity but the value fell by about R8 lakhs. There was a smaller demand for raw jute from Argentina, shipments falling from 5,800 tons valued at R16 lakhs to 5,300 tons valued at R10 lakhs. Raw jute exports to Brazil amounted to 15,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs as against 18,000 tons valued at R68 lakhs in 1929-30. The value of exports of cleaned rice to Argentina remained almost stationary at R7 lakhs.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—FRONTIER TRADE.

India proper.—Under the existing system of registration of land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma) the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is recorded. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at these stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier, but ordinarily it is impracticable to specify the exact proportion of the actual frontier trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to table No. 57 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year 1930-31 compared with the two preceding years. The following table summarises the results :—

Articles	Imports		
	1928-29 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)
Wheat	293,883	275,740	158,627
Gram and pulse	311,817	255,837	288,797
Rice—			
Husked	1,479,943	1,249,046	1,459,428
Unhusked	1,089,111	657,399	789,862
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,175,582	1,258,160	587,209
Wool, raw	313,535	213,531	103,343
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	582,673	303,329	287,921
Linseed (from Nepal)	398,393	582,551	496,968
Mustard and rape seed (from Nepal)	324,287	282,053	259,751
Treasures	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces
Gold			
Silver	5,907,913	4,943,934	1,772 3,275,425
Exports			
Articles	Quantity		
	1928-29 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods for local and Indian	630,706	505,713	438,701
Wheat	1,180,895	1,542,784	1,413,313
Rice, husked	524,801	701,142	64,947
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,478,958	1,353,209	1,152,638
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	564,716	410,538	437,637
Petroleum	330,862	376,052	370,072
Salt	1,848,819	1,705,929	1,598,508
Sugar, refined and unrefined	1,091,314	1,032,087	1,172,054
Tea	90,039	104,866	98,030
Treasures	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces
Gold			
Silver	1,979	2,948	25,458
	3,377,674	6,185,182	8,287,988

Frontier Trade.

Burma.—The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres, through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes has also been extended to Burma. The stations selected for purposes of registration are (i) Bhamo in the north which catches the trade entirely river-born as well as the trade despatched from or to the rail-head Katha; (ii) the rail-heads Lashio, Heho and Shwenyaung in the Shan States and (iii) Thingannyaung in the South, through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ in some respect from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of import and exports of the selected articles as recorded under the new system during 1928-29, 1929-30 and 1930-31 are shown separately in table No. 58. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during the past three years :—

Articles	<i>Imports</i>		
	1928-29 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	54,483	55,834	42,364
Rice, husked	85,280	99,390	133,812
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	30,365	45,634	22,210
Hides of cattle	16,682	8,752	6,435
Lac	137,351	124,782	30,547
Tea	11,258	13,798	14,131
Tobacco	3,953	6,056	3,153
Opium	12,965	8,568	5,601
Silk, raw	3,650	4,798	4,265
<i>Treasure</i>			
Silver (in ounces)	187,253*	295,040	351,646*

Articles	<i>Exports</i>		
	1928-29 (Maunds)	1929-30 (Maunds)	1930-31 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	10,653	14,675	17,954
Cotton twist and yarn	81,952	78,432	64,120
Cotton piecegoods	49,984	40,632	28,763
Rice, husked	30,290	3,566	367
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	41,050	33,906	46,181
Kerosene oil	87,397	90,918	78,088
Petrol	38,464	54,312	61,292
<i>Provisions and oilman's stores</i>			
Condensed milk	7,679	8,981	6,221
Fish, dry and fish, wet	28,307	30,614	27,727
Other sorts	20,654	29,816	12,957
Salt	232,317	213,374	204,001
Sugar refined and unrefined	24,504	27,520	22,908
Tea, dry	2,729	2,746	2,682
Tobacco	5,185	3,663	3,136
Candles	9,136	7,869	5,491
Matches	6,143	9,657	8,064
<i>Treasure</i>			
Silver (in ounces)	2,748	324	..

* Include Government treasure.

Coasting Trade.

II.—COASTING TRADE BETWEEN BURMA AND OTHER PROVINCES OF INDIA.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the statement below :—

Provinces	IMPORTS INTO BURMA				EXPORTS FROM BURMA			
	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Bengal . .	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal . .	6,02	9,71	9,59	7,89	5,04	14,90	10,56	7,24
Bombay . .	82	2,27	2,17	1,58	3,04	6,71	7,32	5,45
Sind . .	4	17	11	19	34	84	55	77
Madras . .	1,48	2,75	2,59	2,02	3,40	8,60	9,45	7,93
TOTAL . .	8,36	14,90	14,46	11,68	11,77	31,05	27,91	21,39

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of coal into Burma decreased from 703,000 tons in 1929-30 to 654,000 tons in 1930-31, the pre-war average being 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian cotton piecegoods also declined in quantity from 25 million yards to 23 million yards and in value from R85 lakhs to R75 lakhs. The imports of cotton twist and yarn from India proper recorded a fall from 13 million lbs. valued at R1,01 lakhs in 1929-30 to 12 million lbs. valued at R70 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports of jute gunny bags remained on the same level as in the preceding year, and numbered 49 millions but the value fell from R2,40 lakhs in 1929-30 to R1,87 lakhs in 1930-31.

Exports from Burma—Exports of rice not in the husk declined from 909,000 tons in 1929-30 to 811,000 tons in 1930-31. The despatches of Kerosene oil from Burma to Indian ports shrank from 120½ million gallons in 1929-30 to 114 million gallons in 1930-31. Shipments of petroleum dangerous, including petrol, benzine and benzol, declined by 1 million gallons to 51 million gallons in the year under review. The value of lac exported to India, consisting chiefly of stick lac shipped to Calcutta, amounted to R4 lakhs only in 1930-31 as compared with R37 lakhs in 1929-30. Shipments of teak wood fell from 169,000 cubic tons valued at R2,65 lakhs to 123,000 cubic tons valued at R1,90 lakhs and those of other kinds of timber from 36,000 cubic tons valued at R41 lakhs to 21,000 cubic tons valued at R21 lakhs.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

I.—BALANCE OF TRADE.

India normally enjoys a favourable balance of trade, the value of exports of merchandise being in excess of her imports. In the year under review the value of both imports and exports reached a level which was the lowest during the post-war period. This decline in the value of both imports and exports resulted from a combination of lower prices and smaller volume. It should, however, be noted that the effect of price declines was much more apparent in exports where raw materials are a major element than in imports, where manufactured goods form the most important classification. As a result, the surplus of India's exports over imports of private merchandise was considerably reduced and amounted to R62 crores, the lowest recorded since 1922-23, as compared with R79 crores in 1929-30, and R86 crores in 1928-29. The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1930-31 :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	PRIVATE MERCHANTISE		Excess Net exports +	Excess in the corresponding month of 1929-30
	Imports	Exports		
1930—				
April	17,97	24,57	+6,60	+3,70
May	17,68	21,84	+4,16	+5,28
June	13,79	20,71	+6,92	+10,33
July	13,57	20,96	+7,39	+6,63
August	12,64	17,64	+5,00	+7,25
September	11,02	19,40	+8,38	+7,26
October	12,73	18,14	+5,41	+7,12
November	11,86	17,28	+5,42	+4,98
December	11,49	16,73	+5,24	+7,18
1931—				
January	14,39	17,38	+2,99	+4,14
February	13,62	15,13	+1,51	+7,65
March	12,85	15,85	+3,00	+7,46
TOTAL . .	163,61	225,63	+62,02	+78,98

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has, therefore, been excluded from the import side.

The year began with a credit balance of R7 crores, when both imports and exports were the highest recorded in any one month of the year. In May the balance fell to R4 crores, exports having shown a larger decrease than imports. With the abrupt fall in imports the credit balance rose again in the succeeding two months and amounted to R7 crores in July. After a setback in August, the balance reached the highest figure of R8 crores in September when imports were the lowest. In the next three months the balance remained fairly steady at R5 crores, but declined again and the minimum balance of R1½ crores was recorded in February 1931 when exports touched

Balance of Trade.

the lowest figure. There was a slight revival and the year closed with a credit balance for March of R3 crores.

The net imports of private treasure were valued at R24 crores in 1930-31 as compared with R26 crores in 1929-30 and R34 crores in 1928-29. As usual, there was an excess of imports over exports in each month of the year, but the import balance was much greater in the first half of the year than in the second half. In the first quarter the net imports of private treasure amounted to R10 crores and in the second to R8 crores but dwindled down to R1 crore only in the third quarter; in the last quarter the net imports rose to nearly R6 crores. Chart No. 5 prefixed to this Review shows the net imports of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account during the last two years.

The visible balance of trade as measured by the statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of R38 crores in 1930-31 as compared with R53 crores in 1929-30, and R42 crores in the pre-war quinquennium. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *plus* R8 lakhs as against *minus* R21 crores in the preceding year. These figures include the more important Government remittances and do not take into account (a) net payment in India of foreign money and postal orders and (b) telegraphic transfers on India from Iraq, which together amounted to R98 lakhs in 1930-31 as against R1,01 lakhs in 1929-30. The following table shows the details:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Exports of Indian merchandise (private).	+219.50	+215.97	+301.4+	+319.15	-30.18	+310.80	+220.49
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private).	+4.62	+8.14	+8.01	+9.54	+7.53	+7.13	+5.14
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private).	-145.85	-147.80	-229.98 (a)	-246.72 (a)	-21.49 (a)	-23.95 (a)	-163.61 (a)
Balance of trade in merchandise.	+78.27	+76.31	+79.47	+81.97	+86.47	+78.98	+62.02
Gold (private)*.	-28.87	-7.51	-19.40	-18.10	-21.20	-14.22	-12.75
Silver (private)*.	-21	-2.99	-19.79	-13.85	-13.04	-11.89	-11.65
Current notes (private).	—	—	-14	-24	-12	-9	-3
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	-36.08	-10.80	-39.33	-32.19	-34.36	-26.20	-24.43
Total visible balance of trade.	+42.19	+65.51	+40.14	-49.78	-52.11	+52.78	-37.59
Council Bills purchase of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (e).	-41.35	-34.93 (b)	-2.82	-37.77	-41.02	-20.89	-7.26
Sterling Transfers on London and in India.	—5	+5.50	+1.93	..	..	..	+7.75
Transfers of Government securities.	-87	-38	+8	-25	-1	-29	-8
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	-44	-30	-34	-30	-36	-33	-33
Balance of remittances of funds.	-42.61	-30.14	-1.20	-37.84	-41.39	-21.01	+8

* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(a) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not, therefore, taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

(b) Includes RS5 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(c) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Cash up Bill, and T. T. paid in India.

NOTE.—The sign + means net export and the sign - net import.

Movements of Treasure.

The above table does not, however, reveal the character of all the business dealings which India has with all other countries of the world. A resumé of India's trade relations with foreign countries requires consideration of the "invisible" transactions, such as, shipping services, private remittances, exports and imports of capital, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., which are not susceptible to as accurate appraisement as the visible items.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF TREASURE.

The trade in gold and silver on private account during the last five years as compared with the average of the pre-war, war and post-war periods is set forth in the table below :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

--	GOLD		SILVER		Net imports Gold and Silver
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period . . .	32.79	3.92	10.83	3.67	-36.03
Average of war period . . .	10.60	2.99	4.56	1.77	-10.40
Average of post-war period (1919- 20 to 1923-24).	21.57	9.03	14.18	2.66	-24.06
Average of next five years (1924-25 to 1928-29).	33.68	18	19.62	2.85	-50.27
1926-27	19.50	10	21.66	1.89	-39.17
1927-28	18.14	4	16.44	2.59	-31.95
1928-29	21.22	2	15.92	2.88	-34.24
1929-30	14.23	1	13.36	1.47	-26.11
1930-31	13.24	49	13.46	1.81	-24.40

Imports of gold into India were valued at R13 crores in 1930-31 as compared with R14 crores in 1929-30, R21 crores in 1928-29 and a pre-war average of R33 crores. The value of gold tendered to Gold.

Government during the year 1930-31 was R2.08

lakhs, the corresponding figure for the preceding year being R5 lakhs. Gold bullion was imported to the value of R6 crores and accounted for 46 per cent of the total imports in 1930-31 while R7 crores or 54 per cent represented sovereign and other gold coins. More than half of the import during 1930-31 came from Natal, the supplies from that country being valued at over R6½ crores as compared with R4 crores in the preceding year. Arrivals from Australia fell from R3 crores to R1 crore in value, while the consignments from China (including Hongkong) and the Straits Settlements increased from R7 lakhs and R5 lakhs to R99 lakhs and R75 lakhs respectively in 1930-31. The supplies from the United Kingdom dropped slightly to R2 crores, while the imports from the United States were negligible as in 1929-30. The receipts from Ceylon and Egypt were substantially reduced and amounted to R45 and R12 lakhs as against R140 lakhs and R183 lakhs respectively in 1929-30. Exports of gold, mostly to the United Kingdom, were valued at R49 lakhs in 1930-31 as compared with only R1 lakh in the preceding year. There were no transactions of gold on Government account during the year under review.

Despite great demand from the Continental countries especially France, the price of gold in London during the year fluctuated within narrow limits, the prevailing rate being 85s. per fine ounce. In Bombay the price of ready gold stood at R21-8-6 per *tola* in the beginning of April which firmed up

Movements of Treasure.

toward the end of the month and rose to R21-13-3 on the 9th May. Owing, however, to the accumulation of large stocks in Bombay, the price fell to R21-5-3 by the end of June. Demands from Calcutta and up-country centres kept up the prices in the next two months, the rates being maintained at about R21-7. During the latter half of the year the demand subsided, while the stocks in Bombay were further supplemented by the sale of large quantities of gold and gold ornaments and the price sagged, reaching the low level of R21-4-6 in the beginning of January 1931 and R21-3-6 at the end of March.

Imports of silver on private account were valued at R13,46 lakhs or R10 lakhs more than in 1929-30. The supplies from the United Kingdom and

Silver. the United States of America were almost on the

same level as in the preceding year and amounted to R7½ crores and R2,33 lakhs respectively in 1930-31, while the receipts from Australia declined from R1½ crores to a little over R1 crore. Iraq and the Bahrein Islands supplied to the value of R21 and R20 lakhs respectively as in 1929-30, but consignments from France declined from R15 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Arrivals in 1930-31 also included silver bullion worth R80 lakhs from China, R58 lakhs from Ceylon and R24 lakhs from the Straits Settlements.

The chief feature of the silver market during the year under review was a continuation of the fall in prices and the establishment of the lowest quotations ever recorded. In London the price for cash which remained at the level of 19½d. in April declined to 17½d. by the end of May. It may be mentioned that on May 15 the importation of silver coin and the export of gold from China was prohibited by Chinese Government the former provision being directed against the dumping of demonetised silver from Indo-China which had adopted the gold standard in February 1930. But as a result of poor demand from India and heavy selling from China, the decline in prices continued, with very brief rallies, throughout the next month until on the 24th June quotations sank to 15½d. Conditions in July, August and most of September were quieter, but there was again a fall at the end of September owing to speculative operations in China. October and November showed less variations but in December the prices rapidly declined to as low as 14½d., only to be beaten again on February 16 when the price touched 12½d. per ounce which was not only the lowest of the year but created also a new low record. On March 31, the quotation stood at 13½d. Chart No. 6 shows the trend of silver prices in London, the telegraphic transfer rates of exchange in Calcutta and the price of gold in Bombay at or about the end of each month during the past two years.

Imports of currency notes declined from R17 lakhs to R15 lakhs, while exports advanced from R8½ lakhs to R12 lakhs in 1930-31. Imports on

Currency notes. Government account were valued at only R12,000

as against R92,000 in 1929-30, while there were no export transactions on Government account during the year under review.

D. B. MEEK,
Director-General of Commercial
Intelligence and Statistics.

CALCUTTA;

The 10th July, 1931.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year.
 (2) Throughout these tables “pre-war average” means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, “war average” the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and “post-war average” the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

No. I.—VALUE OF TOTAL FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE.

(In lakhs of Rupees)					
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31
Private merchandise		1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	2,40,50
Government Stores		5,82	11,45	13,00	8,91
Treasure—		151,67	1,50,25	2,67,05	1,78,09
Private		32,79	10,10	21,57	14,23
	Silver	10,88	4,66	14,18	13,36
	Currency notes	—	—	1,00*	17
Government	Gold	—	1,51	—	..
	Silver	22,37	0,16	6	1
	Currency notes	—	31,46*	14,23	..
TOTAL TREASURE	Gold	32,79	12,14	31,24	13,24
	Silver	26,93	20,34	13,42	13,47
	Currency notes	—	1,58*	1,18	15
	Total	47,20	39,07	53,16	26,86
EXPORTS,	TOTAL IMPORTS	1,98,87	1,98,32	3,20,21	2,77,54
Private merchandise—					1,99,96
Indian produce		2,19,50	2,15,97	2,86,33	3,10,80
Foreign goods (re-exports)		4,62	8,14	15,65	7,13
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		2,24,12	2,24,11	3,01,98	3,17,98
Government Stores		11	1,72	4,40	1,06
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		2,24,23	2,25,83	3,06,36	3,18,99
Treasure—					
Private	Gold	3,92	2,99	9,03	1
	Silver	3,67	1,77	2,66	1,47
	Currency notes	—	—	10*	9
Government	Gold	72	1,27	1,22	..
	Silver	1	1,27	10*	3,82
	Currency notes	—	—	11*	25
TOTAL TREASURE	Gold	4,04	4,26	10,25	1
	Silver	3,68	5,04	2,76	4,79
	Currency notes	—	—	2*	3,99
TOTAL EXPORTS	Total	8,32	7,30	13,26	5,14
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE		2,32,55	2,38,13	3,10,64	4,00
		4,31,42	4,31,45	6,39,86	6,01,67

* Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 2.—VALUE OF MERCHANTILE AND TREASURE, AND GOLD SEPARATELY, DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS WITH QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES FOR THE PAST SIXTY-FIVE YEARS
(In lakhs of Rupees)

	MERCHANTILE				TREASURE				GOLD			
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports	Imports	Exports	Net imports	Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—												
1864-65 to 1868-09	31.70	65.86	87.56	17.62	1.80	15.82	1,00,98	6,15	92	5,83		
1869-70 to 1873-74	33.04	56.25	89.29	8.26	1.59	6.67	90,14	3,26	19	3,07		
1874-75 to 1878-79	38.36	60.32	98.68	9.86	2.81	7.05	1,11,35	1,05	1,04	64		
1879-80 to 1883-84	50.10	79.08	1,29,24	11.66	1.33	10.33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13		
1884-85 to 1888-89	61.51	88.64	1,50,15	13.62	1.64	11.98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08		
1889-90 to 1893-94	70.78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17.92	3.68	14.24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10		
1894-95 to 1898-99	73.67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14.80	6.40	8.49	2,02,49	5,48	3,23	3,23		
1899-1900 to 1903-04	81.88	1,24,02	2,09,60	26.01	11.66	14.36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18		
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19,85	1,65,44	2,85,29	36.15	9.90	26.25	3,31,34	16,85	7,50	9,35		
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47.20	8.32	38.88	4,31,12	32,79	4,64	28,15		
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39.07	7.30	31.77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,88		
1919-20 to 1923-24	2,67,06	3,06,38	5,73,43	53.16	13.27	39.89	6,39,86	31,24	10,25	20,99		
1922-23 to 1928-29	2,51,02	3,53,51	6,04,53	53.68	4.14	49.54	6,92,35	33,98	18	33,50		
In event—												
1926-27												
1927-28												
1928-29												
1929-30												
1930-31												

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 3.

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCANDISE) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1930-31, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR 1929-30, AND THE PRE-WAR, WAR AND POST-WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	Exports (including Re-exports)										Excess of Exports over Imports			
	Imports					Exports					Pre-war average	Post-war average	War average	
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	Post-war average	Post-war average	.	
April	11,77	11,77	20,16	24,54	18,06	19,84	17,22	24,70	28,10	24,58	8,07	5,45	4,54	3,56
May	10,95	11,33	19,29	21,23	17,40	18,70	20,01	25,25	26,38	21,84	7,75	8,68	5,96	5,15
June	9,76	11,81	18,30	16,52	13,86	17,61	19,13	21,80	26,71	20,71	7,76	7,32	5,59	10,19
July	10,88	13,45	19,09	19,06	13,67	17,77	17,88	23,26	25,63	20,96	6,89	4,43	4,17	6,57
August	12,05	13,08	21,21	20,34	12,74	15,90	17,56	23,16	27,37	17,64	3,85	4,53	1,95	7,68
September	12,92	12,11	20,49	19,23	11,18	16,27	17,02	23,02	26,27	19,40	3,35	4,91	3,13	7,04
October	13,79	13,20	22,04	19,24	12,78	18,00	18,92	23,12	26,26	18,14	4,21	5,72	8	7,02
November	13,74	13,23	23,49	22,50	11,91	17,71	18,21	25,21	27,34	17,28	3,97	4,88	1,73	4,84
December	11,60	10,71	21,38	17,03	11,56	16,07	17,09	25,55	24,10	16,72	5,07	6,38	4,17	7,07
January	14,17	13,87	25,69	22,94	14,50	21,04	19,16	27,86	28,90	17,38	6,57	5,29	2,27	3,96
February	11,39	11,36	20,52	17,30	13,05	22,06	19,90	26,96	24,80	15,13	10,67	8,60	6,43	7,50
March	12,53	11,83	21,50	20,87	13,01	22,65	21,95	30,30	28,07	15,85	10,12	10,12	8,80	7,20
Total	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,45,05	2,40,80	1,04,82	2,84,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	3,17,93	2,25,04	78,27	76,31	46,91	77,13

No. 4.—VALUE OF IMPORTS, PRIVATE MERCANDISE ACCORDING TO FIVE MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS
THEREOF

(In thousands, of Rupees)

		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TRADE (9)						
A. Fish (Canned fish)		30,93	20,14	22,47	26,31	23,86
B. Fruits and Vegetables		1,07,72	1,10,30	1,17,06	1,82,87	1,48,59
C. Grain, Pulse and flour		10,68	15,30	2,69,56	5,42,05	2,81,63
D. Liquors		1,72,04	2,04,04	3,24,45	3,10,66	2,78,06
E. Provisions and Oilman's store		2,05,10	2,15,82	2,05,93	5,03,61	4,97,78
F. Spices		1,63,72	1,05,94	2,22,75	2,57,75	2,54,94
G. Sugar		13,17,88	14,70,48	19,98,76	16,77,66	10,06,46
H. Tea		22,20	47,30	55,43	63,90	46,68
I. Other Food and Drink		83,52	1,80,12	1,03,87	1,03,48	1,41,16
J. Tobacco		71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	2,60,71	1,51,16
TOTAL, CLASS I		21,84,65	26,38,94	37,82,25	40,26,00	29,09,32
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCT AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED						
A. Coal		76,08	27,88	2,18,79	41,45	28,29
B. Other Non-metalliferous mining and quarry products and the like		99,54	81,91	1,57,72	1,01,21	1,03,02
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards		2,27	3,41	1,01	2,76	2,05
D. Gums, Resins and Lac		25,62	22,90	53,35	98,00	39,14
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed		15,90	15,07	18,10	30,94	13,88
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture		3,51	3,46	8,61	3,68	3,04
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal		3,04,88	4,28,96	8,28,33	11,68,65	10,92,25
H. Ointments of all kinds		5	32	47	12	4
I. Paper making materials		11,31	18,13	30,83	44,95	42,07
J. Rubber, raw or crude		1	11	10	2,54	1,40
K. Seeds, including nuts for oils		7,72	58,10	40,88	16,31	7,44
L. Tallow, Sheepskin and Wax		16,70	17,71	26,64	32,83	28,88
M. Cotton, raw and waste		1,02,83	44,90	2,01,10	3,42,16	6,38,07
N. Jute, raw		11	66	26	5	1
O. Silk, raw and waste		1,18,49	1,11,12	1,52,48	1,28,13	88,45
P. Wool, raw		16,21	18,28	15,34	57,71	18,54
Q. Other textile materials		5,26	14,92	6,86	8,76	4,68
R. Wood and timber		71,10	85,31	81,92	78,04	70,75
S. Miscellaneous		42,48	39,67	60,27	1,21,15	93,32
TOTAL, CLASS II		10,08,02	9,87,70	19,00,67	23,30,32	22,76,12

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—

A. Apparel	2,03,40	1,84,77	2,10,12	2,59,05
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33,78	32,85	50,78	65,4
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,173	3,42,57	4,13,86	5,69,99
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus)	4,36,09	3,77,57	7,61,76	5,75,11
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06,68	2,09,01	4,39,54	3,82,79
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70,26	1,09,31	2,84,20	3,10,61
G. Furniture, Cabinetwork and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	81,73	53,41	46,79
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,60	1,75,90	3,21,51	2,13,64
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather	45,40	56,04	70,70	68,36
J. Machinery of all kinds including Bolting for machinery	5,80,04	5,76,52	22,76,97	10,34,92
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufacturers thereof	11,15,63	9,59,32	20,96,82	17,20,04
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel, and manufacturers thereof	4,58,90	2,77,80	6,82,26	6,88,19
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,64	4,56,25	6,02,24
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	4,77,38
O. Rubber manufactures	2,29,15	9,71	1,84,93	—
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74,92	1,02,91	1,90,14	2,56,83
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	32,18,03	52,38,10	62,26,82	7,50,53
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19,37	35,08	71,16,04	28,25,50
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	22,14	18,36
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	3,08,28	1,81,70	4,21,44	2,11,47
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,72,14	2,46,28	2,12,67
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,58	6,39,48	2,45,51	4,00,95
			10,50,97	9,50,46
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,92,55,46	1,72,82,94
				1,00,21,39

IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—

A. Horses	39,73	50,43	23,14	30,09
B. Other living animals	3,94	1,46	1,36	2,33

IV, CLASS IV

GRAND TOTAL	43,67	51,88	24,50	32,42
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V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIC

GRAND TOTAL	1,69,59	2,77,82	4,41,85	4,08,01
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GRAND TOTAL

GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,10	2,54,04,73	2,40,79,00
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No. 5.—VALUE OF EXPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FIVE MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF

(In thousands of Rupees)

		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
II. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO						
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)		38,42	42,06	56,30	73,81	68,33
B. Fruits and Vegetable		46,63	67,29	64,24	90,62	79,75
C. Jam, Paste and Flour		45,81,11	37,41,50	32,82,47	34,70,16	29,88,13
D. Liquors		45,63	60,27	65,57	60,40	49,95
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores		85,98	1,45,36	1,12,30	1,06,39	1,27,19
F. Spices		16,01	21,91	150,25	3,06	2,16,11
G. Sugar		12,00,78	17,5,97	20,02,42	26,00,64	2,55,92
H. Tea		1,38,26	1,18,33	1,47,61	1,46,43	1,91,89
I. Other Food and Drink		36,91	46,32	84,90	1,06,42	1,03,65
J. Tobacco						
Total, Class I		62,46,58	59,46,46	59,42,90	67,56,56	69,87,39
III. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED						
A. Coal		75,53	48,24	56,80	71,61	49,05
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like		37,98	68,46	86,46	1,06,05	68,64
C. Foodstuffs, Bread and Poulards		32,73	41,38	1,20,27	1,18,63	76,76
D. Glues, Resins and Lac		2,28,85	2,65,53	8,52,05	7,92,27	3,11,99
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed		10,31,00	9,88,21	9,45,49	7,92,56	5,46,63
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture		1,11,82	1,90,83	2,05,43	3,61,69	2,58,87
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal		91,39	1,87,22	3,78,30	72,33	47,24
H. Oil-cakes of all kinds		1,00,37	94,96	1,60,61	3,11,92	2,03,05
I. Paper making materials					1,1,18	1,29,76
J. Rubber, raw or crude		38,49	1,58,13	1,17,61	1,78,88	17,86,18
K. Seeds, including nuts for oils		24,36,97	12,17,12	23,53,63	26,46,76	7,37,38
L. Tallow, Soap, and Wax		9,48	7,03	12,06	65,7,95	46,72,67
M. Cotton, raw and waste		33,27,53	33,68,07	19,52,77	27,17,38	12,88,47
N. Jute, raw and waste		22,20,23	12,80,24	37,88	30,00	8,94
O. Silk, raw and waste		42,73	39,98	3,28,07	4,42,22	2,61,44
P. Wool, raw		2,65,29	3,89,61	39,98	68,34	39,30
Q. Other textile materials		78,26	1,17,87	1,08,61	1,7,68	1,39,02
R. Wood and timber		98,14	69,42	1,16,78	2,12,77	2,14,60
S. Miscellaneous		1,46,60				
Total, Class II		1,04,63,38	86,41,03	1,45,90,86	1,56,44,05	1,01,24,58

III. -ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—

A. Apparel	17.70	12.30	31.31	29.56	19.66
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	10,52,50	3,37,50	3,20,14	2,05,18	2
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines					1,64,03
D. Cutlery, hardware, Implements and Instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus)	5.86	3.78	10.20	21.04	13.70
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53,27	1,17,22	1,11,88
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	..	..	..	..	..
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6.50	4.32	9.97	6.18	5.01
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,80	2,37	1,97
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,26	8,10,21	6,39,11
J. Machinery of all kinds including Baling for machinery	24	55	85	62	42
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	77,50	2,01,70	1,73,88
L. Metals, of other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,36,60	4,14,56	3,62,00
M. Paper, Pasteboard, and Stationery	64	2,43	2,04	1,43	1,27
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,73	6,16	—	—
O. Rubber manufacturers	68	22	25	30	33
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	39	37	59	43	26
Q. Cotton Yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	7,18,67	5,21,54
R. Jute Yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,65	31,92,68	31,89,46
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	4,09	2,31	1,12
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	80,88	91,33	71,81
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,11	2,100	4,75	14,78	11,21
V. Miscellaneous	1,72,56	2,16,22	3,09,15	6,12,21	4,48,28
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61,01	68,44,39	77,96,48	84,08,72	57,28,96

IV. -LIVING ANIMALS—

A. Horses	57	40	1,19	34	14
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,69	2,74	2,51
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,56	12,16	30,74	20,59
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,88	3,90	2,76

TOTAL, CLASS IV	35,05	22,18	30,42	36,81	26,00
	90,76	1,32,15	2,52,64	2,54,41	2,04,34
GRAND TOTAL	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	2,86,83,39	3,10,60,55	2,20,49,26

No. 6—*continued*

(c) Discontinued from April, 1928.

(c) Discontinued from April, 1928.

(a) Figures for 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-30	1930-31
Grain, pulses and flour		15	34	384	277	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	5,42,05	2,81,63
Chemicals—										
Soda compounds		531	826	903	1,669	1,667	28,30	74,44	85,71	1,21,39
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,19,19	1,16,01 1,44,31
Dyes—										
Aniline		8,793	1,919	7,252	13,319	12,819	67,84	56,36	2,00,35	1,81,13
Azotine		6,057	1,202	4,516	3,228	3,241	32,35	12,46	62,13	16,40
Others		—	—	—	—	—	32,82	37,60	38,66	66,89 61,47
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	90,40	1,01,51	2,04,90	2,78,74 2,61,22
Rubber, raw and manufactured										
Spices—										
Betel-nuts		1,156	1,175	1,107	1,475	1,100	1,08,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	2,46,89
Gloves		76	90	74	85	64	27,78	38,15	48,46	47,79
Others		97	100	81	96	98	28,26	30,53	28,05	31,07 28,30
TOTAL		1,329	1,365	1,265	1,654	1,347	1,64,28	2,06,03	2,36,90	3,25,76 2,54,94
Wool, raw		3,202	3,678	2,086	6,653	3,075	16,21	18,28	15,34	51,71 18,54
" manufactures—										
Piecegoods		22,420	8,200	5,451	12,601	7,719	2,00,79	1,27,03	1,88,71	2,33,22
Shawls		1,068	1,180	80	668	668	41,45	5,50	3,86	1,19,86
Carpets and rugs		1,400	636	397	604	176	10,20	9,57	13,56	14,18 4,52
Hosiery		440	257	156	221	11,08	11,33	12,66	19,50	20,04 9,72
Yarn and knitting wool		877	280	410	1,086	1,107	19,82	10,94	29,88	25,37
Other sorts		1,315	540	496	6,166	3,895	12,68	6,74	56,76	38,97
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,69,99	2,61,61 4,28,45
										2,31,11

Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 6—*continued*

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPERS)					
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	
Building and Engineering materials—													
Concrete	Tons	30	95	119	121	112	52,77	38,22	1,10,22	68,77	55,01		
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,833	16,554	20,240	22,008	12,434	16,13	20,35	38,04	25,87	17,04		
Others		—	—	—	—	10,12	46,23	20,10	20,10	41,80	3,783		
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,66,96	1,34,44	1,06,88		
Wood and Timber—													
Teak wood	C. tons	92	70	26	11	11	69,82	82,07	48,07	16,48	16,10		
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	63,05	87,96	74,72		
	Total	—	—	—	—	—	79,89	1,08,29	1,09,12	1,08,54	89,52		
Footwear and leather goods—													
Boots and shoes	pairs	2,323	1,170	604	6,761	10,021	56,78	41,81	40,50	87,81	88,05		
Precious stones and pearls, inset		—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	1,18,73	1,06,65	59,74		
Stationery	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	67,81	64,15	1,06,52	1,06,68	81,25		
Haberdashery and millinery	Tons	—	5	8	6	78	1,36,54	1,02,90	1,80,71	1,04,98	126,00		
Monogram		—	—	—	—	—	6,6,17	6,28	9,76	98,65	67,43		
Belting for machinery		—	—	—	—	—	39,63*	60,37	34,48	90,21	63,02		
Tea chests	Cwt.	—	31	—	28	23	40	43,61	70,89	71,64	80,24	63,53	
Bags, printed, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	34	43,06	46,12	53,04	71,82	60,91	
Arms, ammunition and military stores	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,78	52,85	50,72	65,44	54,02	
Toilets, requisites, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	—	20,48*	24,96	41,95	72,98	63,81	
Toys and requisites for games		—	—	—	—	—	—	40,50	30,30	62,41	84,84	49,06	
Furnitureware and porcelain	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,19	45,97	78,17	72,34	48,16	
Tea		4,842	7,412	7,698	10,240	6,648	22,29	24,77	47,38	55,43	68,90	45,68	
Bobbins		—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	65,75	38,95	44,95	42,07	
Paper-making materials	Cwt.	—	171	136	165	486	454	11,31	18,18	90,83	2,29,35	39,34	
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver		—	—	—	—	—	—	23,82	8,65	17,23	2,29,35	38,63	
Coal and coke	Tons	—	465	1383	630	2387	179	80,89	30,41	2,29,35	46,66	33,09	
Unbrellas and fittings		—	150	—	87	—	163	—	41,95	38,39	48,66	31,07	
Gums and resins	Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	213	181	23,86	19,65	22,77	41,96	
Furniture and cabinetware		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	37,66	
Cutlery and stearine	Cwt.	—	57	—	40	—	—	—	—	21,73	90,14	41,41	
							—	—	—	—	21,63	25,14	
							—	—	—	—	15,93	31,02	

Government Stores

(a) Transfer

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† 1925-26.
(b) Discontinued from April, 1928.

1 1918-14.
(b) Discontinued from April, 1928.

Railway plant and rolling stock—
Carriages and wagons
Locomotive engines and tenders
Rails and fishplates (a)
Materials for construction

No. 6—concluded

Government Stores—contd.

	Quantity (Figures in thousands)						Value (in thousands of rupees)			
	Prewar average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Machinery and millwork Arms, ammunition and military stores	•	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	28.16	27.37
Metals and ores—									1,05,08	1,11,98
Iron and steel	•	•	•	•	•	25	19	33	46,50	76,30
Copper	•	•	•	•	•	31	70	22	55,18	33,57
Others	•	•	•	•	•	2	8	1	10,60	26,82
TOTAL	•	•	•	28	26	26	35	13	62,10	1,41,86
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	•	•	•	—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,34
Textiles—									4,09	43,64
Cotton manufactures	•	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	0,66	1,12,43
Fabrics	•	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—	—
Wool manufactures	•	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	•	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,01
Hardware and cutlery	•	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	29,59	64,48
Chemicals	•	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	5,39	22,39
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	•	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	1,95	27,77
Drugs and medicines	•	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	7,08	15,13
Stationery	•	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	9,69	22,22
Carriages and carts	•	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	2,16	11,69
Telegraph materials for construction of	•	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	11,82	17,95
Coal and coke	•	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	16,17	4,08
All other articles	•	•	•	•	•	71	10	141	43,51	71,79
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,82,28	11,45,18
									13,00,27	8,91,06
									8,20,89	

Hardware and cutlery
Chemicals
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)
Drugs and medicines
Stationery
Carriages and carts
Telegraph materials for construction of
Coal and coke
All other articles

Total value of Government stores

No. 7.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

	Quantity (Figures in thousands)				Value (in thousands of rupees)					
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1931-32
Cotton, raw	—	301	621	727	701	33,27,88	33,63,19	64,73,89	65,07,70	46,32,80
" waste (a)	—	—	312	230	220	—	—	73,02	52,65	39,84
" manufactures—										
" Piecegoods,	Tons	430	42,515	15,032	9,706	73,34	1,48,11	1,68,32	44,11	26,64
" Coloured	Cwt.	47,414	74,576	121,243	87,320	1,83,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	4,18,54	3,03,99
" Twill and yarn	Yds.	42,581	80,377	117,184	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	1,90,24	1,57,68	1,57,68
" Other sorts	Ibs.	102,844	82,166	24,570	—	19,87	29,238	76,25	65,78	33,24
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	41,08,36	45,36,90	82,69,36	72,75,02	51,04,16
Jute, raw	Tons	764	464	554	807	620	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	27,17,38
" manufactures—										
" Gunny bags—	No.	339,122	{ 412,631 302,896	98,105 300,154	95,266 127,025	80,09,06 33,3,10	{ 6,79,99 14,24,90	3,18,81 14,91,81	3,00,52 11,88,75	2,05,02 1,2,85,77
" Hessian (b)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Sacking (b)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Gunny cloth—										
" Hessian (b)										
" Sacking (b)										
" Rope and twine	Cwt.	909,071	{ 1,146,699 30,299	1,240,834 39,471	1,308,844 51,682	1,238,619 32,381	{ 10,75,75 60,66	23,82,48 89,193	23,63,00 1,00,18	16,26,48 1,00,63
" Other kinds	—	64	—	76	62	83	40	19,65 8,93	18,79 17,50	16,47 14,07
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	62,99,59	62,68,44	70,10,06	44,77,91
Grain, pulse and flour—										
" Rice (in the husk)	Tons	42	32	35	25	27,18	20,09	31,36	22,50	14,62
" Rice (not in the husk)	"	2,338	1,685	1,462	2,288	2,554	25,86,55	24,33,66	31,25,42	26,81,99
" Wheat	"	1,808	67	287	13	197	13,96,86	10,33,41	21,21,24	1,94,88
" Wheat flour	"	56	129	66	61	47	86,99	1,13,20	1,01,78	80,04
" Pulse	"	159	120	141	97	82	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	1,05,04
" Barley	"	227	198	40	6	1	1,03,16	2,21,73	46,56	6,72
" Lownar and bajra	"	41	41	11	15	7	37,60	44,16	17,39	2,18
" Other sorts	"	181	192	27	2	1	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,03	4,49
	TOTAL	4,411	3,141	2,009	2,510	2,614	45,31,11	37,41,90	32,82,65	34,76,16
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,88,19

(a) Separately recorded from December, 1918.
 (b) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.

No. 7—*continued*

(a) Detailed figures not available.

No. 7—*continued*

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)				VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)			
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30
Ores—									
Manganese ore	.	.	.	Tons	607	474	648	816	486
Others	.	.	.	"	12	21	37	56	42
									16,18
				TOTAL OF ORES "	619	495	686	872	528
Paraffin wax	.	.	.	Tons	12	22	26	66	58
									1,14,82
Oilcakes	.	.	.	Tons	140	117	136	273	254
									54,89
Wood and timber—									
Teakwood	.	.	.	C. Tons	50	29	36	62	40
Sandal	.	.	.	"	—	—	—	—	—
Other kinds	.	.	.	"	—	—	—	—	—
									9,05
				TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber, raw	.	.	.	lb.	1,120	7,728	13,111	25,673	23,527
Spices—									
Poppy	.	.	.	Cwt.	117	123	96	121	101
Chillies	.	.	.	"	124	126	161	170	172
Ginger	.	.	.	"	76	55	41	60	59
Others	.	.	.	"	9	11	12	15	19
									6,97
									9,88
				TOTAL	..	325	315	318	347
									842
									86,88
									1,03,86
									1,12,30
									—
									1,26,39
									1,27,19

Bones	•	•	•	•	•	Tons	95 22	39 18	90 28	110 12	105 16	65,41 18,76	25,96 24,30	94,01 18,74	1,03,31 40,47	1,02,70 19,86		
Other kinds	•	•	•	•	•	"												
Total	•	•	•	•	•	TOTAL	117 51	67 14	118 9	122 4	121 4	79,17 9,96,17	63,26 2,17,35	1,35,08 2,33,05	1,24,05 1,42,00	1,22,55 1,22,07		
Opium	•	•	•	•	•	Cwt.												
Coffee	•	•	•	•	•	"												
Dyeing and tanning substances—	•	•	•	•	•	Cwt.												
Indigo	•	•	•	•	•	"	15 1,399	31 1,055	13 1,236	1 1,304	1 59,78	1,57,35 53,51	62,46 60,48	2,41 78,12	2,45 77,11			
Myrobalans	•	•	•	•	•	"	92 78	53 71	76 71	82 104	82 14,13	12,91 11,08	12,91 11,98	14,47 14,90	14,47 13,88			
Turmeric	•	•	•	•	•	"	107 94	106 94	104 82									
Others	•	•	•	•	•	Total	1,613 "	1,201 1,603	1,112 1,408		1,14,91 1,41,07	1,51,71 1,51,07	1,11,47 1,11,71	1,08,23 1,08,57				
Tobacco—	•	•	•	•	•	Ib.												
Unmanufactured	•	•	•	•	•	"	20,427 1,535	24,046 1,290	25,934 480	25,973 281	27,971 220	23,27 13,01	41,56 6,60	99,48 6,99	98,73 2,99			
Cigars	•	•	•	•	•	"	384 631	384 631	952 952	815 902	815 902	3,44 63	3,44 63	3,95 6,94	2,46 4,46			
Others	•	•	•	•	•	Total	22,346 "	25,917 27,866	27,009 27,093		36,91 56,28	56,28 84,90	1,06,42 1,06,42	1,08,66 1,08,66				
Calf	•	•	•	•	•	Tons	36 —	23 —	32 —	26 —	26 —	80,26 24,81	54,03 34,63	1,02,01 41,03	1,04,98 48,92	88,56 40,73		
Fruits and Vegetables—	•	•	•	•	•	Tons	— 11	— 10	— 10	— 12	— 0	— 21,82	— 22,67	— 23,21	— 23,21	39,02 40,73		
Fresh	•	•	•	•	•	Total	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 46,63	— 57,20	— 64,24	— 90,62	79,75 76,76		
Dried, salted or preserved	•	•	•	•	•	Tons	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 41,86	— 1,20,27	— 1,18,63	— 1,18,63			
Fodder, bran and pollards	•	•	•	•	•	Tons	223 —	129 —	211 —	250 —	262 —	89,73 —	— —	— —	— —			
Fish (excluding canned fish)—	•	•	•	•	•	Cwt.												
Dry, salted	•	•	•	•	•	"	185 10 64	166 8 65	148 10 76	222 10 70	185 8 86	20,97 12,38 6,27	24,61 10,65 7,40	28,14 16,44 12,22	49,58 16,44 12,22	42,73 12,47 11,31		
Fishhawks and sharkfins	•	•	•	•	•	"												
Others	•	•	•	•	•	Total	— 249	239	302	278	38,62	42,66	53,80	78,31	68,93			
Mica	•	•	•	•	•	Cwt.	49 —	50 —	60 —	116 —	74 —	35,87 —	57,45 —	79,56	1,03,98	97,59		
Provisions and oilman's stores—	•	•	•	•	•	Cwt.	47 —	46 —	41 —	30 —	31 —	29,48 —	33,25 —	41,23	35,14	28,55		
Ghi	•	•	•	•	•	"												
Other sorts	•	•	•	•	•	Total	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	16,16 —	27,02 —	24,34 —	25,26	21,40		
Coal and coke	•	•	•	•	•	Tons	825 —	626 —	434 —	688 —	430 —	76,77 —	48,46 —	67,24	72,06	49,95	49,35	

NO. 7—concluded

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPPES)		
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	
				1930-31	1930-31				
Oils—									
Mineral	46	61	77	105	59	11.88	22.84	47.00	39,18
Vegetable—	13,172	24,039	23,403	100	74	13.98	24.72	2,36,24	1,28
Castor	"	"	"						21,79
Coconut	1,114	1,564	396	508	477	15.22	28.22	10.39	98
Others	1,137	3,259	1,720	75	61	31.15	65.38	50.98	9.46
	1,175	2,045	1,405	768	613	19.72	46.06	34.64	1,10
TOTAL	"	17,244	31,653	27,001	1,566	1,274	91.90	1,87,22	16,57
Hemp, raw	Cwt.	500	561	465	485	293	78.27	1,17.87	72,38
Animals, living	No.	451	274	238	488	318	28.04	30.41	47,24
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	—	4	5	—	6	—	15.36	39,30
Drugs and medicines	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	19.24	30.07	68,38
Apparel	Cwt.	94(a)	4	3	—	—	15.44	30.16	26,00
Brushes	"	53	56	55	57	3	16.29(6)	10.67	20,92
Cordage and rope	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	14.20	14.20	24,52
Silk, raw	Ib.	1,711	1,017	1,326	1,341	651	42.73	10.88	16,12
" manufactures	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.40	10,98
TOTAL	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,45
Sulphur	Cwt.	305	446	273	85	83	34.90	79.85	2,34,41
Tallow, stearine and wax	"	17	13	20	24	24	9.48	46.13	8,87
Candles	"	6,069	8,014	6,032	3,884	2,287	17.10	7,93	7,52
Flour, lips, etc.	Tons	88	30	70	37	21	20.09	23.84	7,38
Sugar	"	11	8	18	1	1	16.01	7.26	6,46
Postal articles	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.91	10,91
All other articles	Tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.76	6,34
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,32,15	3,54
								1,06.38	3,68
								1,00.37	2,52,64
								1,01.21	2,34,41
								2,19,49,73	2,15,06,70
								2,86,33,39	2,80,49,26
								3,10,80,55	3,10,80,55

(a) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms."

No. 8.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPPIES)		
		Pre-war average		Post-war average		1939-30		1938-31	War average	Post-war average
		Tons	lb.	..	..	..	..	—	2,87	50,65
Hides and Skins, raw	• • • •	6,680	13,678	12,908	8,227	4,983	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	65,14
Wool, raw	• • • •	—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	67,63	77,54
" manufactures	• • • •	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,82
TOTAL	• • • •	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,65,96	1,22,68
Cotton, raw	• • • •	Tons	..	..	3	1	..	14	66	66,54
Cotton manufactures—	• • • •	Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,979	8,204	7,661	8,40	70,27	1,05,39
{ Grey	• • • •	• " "	9,371	14,672	9,760	3,360	3,110	17,14	46,88	49,68
{ White	• • • •	• " "	50,796	37,888	19,066	10,013	6,732	1,16,70	1,36,10	1,12,20
{ Coloured	• • • •	• " "	926	1,045	1,365	474	412	8,05	12,77	20,47
Twist and yarn	• • • •	lb.	—	—	—	—	—	7,18	18,19	21,60
Other sorts	• • • •	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,00
TOTAL	• • • •	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,66	2,93,06	4,05,87
Rubber manufactures	• • • •	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,12	60	3,81
Metal and ores—	• • • •	Tons	19	5	7	66	37	10,20	10,02	14,28
Iron or steel	• • • •	• " "	1	..	2	1	1	0,85	8,18	17,38
Others	• • • •	• " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,72
TOTAL	• • • •	20	6	9	67	38	20,05	18,20	31,66	37,57

No. 8—*continued.*

QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)

										VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPERS)	
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1920-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Hardware	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery and millwork	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—	—	27,03	25,03
Vehicles	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—	—	16,42	17,57
Gums and resins	•	•	•	•	Cwt.	53	43	51	78	5,68	4,89
Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots and shoes)	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—	—	3,40	3,40
Fruits and vegetables	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—	—	7,72	3,40
Sugar	•	•	•	•	Tons	27	32	55	7	10,54	13,59
Haberdashery and millinery	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—	—	13,11	13,11
SHK.—											
Raw	•	•	•	•	lb.	47	49	79	0	12,23	2,00
Manufactures—					Yds.	776	997	823	95	6,37	4,98
Precious goods	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—	—	11,67	14,08
Other sorts	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—	—	2,41	3,04
TOTAL	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—	—	23,00	4,76
Postal articles	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other articles	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL VALUE OF RM-EXPORTS	•	•	•	•	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					4,61,88	—	8,14,38	15,64,74	7,12,69	5,14,40	—

No. 9.—VALUE OF TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	PREWAR AVERAGE				WAR AVERAGE				POST-WAR AVERAGE				1929-30				1930-31			
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total		
British Empire—																				
United Kingdom	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,02	1,53,18	1,46,48	78,04	2,19,47	1,01,10	69,69	1,72,69	61,29	54,23	1,15,52					
Egypt (a)	..	..	..	88	9,36	10,24	(b) 985	(b) 8,34	(b) 14,19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	..	..	..	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,20	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,80	13,22	15,02	1,43	11,38	12,81		
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	6,17	8,02	14,19	3,07	6,31	10,28		
Australia	..	..	..	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,09	8,18	5,54	5,80	11,34	2,42	4,49	6,91		
Hongkong	..	..	..	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,98	8,79	74	3,04	3,78	87	1,67	2,54		
Canada	..	..	..	1	1,00	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	60	1,83	2,52	1,01	2,41	4,32	1,38	1,72	3,05		
Aden and Dependencies	..	..	..	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	57	1,48	2,00	33	1,31	1,64		
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	..	..	..	36	89	1,26	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	3,44	1,72	5,16	3,36	1,16	4,52		
Other countries of the British Empire	..	..	..	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	1,10	9,38	10,57	1,02	7,18	8,20		
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,65,54	1,25,12	2,00,66	1,24,46	1,14,61	2,30,97	76,02	89,45	1,65,47					

(a) England included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
(b) Average for 4 years.

No. 9—continued

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1929-30			1930-31		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—															
United States of America	16,90	21,30	37,20	26,75	37,04	63,79	57,90	87,08	146,99	16,12	21,14	36,26	16,60	23,87	38,38
Japan	16,80	20,50	36,30	25,20	40,61	65,81	57,70	82,50	146,61	14,61	21,17	34,00	12,80	17,98	30,44
France	17,08	18,87	35,95	10,02	11,87	21,87	14,37	16,74	45,57	10,94	12,10	24,26	4,51	7,98	12,44
Italy	7,05	8,53	15,58	10,50	2,47	12,97	9,63	11,47	31,20	6,73	8,72	15,54	6,78	8,72	13,26
Persia	1,92	1,85	3,77	3,60	4,46	1,76	3,88	5,64	12,06	1,78	2,06	3,33	1,78	2,06	3,33
China	1,68	8,74	10,42	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,14	10,98	14,12	4,10	13,06	17,16	1,16	1,16	16,60
Turkey, Asiatic	6,60	2,91	9,51	12,26	11,66	25,55	14,11	17,18	31,15	1,12	1,12	2,03	1,12	1,12	2,03
Java	9,85	2,41	12,26	4,41	1,66	6,07	2,90	2,31	5,21	..	2,07	7,18	..	..	7,18
Cuba	2,27	67	2,27	..	2,61	..	4,21	8	10	1,62	1,72	..	5	81	86
Argentine Republic	1	1	1	1	1,62	1,62	2	1,80	1,92	1,3	1,46	1,59	5	68	68
Indo-China	..	..	..	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	1,04	1,06	3,01	3,01	30	3,01	30
Obile	..	..	..	36	1,60	1,96	80	2,80	3,10	12	4,46	4,46	1,04	1,04	1,04
Spain	17	1,98	2,16	19	2,74	2,84	1,12	3,16	4,23	18,13	5,22	5,22	9,67	9,67	9,67
Russia	22	1,94	2,16	19	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,18	8,90	19,00	19,00	12,24	12,24	12,24
Netherlands	1,27	3,94	5,21	1,47	38	1,10	4,45	4,64	11,25	15,89	6,79	6,79	14,23	14,23	14,23
Germany	2,76	11,97	14,73	1,04	2,04	3,05	7,16	14,86	22,02	42,28	1,28	1,28	82	82	82
Austria*	3,19	22,36	31,71	10,96	27	94	1,21	0,94	0,73	6,15	1,28	1,28	3,57	3,57	3,57
Egypt (a)	26	1,90	2,16	..	—	—	(2)2,52	(2)2,98	(2)3,50	4,46	4,46	12,43	12,43	12,43	12,43
Other countries	3,14	6,84	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,56	7,08	13,01	20,99	12,75	16,95	29,70	10,31	10,31	22,74
TOTAL Foreign Countries	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,87	51,16	1,08,38	1,59,40	88,51	1,76,86	2,65,87	1,16,34	2,08,32	3,19,66	88,80	1,36,19	2,24,99
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,01	2,54,05	3,01,98	5,56,03	2,40,80	3,17,93	5,58,73	1,04,82	2,25,64	3,90,46

Note.—Exports include re-exports.

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

(a) Egypt included in British Empire from 1916-16 to 1922-23.

(c) Average for 3 years.
(d) One year's figure.

No. 10.—PERCENTAGE SHARE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1929-30			1930-31				
	Exports, Includ- ing Re- exports		Imports														
			TOTAL														
British Empire—																	
United Kingdom	.	62.8	25.1	40.0	56.5	31.1	41.2	57.6	24.2	39.5	42.3	21.9	30.9	37.2	24.0	29.6	
Ceylon	.	.	5.6	3.7	2.4	1.1	4.8	3.0	.7	4.8	2.5	.7	4.2	2.7	.9	5.0	3.3
Straits Settlements	.	.	2.1	3.4	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	
Australia	.	.	7	1.4	1.1	.8	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.8
Hongkong	.	.	7	4.1	2.7	.9	2.0	1.6	.7	2.8	1.6	.3	1.0	.7	.6	.7	.6
Mauritius and Dependencies	.	1.8	6	1.1	1.1	.6	.8	2.2	3.1	2.7	..	.6	.2	..	.5	.8	
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	.	69.7	41.1	52.3	65.4	51.7	57.1	65.2	41.4	55.3	51.7	38.0	42.5	48.1	39.6	42.4	
Foreign Countries—																	
Japan	.	.	2.5	7.5	10.4	11.2	10.9	6.9	13.3	10.4	9.8	10.2	10.0	8.8	10.6	9.8	
United States of America	.	3.1	7.5	5.8	7.0	11.9	9.9	8.5	12.0	10.4	7.3	11.6	10.1	9.2	9.4	9.3	
Java	.	.	6.4	1.3	3.3	7.8	1.1	3.8	6.8	1.0	3.7	6.7	1.3	3.2	6.3	1.2	3.3
France	.	.	1.5	6.6	4.6	1.3	4.5	3.2	.9	4.8	3.0	1.9	5.3	3.8	1.8	5.0	3.6
Italy China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	.	1.0	3.2	2.3	1.2	3.9	2.8	1.0	3.2	2.2	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.5	3.2	
Persia	.	.	4	5	3.0	2.8	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	3.6	2.5	1.7	4.1	3.1	2.0	4.3
Russia	.	.	1	1	0	1.2	.1	.1	.7	1.3	1.0	1.5	.6	1.0	1.6	.7	1.1
Netherlands	.	.	9	1.5	1.3	.6	.2	.3	.9	1.6	.9	1.8	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.5	
Belgium	.	.	19	5.3	3.9	.3	.5	.4	1.8	3.7	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.1
Germany	.	.	6.4	9.8	8.5	.7	.9	.8	2.8	4.9	4.0	6.6	8.3	7.6	7.5	6.8	
Austria (a)	.	2.2	3.5	2.9	.2	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.5	..	.2	.5	..	.2	
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	.	80.3	58.0	47.7	34.6	48.8	42.0	34.8	58.6	47.7	48.3	64.0	57.5	53.9	60.4	57.6	

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 11.—TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANTISE OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND BRITISH INDIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1928, 1929 AND 1930 WITH RESPECTIVE PRE-WAR AVERAGES*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	Imports				Exports (Domestic)		
	Pre-war average	1928	1929	1930	Pre-war average	1928	1929
United Kingdom (a)	—	699	1,075	1,111	956	465	729
France	—	805	430	469	421	253	414
Egypt (c)	—	26	52	56	(b)	31	56
Canada	—	108	251 (d)	267 (d)	207 (d)	66	277 (e)
United States of America	—	341	841	904	629	433	1,034
Netherlands	—	(b)	222	227	200	(b)	164
Germany	—	477	685	658	569	405	601 (f)
Switzerland	—	71	105	106	100	63	84
Italy (a)	—	137	241	234	187	88	162
Czechoslovakia	—	117	121	90	..
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union	—	155†	188	202	177	144†	176
Denmark	—	(b)	96	99	95	(b)	85
Sweden	—	(b)	94	98	91	(b)	87
Australia	—	73†	139	145	94	67†	137
British India	—	103	194	193	145	148	248

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.

† Triennial average.

(a) From 1st April 1923, the particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State. From the same date the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.

(b) Value not available.

(c) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained from mining operation.

(d) Including silver bullion.

(e) Excluding trade with Sudan.

(f) Including the value of deliveries on account of reparations.

Note.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion of Canada and United Kingdom the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported which are subsequently re-exported.

NO. 12.—VALUE OF TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, DISTINGUISHING PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5,02	8,92	8,78	7,45
Apparel	50,29	69,86	59,54	38,57
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	51,54	53,39	44,79
Artificial silk yarn	—	30,52	19,52	11,08
Asbestos	—	24,84	21,68	17,81
Beating for machinery	36,26	65,52	67,67	40,34
Bobbins	—	32,22	35,48	34,49
Books and printed matter	41,05	55,88	60,96	51,51
Boots and shoes	51,88	26,90	22,28	11,15
Building materials	59,89	39,82	65,87	48,26
Carriages and carts	19,11	7,98	7,43	5,73
Chemicals	69,55	1,47,29	1,59,88	1,41,08
China clay	—	9,65	15,10	7,06
Coal and coke	41,33	10,24	5,16	6,36
Cordage and rope	4,39	4,21	5,10	4,96
Cotton—				
Raw	58,67	11,77	4,64	27,42
Twist and yarn	8,35,18	3,56,10	2,95,91	1,26,57
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73,55	13,78,09	11,75,99	2,81,28
White	10,87,88	14,23,36	12,02,58	5,22,94
Coloured	11,29,72	11,99,30	9,50,44	4,47,56
Other manufactures	1,40,25	1,51,88	1,55,03	85,97
Cutlery	10,53	10,90	11,13	8,30
Cycles and parts	29,40	1,07,28	96,62	47,62
Drugs and medicines	54,03	58,98	95,29	64,37
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	16,87	22,08	16,68
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	28,27	25,68	18,00
Flax manufactures	28,88	34,29	32,35	20,67
Furniture	10,84	18,11	14,00	11,75
Glass and glassware	22,26	20,73	22,13	16,32
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	27,32	26,26	18,46
Hardware	1,88,61	1,88,73	1,80,42	1,31,40
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	2,88,32	2,03,80	2,55,04
Ivory	11,38	8,79	5,94	5,78
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	11,15	21,60	36,77
Jute manufactures	10,09	6,01	6,73	3,24
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	39,94	42,00	25,49
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45,64	61,30	68,65	63,69
Spirit	69,47	1,86,04	1,40,81	1,25,13
Wines	13,62	10,72	10,43	8,47
Machinery and millwork	4,07,69	14,09,41	13,68,28	10,72,13
Manures	1,68	23,68	31,45	35,05
Metals—				
Aluminium	5,38	35,71	39,79	21,32
Brass	6,13	84,09	56,03	28,17
Copper	1,67,45	49,25	29,98	29,55
Iron	28,88	7,06	7,98	6,28
Iron or steel	6,96,13	11,90,05	9,28,78	5,13,34
Lead	13,99	3,88	4,20	3,42
Steel	42,02	1,07,94	81,59	50,23
Zinc	14,85	15,22	11,81	5,25
Others	27,43	22,65	26,69	20,91
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74,50	1,62,99	1,59,02	93,87
Oils, mineral	22,31	19,99	32,18	25,57
" vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	14,76	14,44	11,87
Packing engines and boiler	4,98	3,61	3,02	3,36
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	1,04,02	99,98	74,28
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	1,23,24	1,21,87	89,36
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	—	84,12	41,55	12,74
Pitch and tar	8,72	2,23	2,42	1,49
Polishes	9,48	22,62	24,22	19,58
Precious stones	14	9,84	10,17	1,94
Printing materials	14,70	26,90	25,71	16,99
Provisions	1,34,15	2,25,46	2,35,11	1,94,36
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	89,80	1,11,46	73,60
Salt	23,44	19,53	19,49	8,86
Ships, parts of	18,00	19,00	10,04	12,39
Silk manufactures, including yarn	19,07	11,08	8,17	6,64
Soap	56,52	1,38,85	1,45,81	97,83
Stationery	41,44	55,10	55,53	43,76

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED KINGDOM—contd.				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Sugar	25.37	10.10	1,03,20	10,04
Tallow and stearine	10.43	4.41	6,34	4,45
Tea-chests	41.32	55.93	68,96	47,77
Tobacco	51.88	2,13.75	2,26,40	1,29,93
Toilet requisites	10.35	25.89	27,90	19,37
Toys and requisites for games	16.75	16.50	15,30	12,20
Umbrellas	24.71	15.62	11,28	5,73
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85.24	1,65.22	1,28,12	67,32
Other articles	1,50.99	5,00.31	6,04,60	4,18,95
TOTAL	91,58,01	1,18,24,43	1,03,10,80	61,28,65
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06.54	31.76	5.79	74
Bristles and fibres	12.74	16.43	12,94	9,82
Coffee	50.86	39.68	54.12	52,19
Coir and manufactures	22.95	19.84	20,05	18,44
Cotton, raw	1,72.39	4,42.61	4,81.41	3,00,07
,, wastes	74	13.09	15,13	12,07
,, twist and yarn	2.81	1.60	86	98
,, manufactures	11.18	27.11	41.86	18,87
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	6.19	4,54	5,47
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambier	6.87	5.60	5.59	5.57
Indigo	6.52	59	59	37
Myrobalans	23.46	35.81	33.69	38,40
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45.10	1,06.38	85.67	46,65
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38.47	9.70	11.94	4,71
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56.46	89.46	36.39	39,16
Dressed or tanned	3,67.98	7,85.48	6,97.06	5,74,26
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5.73	3.78	3.20	1.29
Jute, raw	8,96.52	7,57.03	5,56.03	2,23,37
,, gunny bags	79.25	2,06.06	2,00.73	1,20,09
,, cloth	55.57	64.62	1,14.53	59,35
Lac	56.67	2,04.92	1,58.52	70,31
Lead	17.65	1,18.33	1,54.80	1,68,25
Manures	10.89	3.81	3.87	3,60
Manganese ore	30.66	47.60	86.65	34,23
Other metals and ores	7.18	23.60	89.48	1,06,97
Mica	20.80	42.91	42.59	34,63
Oils	18.34	19.86	17.68	9,47
Oilcakes	80.75	1,11.56	1,19.23	91,86
Paraffin wax	17.33	57.19	1,12.40	47,41
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,62	7.53	7.71	7,26
Pulse—				
Beans		7.06	11.42	2,95
Gram		24	..	7
Lentils	86.21	15.99	13.96	9,02
Other pulses		14.20	10.07	7,09
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56.99	49.56	50.11	98,94
Rubber, raw	28.28	74.63	87.29	69,59
Saltpetre	6.55	1.71	3.05	2.23
Seeds—				
Castor	78.89	55.04	49.61	33,23
Cotton	1,74.92	1,22.18	53.70	21,83
Groundnut	2.96	1,20.81	1,24.37	71,52
Linseed	2,65.01	37.23	1,80.94	1,24,09
Rape	35.17	61.89	16.25	14,86
Copra	3.82	..	..	..
Others	7.56	18.61	10.90	1,99
Silk, raw	5.93	7.84	12.0 ^a	1,69
Spices	10.68	20.32	26.02	10,83
Sugar	8.59	25	..	..
Tea	9.51.37	22.35.84	22.19.34	19,94,58
Wheat	10,50.94	1,10.81	9.75	1,70,68
Wood (mainly teak)	53.71	93.46	1,01.26	74,12
Wool, raw	2,61.11	3,94.05	3,32.28	2,27,35
,, manufactures	18.71	46.90	88.74	38,49
Other articles	1,20.10	1,80.19	1,11.02	1,36,01
TOTAL	55,04,99	68,04,39	68,55,65	52,13,96

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED KINGDOM—concl.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	4,88	4,68	5,00
Skins, raw		1,40,73	1,03,69	99,59
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	32,56	..	..	..
Wool, raw	37,55	54,42	88,86	17,75
" manufactures	54	50,76	87,49	17,41
Other articles	48,21	72,68	77,57	60,49
TOTAL	1,24,52	3,82,42	2,62,29	2,09,24
AUSTRIA.*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,91	2,84	71	48
Boots and shoes	2,50	2,96	2,60	47
Cotton manufactures	22,15	13,48	15,29	7,37
" twist and yarn	3,08	58	79	11
Glass and glassware	68,98	4,99	4,80	2,68
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	5,90	5,80	2,68
Hardware	27,28	16,83	11,90	6,86
Instruments	1,98	5,20	4,20	3,01
Matches	9,07	46	1	..
Metals	12,13	17,53	14,10	9,19
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	80,84	88,72	29,45
Sugar	85,12	..	2,86	4
Woollen manufactures	8,96	1,80	62	56
Other articles	38,31	38,76	26,74	17,81
TOTAL	3,18,75	1,40,12	1,22,94	81,56
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,86,18	34	1,02	..
" twist and yarn	53	..	..	..
Hides and skins, Raw	1,30,42	44	19	..
Indigo	4,19	2	..	..
Jute, raw	1,30,68	..	..	..
Lac	3,70	..	..	..
Seeds	75,68	4,06	8,13	7
Rice (not in the husk)	1,00,00	8,82	..	..
Other articles	11,54	14	10	30
TOTAL	7,73,18	8,82	4,53	87
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,69	15	25	7
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	10,67	5,48	2,57
Arms, etc.	26	2,42	2,55	1,66
Building materials	4,04	5,81	7,46	4,84
Cotton manufactures	42,12	23,54	14,04	6,15
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	2,13	1,12	75
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	2,19	2,24	1,26
Glass and glassware	10,92	24,82	28,68	17,53
Hardware	5,58	5,22	4,00	3,21
Liquors	1,50	1,64	1,65	2,06
Machineries and millwork	1,76	16,91	17,68	14,30
Manures	75	9,11	8,68	3,44
Metals—				
Brass	87	1,09	73	1,45
Copper	3,54	10,83	4,96	4,59
Iron	15,95	2,89	2,49	1,93
Iron or steel	45,46	2,98,21	2,87,65	2,18,14
Steel	63,54	1,05,95	1,14,02	51,01
Motor cars, etc.	4,15	1,78	2,27	1,21
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	4,51	5,70	4,85
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	8,28	7,26	5,42
Precious stones	1	72,49	65,90	89,50
Provisions	1,41	21,21	7,62	12,56
Railway plant, etc.	4,23	—	—	—
Sugar	29	97	8,57	76
Woollen manufactures	2,11	8,80	6,68	4,33
Other articles	40,61	79,50	81,20	63,85
TOTAL	2,76,00	7,19,97	6,78,68	4,67,01

* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
BELGIUM—<i>contd.</i>				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34.65	13.87	24	
Cotton, raw	3,68.24	6,18.24	5,68.10	2,63.68
" waste	7.76	7.05	9.82	4.96
Dyeing and tanning substances	4.78	4.78	4.26	3.49
Hemp, raw	13.73	45.98	27.65	19.79
Hides and skins, raw	10.00	22.43	22.21	9.64
Jute manufactures	13.69	25.69	37.90	28.72
" raw	14.42	1,90.49	1,54.87	99.38
Lac	1.43	17.21	15.39	9.77
Lead		24.02	28.28	4.39
Manganese ore	25.84	47.22	48.24	23.98
Manures	19.88	42.44	55.24	59.19
Oil cakes	76	86.86	23.66	10.44
Paraffin, wax	1.43	25.81	20.54	17.44
Rice (not in the husk)	41.51	11.41	32.67	43.92
Seeds—				
Castor	20.16	15.05	7.45	8.81
Copra or coconut kernel	7.14			
Groundnut	26.78	22.78	18.45	3.87
Linseed	1,55.71	3.24	38.40	28.68
Mown	7.97	6.50	47	1.20
Poppy	16.11			
Rape	1,51.62	4.11	5.64	8.00
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	56.40	89		
Others	2.29	2.54	1.98	1.65
Wheat	1,46.22	12.99		6.90
Zinc	53	76.86	62.55	4.25
Other articles	49.93	62.54	47.23	46.27
TOTAL	11,94.20	13,40.02	12,15.72	7,52.87
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2.61	4.88	5.91	8.94
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40.03	33.27	35.78	22.00
Artificial silk	—	9.26	14.12	2.37
Chemicals	47	3.58	3.80	3.10
Clocks and watches	4.65	1.43	1.06	.84
Cotton manufactures	2.88	11.18	9.65	5.83
Drugs and medicines	2.65	0.79	13.18	11.21
Dyeing and tanning substances	6.02	13.98	8.11	4.08
Fruits and vegetables	8.96	9.71	2.74	1.49
Hardware	2.18	4.85	5.16	2.29
Haberdashery	8.25	4.70	3.96	3.12
Instruments	4.20	7.88	8.42	7.30
Liquors	38.04	63.55	63.99	50.94
Machinery	31	4.68	4.94	6.26
Metals—				
Brass	16	5.51	8.27	2.45
Copper	12.93	21.09	18.08	19.56
Iron or steel	2.84	37.24	27.96	22.75
Steel	20	22.30	12.23	6.79
Motor cars, etc.	5.94	10.35	12.87	9.08
Oils	82	1.88	2.22	1.49
Provisions	3.07	8.46	7.72	8.07
Rubber manufactures	1.78	32.94	21.74	16.92
Seeds	51	5.17	6.07	.8
Sugar	43	1.37	21.31	
Silk manufactures	27.18	13.45	10.21	8.48
Wool manufactures	12.64	67.49	66.82	27.51
Toilet requisites	68	5.92	6.67	5.54
Umbrellas	81	66	96	.66
Other articles	81.87	65.88	66.24	44.24
TOTAL	2,20.50	4,77.56	4,57.23	2,88.90

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
FRANCE—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50.64	44.49	33.07	71.17
Coir	6.01	11.43	10.16	9.58
Dyeing substances	5.22	12.27	11.08	9.19
Essential oils	4.19	15.33	12.88	8.69
Cotton, raw	1,51.30	3,56.48	3,92.30	2,68.24
Hides and skins, raw	33.68	57.11	39.72	21.17
Horns, tips and pieces of horn*	9.27	29	49	29
Jute, raw	2,25.21	4,04.67	3,61.65	1,84.65
" bags and cloth	2.56	4.63	7.89	3.25
Lac	11.55	18.76	16.10	8.91
Manganese ore	17.24	67.62	58.53	49.46
Manures	10.47	9.80	12.10	9.39
Pulses—				
Gram		2.01	11	99
Lentils	29.82	2.68	2.31	3
Other pulses		3	..	49
Rice (not in the husk)	18.80	82	1.32	8.91
Seeds—				
Castor	23.18	31.25	34.31	29.46
Groundnut	2,81.66	5,25.72	4,85.08	3,87.38
Linseed	1,65.94	98.80	1,13.84	52.69
Mowa or mowra	4.16	3.56	..	..
Poppy	43.87	1.06	..	55
Rape	96.17	23.63	19.86	17.40
Sesamum (til or jinjill)	85.38	8.41	1.20	..
Others	21.25	11.29	8.56	4.57
Silk, raw	35.23	12.38	6.79	2.00
Wheat	1,12.55	3.90	..	5.27
Other articles	46.84	48.38	57.04	54.29
TOTAL	14,77.26	17,76.75	16,81.00	11,08.02
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4.68	14.54	12.62	8.68
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14.87	22.01	17.12	12.53
Bobbins . . . . .	..	39	50	1.96
Building materials	6.72	3.58	4.09	2.55
Buttons . . . . .	..	7.16	5.72	3.23
Carriages	2.81	2.07	2.23	1.21
Chemicals	10.62	41.49	43.77	47.88
Clocks and watches	1.36	7.09	6.68	5.30
Cutlery	7.95	22.24	26.80	15.72
Cycles	1.75	16.91	13.72	11.28
Drugs and medicines	6.19	36.45	40.61	48.18
Dyeing substances	87.40	1,55.85	1,28.52	1,61.06
Glassware	23.69	40.78	34.18	23.50
Hardware	57.24	1,68.62	1,65.31	1,07.72
Instruments	18.57	65.54	77.15	75.24
Liquors	19.41	35.76	37.24	30.73
Machinery	30.27	1,13.98	1,73.79	1,18.06
Manures	2.20	10.13	17.91	7.56
Metals—				
Aluminium	12.16	5.07	13.86	13.21
Brass	1.56	1,42.67	1,25.44	98.76
Copper	93.41	48.58	30.71	28.00
Iron	2.86	92	16	1.08
Iron or steel	86.97	80.76	79.16	69.95
Steel	65.19	25.74	19.39	4.94
Zinc	3.24	5.05	16.16	3.77
Motor cars, etc.	5.64	6.23	8.27	12.36
Oils	19.57	41.90	27.48	12.45
Paints and painter's materials	5.58	10.05	12.87	11.76
Paper and pasteboard	21.82	48.70	44.51	27.68
Paper-making materials	1.61	1.95	2.84	2.77
Printing materials	1.02	9.10	10.83	5.62
Provisions	5.50	4.48	7.24	9.66
Railway plant	12.19	..	..	..
Rubber manufactures	3.82	16.48	33.90	21.47
Salt	9.46	16.73	14.30	20.25

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
GERMANY—contd.				
Imports therefrom— <i>contd.</i>				
Stationery	5.04	26.89	26.78	10.49
Sugar	3.84	54	27.56	15.04
Textiles—				
Artificial silk	—	39.10	16.84	9.21
Cotton manufactures	88.71	29.48	22.71	11.01
Haberdashery	22.10	38.85	23.22	15.55
Silk manufactures	16.81	17.34	13.72	6.66
Wool manufactures	90.62	85.11	62.41	31.78
Toys	11.10	16.72	15.28	8.29
Umbrellas	7.66	26.80	19.77	14.86
Other articles	57.03	1,16.12	1,09.01	81.63
TOTAL	9,35.56	15,84.86	15,79.21	12,88.42
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40.09	1,01.67	..	..
Coffee	4.72	20.86	12.19	13.77
Coir and manufactures	22.86	25.50	23.84	15.68
Cotton, raw	4,45.06	5,71.43	4,89.43	3,29.81
waste	—	9.83	7.82	4.86
Dyeing substances	14.19	18.55	10.61	9.91
Fodder, bran, etc.	22.84	15.75	6.52	2.90
Fruits and vegetables	2.87	1.09	1.77	.96
Hemp, raw	8.48	9.24	9.47	2.90
Hides and skins, raw	2,52.97	1,98.52	1,18.42	67.80
Jute, raw	4,90.40	8,96.26	7,40.64	3,50.46
,, gunny bags	18.38	9.20	10.27	6.52
,, cloth	6.83	55	2.06	2.89
Lac	37.67	1,30.86	98.07	48.49
Manures	8.80	9.82	11.71	8.92
Metals and ores—				
Copper	4	40.76	49.14	60.99
Lead	—	51.88	35.80	6.61
Others	8.99	26.02	35.30	22.62
Oils	12.29	3.39	4.81	2.09
Oilcakes	17.58	80.72	47.57	30.82
Paraffin wax	8.89	14.77	14.84	5.67
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41.37	2,89.87	3,31.01	1,35.62
Seeds, Rape	1,04.92	19.56	12.93	3.99
,, Copra or coconut kernel	80.25	1	—	—
,, Groundnut	12.12	5,91.46	4,79.55	2,00.52
,, Linseed	70.14	18.51	24.28	23.88
,, Mowa	29.01	..	..	..
,, Poppy	8.43	34	10	55
,, Sesamum (til or jinjilli)	24.92	58	1.00	..
,, Others	27.84	6.80	5.84	4.91
Tea	3.09	1.49	1.68	1.19
Wood (chilev teak)	15.06	10.51	9.88	3.06
Other articles	96.35	59.50	60.81	39.08
TOTAL	22,30.85	32,32.09	26,56.79	14,06.97
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5.98	15.76	15.98	15.88
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	14.83	7.85	9.54
Building materials	6	1.83	2.16	4.39
Cotton manufactures	83.45	1,06.03	1,15.56	61.55
,, twist and yarn	11.14	..	56	23
Dyeing and tanning substances	20	18.14	2.05	68
Instruments	9	15.98	18.21	16.61
Liquors	1.54	7.61	9.41	9.66
Metals	44	8.30	4.92	11.31
Paper and pasteboard	2.81	25.02	26.01	20.13
Precious stones, etc.	—	4.67	8.13	4.40
Provisions	8.65	2,03.54	1,57.34	1,26.61
Starch and farina	26	6.64	9.84	7.81
Sugar	10	8.07	4.42	.84
Wool manufactures	8.20	7.50	8.52	3.80
Other articles	14.57	59.18	52.86	44.75
TOTAL	1,26.61	4,76.79	4,22.84	3,22.31

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
NETHERLANDS—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cots manufactures	7,31	18,89	19,09	16,53
Cotton, raw	7,88	87,02	89,64	61,06
Hides and skins, raw	33,50	30,42	24,65	28,29
Jute, raw	1,53	61,05	71,92	40,34
Lac	6,06	5,47	3,21	2,44
Oilcakes	14	59,53	52,92	22,24
Paraffin wax	6	28,88	19,80	13,44
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15,93	1,06,85	1,51,28	87,62
Seeds, groundnuts	26	8,32,71	3,50,65	2,67,07
“ Linseed	20,98	81	18,19	52,01
“ Rape	4,59	25,76	32,53	6,25
Wheat	2,02	91	..	40
Other articles	83,41	1,04,28	75,94	60,70
TOTAL	8,34,02	8,70,58	9,12,82	6,58,39
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	21	2,22	3,41	6,65
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,98	18,11	11,68	5,72
Art. works of	45	1,51	77	1,51
Building materials	2,57	10,14	18,67	7,26
Buttons . . . . .	..	0,54	6,08	8,05
Chemicals	4,72	14,50	21,24	19,23
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,49	18,80	7,24	8,34
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	27,12	38,26	28,38
Glassware	4,26	5,28	6,12	2,73
Instruments	1,70	18,83	15,14	9,66
Liquors	78	3,45	3,02	2,81
Machinery	1,44	16,64	15,39	15,24
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	57	1,52	24
Brass	1,09	26	35	39
German silver . . . . .	..	5,60	4,28	8,85
Quicksilver . . . . .	..	5,42	4,40	5,11
Others	67	4,40	7,08	3,76
Motor cars, etc.	66	27,51	28,23	19,61
Paper and pasteboard	79	5,82	5,24	8,12
Rubber manufactures	13	20,41	23,62	16,47
Stone and marble	2,48	2,81	3,61	3,10
Sugar	23	..	4	..
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn . . . . .	..	61,04	45,81	50,60
Cotton—raw	11	10	16,61	6,71
Twist and yarn	4,98	10,25	16,57	77
manufactures	45,22	1,81,49	95,65	80,76
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	12,04	9,42	9,18
Silk manufactures	19,83	38,40	30,54	18,64
Piecesgoods of cotton and artificial silk . . . . .	..	92,64	51,18	19,64
Wool manufactures	4,07	90,86	88,01	62,23
Other articles	27,30	95,26	1,07,49	86,46
TOTAL	1,44,84	7,35,80	6,78,87	4,50,52
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	8,18,88	6,61,66	5,70,14	8,77,53
Hides and skins, raw	35,98	57,29	49,13	87,11
Jute, raw	1,14,89	2,85,35	1,89,74	92,29
Spices, Pepper	6,81	21,89	26,01	15,23
Rice (not in the husk)	2,97	45,27	14,79	13,05
Seeds—				
Castor	16,05	19,57	18,08	11,53
Groundnuts	1,71	2,91,85	1,28,24	1,13,08
Linseed	54,86	60,79	66,88	72,64
Rape	11,40	27,60	1,26	2,64
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	27,80	24,26	4,28	34
Others	1,49	62	21	..
Silk, raw	1,26	5,24	10,84	3,07
Wheat	37,14	..	54,01	49,59
Other articles	21,38	74,84	..	..
TOTAL	7,01,61	15,18,63	11,81,51	7,85,41
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,08	6,79	15,72	7,16

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1923-24	1929-30	1930-31
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	4,20	5,32	4,19
Hardware	64	1,03	92	82
Iron or steel-nails, rivets and washers	2,50	9,05	7,72	5,50
Matches	9,84	..	..	..
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	2,75	8,98	8,53
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	37,37	52,91	42,88
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	19,79	24,81	16,84
Toys . . . . .	..	1,15	1,16	94
Wood and timber	1,35	56	23	19
Other articles	63	3,28	5,92	5,68
TOTAL	20,85	78,98	1,02,92	85,52
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	10,97	8,49	9,56
Rice (not in the husk)	94	34	98	75
Hides and skins, raw	20	4,96	7,85	4,25
Cotton, raw	55	5	..	14
Jute, raw . . . . .	..	1,51	96	1,32
“ manufactures	92	7,14	8,67	18,74
Seeds . . . . .	..	66	10,58	16,57
Other articles	1,61	4,12	3,34	5,91
TOTAL	4,25	29,75	41,80	57,24
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	2,63	1,50	..
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	15,31	17,54	1,45	5
Jute manufactures	5,32	2,30	3,89	1,56
Other articles	1,30	88	41	44
TOTAL	24,93	20,67	5,75	2,05
RUSSIA				
Imports therefrom—				
Beet sugar	(a)	..	..	..
Mineral oils	19,86	82,58	41,57	44,77
Tea-chests . . . . .	..	1,12	2,05	56,04
Other articles	2,42	1,17	2,06	43
TOTAL	22,28	84,87	45,68	2,51
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..
Jute, raw	25,03	..	1,66	4,01
“ manufactures	1,43	20	4,19	8,13
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	5	4,82	5,17
Tea	1,41,97	23,72	27,40	35,32
Other articles	13,72	94	2,35	79
TOTAL	1,90,48	24,91	39,92	53,42
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	6	34	6
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	12,02	13,96	14,14	13,27
Saffron	2,88	6,90	8,97	8,56
Other articles	1,55	5,92	6,67	8,00
TOTAL	17,45	26,78	29,78	29,83

(a) Separately recorded from 1923-24.

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
SPAIN—<i>contd.</i>				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,63	1,30,70	1,22,03	1,15,79
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	36,28	29,82	15,63
Oilsseeds	10,11	24,06	24,66	24,11
Jute, raw	64,51	1,55,25	1,54,00	69,25
Other articles	3,92	44,60	80,14	12,53
TOTAL	1,99,40	3,90,88	3,60,65	2,97,31
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	15,47	16,68	13,16
Machinery and millwork . . . . .	..	16,05	28,96	12,67
Iron and steel	9,53	13,28	11,20	6,77
Matches	25,08	15,05	9,79	3,53
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	24,52	35,38	29,94
Paper-making materials	4,21	10,40	18,30	15,28
Wood and timber . . . . .	..	7,10	6,29	2,44
Other articles	2,98	9,00	15,35	13,96
TOTAL	51,81	1,10,85	1,39,93	97,75
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	2,55	3,50	2,81
Hides, raw . . . . .	..	9,88	11,51	8,56
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	5,88	9,28	7,64
Wheat	8,66	..	..	..
Other articles	4,23	14,26	20,95	18,72
TOTAL	32,56	32,57	45,24	37,23
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,58	13,15	8,61	4,83
Wool manufactures	8	..	31	11
Other articles	8,23	14,38	11,90	11,53
TOTAL	15,84	27,53	20,82	16,47
Export of Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	10	3,80	1,98	1,25
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	2,22,81	2,80,88	2,87,96
Hides and skins, raw	7	1,14	1,64	6
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	1,67	2,08	1,81
Soda compounds . . . . .	..	6,24	7,15	6,07
Spices (mainly cloves)	26,06	31,34	46,17	35,15
Other articles	4,75	8,42	5,96	4,62
TOTAL	35,97	2,71,62	3,48,81	3,35,67
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	36,64	36,86	20,94
Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	30,47	35,55	24,79
Other sorts	8,98	19,02	20,70	17,56
Jute Manufactures	4,00	34,17	27,56	20,36
Other articles	12,47	34,01	30,72	20,36
TOTAL	69,08	1,54,81	1,51,19	1,04,91

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA—<i>contd.</i>				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8.24	4.45	3.41	2.84
Other articles	11.57	18.57	17.17	9.80
TOTAL	19.81	23.02	20.58	12.14
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials . . . . .	..	7.28	8.68	8.99
Cigarettes	4.69	54	61	44
Cotton, raw	4.45	6.95	8.00	2,16.72
Salt	9.17	26.75	20.65	21.98
Other articles	7.86	7.27	6.25	5.77
TOTAL	26.17	48.79	44.14	2,58.85
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10.12	36.95	37.12	26.55
Indigo	3.96	15	27	8
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53.81	55.08	58.34	22.54
Wheat	3.83	14.34	..	3.48
," flour	16.41	24.63	14.22	10.06
Others	11.15	8.76	8.82	6.21
Jute, raw	86	44.94	55.84	31.19
Jute, Gunny bags	48.40	79.42	89.34	66.31
," cloth	84	7.74	11.77	5.25
Seeds	11.91	16.14	52.75	1,38.10
Otherarticles	24.41	52.51	60.15	43.22
TOTAL	1,85.70	3,40.66	3,88.62	3,52.99
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4.84	8.42	5.97	4.21
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	41	4.18	8.50	11.07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	12.46	33.06	26.75	21.09
Grain, pulse and flour	19.96	2.32	3.02	2.89
Other articles	5.10	11.14	10.00	8.35
TOTAL	37.52	46.62	39.77	32.33
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	6.27	1.45	90	41
Other articles	3.95	5.97	5.09	3.40
TOTAL	10.22	7.42	5.99	3.81

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (SOMALILAND AND ERITREA).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	8,88	11,65	18,17	22,18
Other articles	8,02	1,10	1,07	68
TOTAL	6,90	12,75	14,24	22,86
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	8,09	8,11	2,00
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	82,44	19,18	7,20
Other articles	2,20	6,17	6,02	3,65
TOTAL	12,57	41,70	28,26	12,85
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	2,71	86	46
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	.. 41	.. 19	.. 37
Other articles	98			
TOTAL	2,64,22	41	19	37
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	1,02,88	1,00,21	64,91
Wheat flour	8,73	5,22	5,49	6,23
Other sorts	9,22	9,91	11,08	7,14
Jute manufactures	8,13	15,02	17,08	18,14
Oils, vegetable	6,03	5,34	4,94	5,28
Other articles	18,98	17,46	20,32	18,29
TOTAL	1,25,29	1,55,83	1,59,12	1,09,97
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	2,70	2,89	1,73
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal and coke	11,67	24,29	38,99	26,18
Other articles	1,48	28,60	21,91	17,23
TOTAL	13,15	52,89	60,90	43,46
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	44,24	48,49	41,82
Jute, gunny bags	80,38	1,16,60	97,89	80,48
“ cloth	1,89	11,00	12,02	10,48
Oils, vegetable	3,54	2,39	2,04	1,25
Provisions	3,27	2,10	1,79	1,10
Paraffin wax	5,16	8,21	10,15	15,41
Other articles	16,92	57,06	54,96	45,77
TOTAL	1,02,19	2,41,00	2,25,24	1,96,31
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous Articles	2,72	2,45	3,17	3,57

No. 12—*continued*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-1
PORTEGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4.86	3.66	3	96
Fruits and vegetable	1	2.33	5.63	6.41
Other articles	1.10	3.01	3.72	3.70
TOTAL	5.97	9.00	9.38	11.07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9.08	21.49	20.25	17.48
Grain, pulse and flour	14.85	16.02	17.48	16.50
Jute, gunny bags	14.81	57.99	50.57	37.15
Oils	36	5	14	7
Other articles	9.17	37.58	33.27	44.36
TOTAL	47.77	1,38.18	1,21.71	1,15.56
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	8.62	8.89	2.93	1.00
Other articles	3.57	3.01	2.75	2.27
TOTAL	12.19	6.40	5.68	3.27
REUNION.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7.71	..	..	..
Other articles	59	3.48	24	1.04
TOTAL	8.30	3.48	24	1.04
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts . . . . .	..	1,39.93	95.74	94.98
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	..	18	12	16
Railway plant	79	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures . . . . .	..	71.34	61.81	24.97
Sugar . . . . .	..	22	..	..
Other articles	80	34.05	32.93	12.46
TOTAL	1,09	2,45.72	1,90.60	1,32.57
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40.29	1,52.19	1,43.33	90.73
Tea	54.91	70.38	74.40	61.87
Other articles	14.09	22.29	23.02	19.11
TOTAL	1,09.29	2,44.86	2,40.75	1,71.71
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4.26	40.90	52.99	42.11
Apparel	33	18.13	15.79	10.85
Arms	80	3.15	3.48	2.89
Belting for machinery	1.11	9.29	12.12	9.41
Boots and shoes	54	15.65	10.41	1.53
Building materials	88	10.14	17.26	14.28

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED STATES—<i>contd.</i>				
Imports therefrom—<i>contd.</i>				
Carriages	72	52	31	26
Chemicals	22	11,68	11,76	13,49
Clocks and watches	8,82	5,43	4,19	2,87
Copper . . . . .	..	11,28	4,11	17,90
Cotton, raw	27,72	1,37,96	19,59	83,15
" piecegoods	26,44	79,25	87,78	26,53
Drugs and medicines	4,18	18,97	23,46	22,22
Dyeing substances . . . . .	..	13,88	14,13	13,77
Furniture	1,44	6,01	5,82	2,88
Glassware	1,17	4,61	5,44	3,53
Hardware	24,72	61,16	50,23	44,98
Instruments	5,86	73,00	79,35	78,71
Iron and steel	48,56	61,42	52,48	49,73
Leather . . . . .	..	1,85	17,64	14,25
Machinery	24,56	2,06,79	1,75,22	1,64,15
Manures . . . . .	..	7,66	14,50	5,72
Motor cars, etc.	8,49	4,18,61	4,44,91	2,41,10
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	2,62,39	3,12,07	3,67,94
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	8,88	8,02	12,98
Provisions	8,80	43,97	48,05	40,42
Railway plant	54	—	—	—
Rubber	16	49,38	72,71	85,85
Spirit	5,34	16,99	18,71	16,48
Stationery	2,05	5,44	5,04	4,49
Sugar	18	64	62	48
Tobacco	5,90	57,27	89,11	14,29
Toilet requisites	2,22	17,27	19,75	17,48
Wood and Timber	6,56	6,80	9,37	7,26
Other articles	15,59	98,27	98,70	78,88
TOTAL	4,49,03	17,92,09	17,86,15	15,12,39
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	5,29	2,48	3,43	3,13
Cotton, raw	8,19	76,86	1,15,88	44,95
Fruits and vegetables	1,73	15,36	18,61	22,39
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	5,59	2,44	3,24
Gums and resins	1,96	7,69	9,53	9,37
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	4,15,63	3,98,79	2,58,50
Dressed or tanned	20,59	80,03	54,26	8,85
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	3,43,59	2,52,17	1,04,48
Gunny bags	91,73	58,03	51,46	25,41
" cloth	6,92,16	19,61,90	18,25,15	10,65,67
Lac	98,77	4,00,57	3,23,05	1,25,14
Manganese ore	18,75	21,56	15,45	14,41
Iron and steel	44	23,64	38,74	40,85
Manures	4,85	7,44	10,11	7,30
Mica	6,99	24,64	41,71	19,47
Myrobalans	9,73	13,27	15,57	12,22
Oils, vegetable	9,16	21	61	17
Paraffin wax	3,48	27,04	35,48	27,91
Rubber raw	11	30,42	12,07	3,55
Saltpetre	7,61	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	1,12,21	1,01,47	64,63
Linseed	49,20	..	5,06	..
Spices	8,31	19,84	31,00	12,36
Tea	11,70	58,08	59,18	63,67
Wool, raw	4,52	72,18	77,82	13,76
" manufactures	2,38	43,42	40,58	24,91
Other articles	21,00	81,68	98,19	87,75
TOTAL	16,88,60	39,11,17	30,32,82	20,64,59

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED STATES— <i>concl.</i>				
Exports of Foreign merchandise— Miscellaneous articles	6,67	86,23	70,63	49,47
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce— Jute, gunny bags	44,82	2,76,29	2,21,28	1,40,16
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	1,38,90	1,81,97	1,27,31
Other articles	3,71	10,26	7,15	6,05
TOTAL	66,59	4,25,45	3,90,40	2,73,42
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce— Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	9,96	6,89	7,26
Jute, raw	1,03	21,73	16,08	10,12
“ twist and yarn	26	8,65	8,58	10,36
“ gunny bags	4,99	11,51	10,93	4,91
“ gunny cloth	2,08,57	7,86,37	6,49,07	3,15,64
Other articles	76	12,84	18,68	14,81
TOTAL	2,27,13	8,01,36	7,10,18	3,68,10
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce— Miscellaneous articles	8,94	51,24	70,69	42,87
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce— Miscellaneous articles	5,72	8,90	7,16	6,11
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce— Jute, gunny bags	80,84	1,43,82	1,21,30	44,82
Rice (not in the husk)	5,85	8	24,70	18,30
Other articles	1,86	15,48		
TOTAL	87,05	1,59,30	1,46,08	62,92
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom— Cotton manufactures	32	9	28	..
Salt	12,94	47,24	44,13	27,96
Other articles	25,19	15,14	12,58	5,06
TOTAL	41,45	62,47	56,99	33,02
Exports of Indian produce— Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	36,04	35,11	32,45
“ manufactures	18,38	17,44	12,88	9,24
Grain, pulse and flour— Jowar and bajra	10,77	17,74	7,60	2,52
Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	32,07	19,39	23,14
Wheat flour	12,25	16,21	12,68	9,04
Spices	4,79	9,52	9,95	8,77
Tobacco	9,39	34,48	20,29	25,08
Other articles	16,01	30,32	18,55	15,62
TOTAL	1,06,33	1,93,82	1,86,40	1,25,86

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
ADEN—<i>contd.</i>				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13.07	8.56	2.33	2.23
Other articles	5.73	4.71	3.99	3.27
TOTAL	18.80	8.27	6.32	5.55
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18.84	17.64	18.85	14.56
Precious stones, etc.	18.72	7.01	8.59	4.17
Other articles	9.19	7.13	7.60	7.14
TOTAL	46.75	31.78	30.04	25.87
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5.28	13.73	10.89	7.98
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2.20	.68	84	40
Rice (not in the husk)	30.01	36.82	43.10	35.58
Other articles	11.48	21.23	18.21	12.52
TOTAL	48.97	72.46	73.13	56.38
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21.23	17.50	18.71	7.89
Other articles	10.93	10.16	8.32	8.86
TOTAL	32.16	27.66	22.03	11.75
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	8.51	8.56	5.80	3.80
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2.83	17.29	20.87	12.11
Grain, pulse and flour	21.74	1,03.46	88.39	61.09
Tea	95	8.18	8.70	7.25
Other articles	10.91	18.90	18.19	16.66
TOTAL	36.43	1,47.78	1,36.15	97.11
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	18.84	15.37	14.37	9.24
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50.47	16.56	17.83	5.82
Other articles	2.52	3.60	3.51	2.15
TOTAL	52.99	20.16	21.34	7.97

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
BAHREIN ISLANDS—<i>contd.</i>				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4.48	20.53	16.86	9.62
Rice (not in the husk)	25.42	33.10	46.75	28.31
Other articles	12.34	35.42	28.60	23.82
TOTAL	42.24	89.05	91.71	60.25
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18.18	12.05	9.79	4.70
Other articles	9.07	17.36	11.59	6.16
TOTAL	27.25	29.41	21.38	10.86
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	53.76	1,88.25	1,20.23	81.78
Other articles	2	48	3	1
TOTAL	53.78	1,88.73	1,20.26	81.79
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	62	18.56	10.16	5.69
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	9.02	10.51	5.60
Grain, pulse and flour	12	3.28	1.80	3.07
Hides and skins, raw	3.43	6.12	18.23	6.10
Jute, gunny bags	7.62	17.04	15.08	12.04
Machinery	1.36	2.17	1.79	2.19
Metals	1.41	3.85	3.22	2.73
Oils	45	55.77	32.55	19.36
Rubber	10	1.18	1.91	1.44
Seeds	91	7.92	2.82	50
Spices	29.91	37.12	35.11	36.09
Tea	7.10	16.24	18.88	15.41
Other articles	20.11	50.70	43.19	38.94
TOTAL	72.53	2,10.41	1,80.18	1,48.47
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18.40	30.58	27.51	19.00
Coal and coke	43.39	41.66	41.19	36.26
Coffee	5.76	35	42	27
Cotton manufactures	36.03	84.71	81.78	75.45
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24.39	61.14	57.96	58.96
Fodder, bran, etc.	1.78	5.21	5.26	4.99
Fruits and vegetables	18.55	35.23	29.04	27.53
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26.72	6,66.18	6,44.08	5,61.91
Other sorts	48.80	78.10	54.81	39.70
Jute manufactures	5.41	17.11	14.72	8.80
Manures	10.87	22.08	18.45	22.90
Oilcakes	38.54	54.55	47.87	33.53
Provisions and oilman's stores	5.45	9.02	9.00	7.79
Rubber raw	14.15	61.73	51.02	42.21
Seeds	12.21	10.04	6.72	7.83
Spices	15.31	82.47	85.30	81.80
Tea	26.90	32.90	26.59	37.07
Wood and timber	2.32	5.84	3.61	2.51
Other articles	52.07	1,27.75	1,19.35	95.21
TOTAL	8,02.35	18,76.09	12,76.58	11,68.86
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8.26	5.14	3.49	2.60
Vehicles	—	4.05	10.81	3.55
Other articles	13.82	38.80	28.86	23.11
TOTAL	22.08	48.05	43.16	29.26

No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupee^t

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	43	88	62
Building materials	88	1	1	..
Cotton manufactures	1,94	7,70	8,26	6,48
Cordage	3,19	1,05	1,25	1,06
Drugs and medicines	6,48	1,87	1,81	2,18
Fire works	5,00	6,00	1,38	76
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	1,52	1,40	18,30
Provisions	3,85	11,97	12,62	12,28
Silk, raw	23,69	8,80	7,24	12,15
“ manufactures including yarn, etc.	21,61	7,44	3,26	1,50
Sugar, refined	10,84	5,08	10,26	7,35
Other articles	15,59	26,96	25,78	29,22
TOTAL	98,81	78,88	73,00	86,78
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	10	17	6
Coal and coke	..	14,19	12,81	5,89
Cotton				
Raw	32,85	..	..
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	12,93	5,50	4,21
Drugs and medicines	4,92	18,25	23,71	91
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	12,80	38,92	55,60
Jadestone	5,65	4,69	4,35	1,45
Jute manufactures	7,42	1,28,87	1,88,68	60,00
Opium	4,15,52	..	..
Other articles	36,17	49,10	40,00	33,26
TOTAL	9,12,86	2,40,73	2,94,18	1,61,78
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,07	3,98	3,84	3,06
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted, or preserved	2,13	1,85	1,17	43
Other articles	6,02	4,90	5,17	1,77
TOTAL	13,42	10,23	10,18	5,26
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn ^b	5	1,27,63	1,10,81	95,68
Cotton piece goods	20	32,88	20,48	4,70
Silk, raw	83,44	1,02,00	1,12,82	75,85
“ manufactures, including yarn	35,67	91,80	85,75	74,05
Tea	10,70	23,01	19,51	20,27
Other articles	27,92	54,96	60,71	62,18
TOTAL	1,57,98	4,31,73	4,09,53	8,83,18
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton				
Raw	42,70	7,28,81	9,84,32	7,40,84
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	52	16	..
Piecegoods	2,70	42	62	26
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	68,02	2,79,43	4,93,85
Jute, raw	10,84	17,13	18,24	12,07
“ manufactures	49,50	38,33	36,55	10,04
Paraffin wax	1,22	19,03	11,94	36,57
Tea	35,45	47,82	8	12,04
Other articles	8,06,43	23,76	20,86	15,99
TOTAL	8,72,39	9,43,84	13,(2, ^c 20)	13,28,16

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)— <i>contd.</i>				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	8,75	8,73	8,46
INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice	97	1,91,63	7,81	4,94
Other articles	4	3,42	2,16	56
TOTAL	1,01	1,95,05	9,97	5,49
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton raw	1,63	29,32	39,12	8,22
Jute manufactures	32,57	74,08	51,79	17,86
Opium	29,07	60,88	66,48	52,84
Other articles	3,48	5,29	4,19	1,91
TOTAL	66,73	1,69,57	1,61,58	80 88
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ale, beer and porter	8	3,84	4,58	4,60
Apparel	9,17	20,02	18,73	18,50
Artificial silk		33,86	1,45,17	1,54,11
Bobbins		2,24	2,06	4,92
Boots and shoes	16	3,05	29,42	67,16
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	35,50	32,87	24,70
Brushes and brooms	48	1,17	1,27	1,10
Buttons of all sorts		9,09	8,29	5,36
Camphor	11,48	18,35	19,16	9,33
Carriages	11	4,78	3,11	3,30
Cement	1	5,65	6,86	12,85
Chemicals	93	3,58	5,22	4,87
Coal and coke	7,02	13	20	19
Copper	27,99	3	4,11	53
Cotton, raw	9	1	60	5,28
“ hosiery	65,23	1,25,19	1,23,35	76,51
“ piecegoods	6,10	8,89,29	12,69,56	5,92,90
“ yarn	6,16	1,28,72	1,63,78	83,56
“ other manufactures	2,12	16,94	17,43	12,79
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	5,91	7,76	6,71
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	25,35	31,47	21,31
Furniture and cabinetwork	71	3,34	3,98	1,90
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	22,48	24,95	19,84
Beads and false pearls	7,61	10,26	9,33	5,06
Bottles and phials	1,00	11,53	13,79	11,92
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	2,76	2,89	1,35
Table ware	1,41	6,81	9,04	6,74
Others	3,35	15,44	14,77	10,81
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	19,06	20,21	13,86
Hardware	3,59	23,60	26,05	20,91
Instruments	85	7,10	12,07	9,65
Iron or steel		1,92	3,73	5,14
Machinery and mill-work	68	4,52	6,30	4,85
Matches	28,40	81	50	16
Paints and painters' materials		2,90	3,35	4,80
Paper and pasteboard	55	7,50	10,41	11,08
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	2,50	3,37	2,09
Rubber manufactures		1,12	81	2,19
Silk, raw	1,15	7,13	1,60	35
Silk manufactures	1,31,43	1,07,21	1,60,24	89,01
Spices, ginger	3,40	1,97	1,45	61
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	6,71	6,66	4,74
Tea-chests	87	68	64	76
Toilet requisites	1,31	4,41	5,94	3,33
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	16,48	13,84	13,10
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	4,91	11,15	10,37	8,69
Wood—timber		32	8,08	20,74
“ manufactures		71	7,54	3,67
Woolen manufactures		8	2,88	5,14
Other articles	10,54	55,95	56,02	56,70
TOTAL	34,43	17,67,67	23,58,55	14,51,10

No. 12—*continued.*

(In Thousand Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
JAPAN—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50,70	29,02,62	27,29,64	20,99,31
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12,79	36,75	31,92	29,15
Iron and steel	15,24	1,87,20	1,80,02	78,59
Jute, raw	10,84	86,73	44,17	11,48
" manufactures	10,93	45,30	65,15	17,50
Lao	2,17	33,83	32,90	18,02
Lead	7	10,85	17,88	18,74
Manures	5,59	18,66	6,58	5,15
Oilcakes	15,19	35,18	14,11	10,87
Opium	9,78			
Paraffin wax	6,90	5,12	7,74	27,35
Pulse	4,19	32,11	26,63	10,37
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,89	10,07	4,59	1,19
Other articles	6,37	88,16	65,89	44,87
TOTAL	16,84,66	84,42,57	32,20,72	23,73,49
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,66	18,86	28,94	18,62
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	10,48	15,75	12,11
Farinaceous foods	50	12,51	5,28	2,64
Liquors	2,59	9,72	12,18	12,02
Sugar	9,23,33	15,70,08	12,97,11	9,85,24
Tea	81	28,28	22,54	7,66
Other articles	7,79	10,55	10,07	14,00
TOTAL	9,35,03	16,41,57	18,66,83	10,34,17
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,29	2,25,79	1,67,04	1,59,29
Opium	52,28	88,56	24,16	25,79
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	55,08	1,98,81	47,38
Other articles	15,59	40,51	35,16	26,30
TOTAL	2,89,74	8,59,94	4,20,71	2,58,69
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	8,92	6,00	4,76
PERSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables; dried, salted, etc.	18,68	23,67	21,61	18,51
Gums and resins	3,74	11,61	11,60	6,27
Oils, mineral	4,09	8,17,64	8,10,20	2,80,41
Precious stones, etc.	8,28	66		
Wool, raw	9,81	8,51	8,14	8,08
Other articles	18,94	20,48	18,09	13,49
TOTAL	63,49	3,82,47	2,71,53	2,71,65
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	12,05	25,76	34,26	34,92
" manufactures	13,73	65,07	46,86	35, 9
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	8,52	11,98	4,11
Others	3,33	3,20	2,72	1,00
Indigo	1,99	4	7	14
Tea, black	1,07	26,60	31,91	23,71
Other articles	11,51	29,31	33,69	23,04
TOTAL	55,13	1,59,10	1,60,09	1,22,55

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
PERSIA—<i>contd.</i>				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	5.82	1.97	3.97	2.62
" manufactures	37.80	15.63	18.28	7.76
Metals and ores	3.38	1.97	2.04	1.80
Sugar	5.05	1.05	.98	1.13
Other articles	13.81	18.11	25.25	18.43
TOTAL	68.76	39.73	45.47	31.74
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Wood, teak	31.41	14.30	15.41	14.95
Other articles	3.39	17.32	3.18	2.37
TOTAL	34.80	31.62	18.54	17.92
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10.75	30.98	28.44	21.02
Jute, gunny bags	27.14	61.82	44.10	14.17
Opium	18.84	55.64	49.32	41.76
Other articles	6.21	24.58	25.15	21.69
TOTAL	62.94	1,72.52	1,47.01	99.54
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2.47	1.58	1.22	1.01
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4.51	4.16	5.10	1.32
Cotton manufactures	8.01	16.57	8.38	5.94
Drugs and medicines	2.75	5.51	4.88	3.08
Dyeing and tanning substances . . .	7.98	7.88	9.54	8.04
Fish	22.53	20.59	19.95	17.23
Fruits and vegetables	6.27	9.87	10.13	9.14
Gums and resins	5.45	14.39	15.69	18.53
Lac	1.51	16.23	50.68	8.04
Matches	7.64	39	37	28
Metals, tin	44.54	74.93	77.19	52.81
Oils, mineral	15.52	26.19	92.90	22.20
Provisions and oilman's stores . .	23.72	36.08	32.06	31.57
Rice (not in the husk)	7.44	18.67	86	46
Silk, raw	0.75	2	..	..
Spices, betelnuts	85.73	1,86.38	2,11.99	1,51.85
" others	12.63	20.69	15.90	15.24
Sugar	8.74	2.40	1.95	1.45
Other articles	41.76	54.91	58.97	51.61
TOTAL	3,08.48	5,10.87	6,16.54	3,96.81
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6.93	6.98	6.94	4.85
Coal and coke	17.18	6.70	7.12	2.84
Cordage and rope	3.85	9.48	9.72	6.49
Cotton, twist and yarn	21.11	11.26	8.41	4.60
" manufactures	57.59	1,14.32	1,05.50	62.11
Foodstuffs, bran, etc.	15.03	9.15	13.38	9.98
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24.33	2,28.44	2,90.71	2,79.67
Others	18.80	34.75	33.06	21.70

No. 12—*continued.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Straits Settlements—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce— <i>contd.</i>				
Hides and skins, raw	25	14	49	6
Jute manufactures	34,40	76,00	72,34	48,72
Opium	1,48,73	..	..	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	14,92	21,32	21,82	16,87
Bubber, raw	84	27,31	22,82	11,87
Seeds	8,23	42,34	8,59	7,41
Tin, ore	2,08	47,80	37,64	21,78
Tobacco	13,12	15,70	16,37	10,84
Other articles	64,89	1,29,46	1,27,14	1,11,10
TOTAL	7,54,93	7,81,15	7,90,35	6,20,28
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	2,81	1,97	1,89
Spice, cloves	1,91	54	61	90
Other articles	11,44	10,59	8,41	8,15
TOTAL	18,25	18,94	11,02	10,44
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	18,23	5,07	2,01
Other articles	5	17	5	8
TOTAL	11,83	18,40	5,12	2,07
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13	..	84	..
Rice (not in the husk)	10,67	1,40,71	1,75,83	1,48,64
Other articles	4,75	11,70	12,31	8,78
TOTAL	24,55	1,52,41	1,88,78	1,52,42
IRAQ (a).				
Imports therefrom—				
Drugs and medicines	—	61	65	75
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	72	32	36
Fruits and vegetables	—	55,56	60,04	49,74
Grain, pulse and flour	—	5,15	31,71	43,06
Hardware	—	37	38	19
Hides and skins, raw	—	2,16	1,98	84
Metals—Brass	—	76	33	30
Provisions	—	15	17	17
Seeds	—	9	69	15
Wool, raw	—	71	29	25
Other manufactures	—	21	12	15
Other articles	—	5,03	5,66	5,17
TOTAL	—	71,52	1,02,34	1,00,68

(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
IBAQ (a)—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	—	9.70	7.71	5.32
Cotton manufactures	63.59	48.21	35.07	
Indigo	36	26	47	
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	8.10	2.52	4.5	
Wheat flour	1.71	2.62	2.2	
Others	50	61	14	
Jute manufactures	7.59	9.34	7.14	
Tea	13.54	9.92	7.23	
Other articles	44.20	34.98	27.41	
TOTAL	—	1,50.29	1,15.57	83.47
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8.77	12.96	15.41	
Provisions	2.21	2	4	
Rubber manufactures	10	17.24	12.13	
Sugar	1.22	2.88	4.9	
Other articles	18.54	12.77	7.30	
TOTAL	—	25.90	45.87	35.87
TURKEY IN ASIA (b).				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	4.20	..	..
Fruits and vegetables dried, salted, etc.	32.27	..	15	3
Grain, pulse and flour	2.13	..	2	..
Other articles	19.36	11	..	1
TOTAL	58.96	11	17	4
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	39.10	3.18	2.80	1.41
Indigo	0.73	..	1	1
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	71.4	8.15	2.27	81
Wheat flour	7.54	..	..	..
Others	6.15	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	1.7	10.72	7.2	5.31
Tea	1.3	3.4	1.3	2.67
Other articles	32.64	1.2	81	77
TOTAL	£ 17.17	21.62	15.04	11.18
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5.22	..	..
Provisions	11	..	..
Sugar	2	..	..
Other articles	1.14	..	..	11
TOTAL	£ 2.36	..	..	11

(a) Including market in Asia prior to 1921-22.
(b) Until 1st July, 1920 to 1921-22.

No. 12—concluded.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	27	36	32
Horses	30,00	19,90	19,67	10,28
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	2,00	8,94	8,76
Railway plant, etc.	36,74	—	—	—
Tallow and stearine	1,80	17,63	23,02	20,81
Wheat . . . . .	..	7,87,10	4,66,32	1,79,19
Wool, raw	8,71	17,41	21,98	9,88
Other articles	18,56	14,24	14,34	12,98
TOTAL	1,01,16	8,45,55	5,53,77	2,41,77
Exports of Indian produce—				
Hides and skins, raw	4,42	10,34	20,83	14,60
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	5,91,63	4,21,20	3,57,66
Oils	6,26	39	48	31
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	11,87	6,20	1,39
Seeds	3,11	46,03	52,50	22,28
Tea	40,81	35,55	30,50	28,90
Other articles	32,76	41,82	46,30	22,80
TOTAL	3,13,36	7,37,63	5,78,01	4,47,44
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	1,46	1,68	1,16
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	1,05	3,49	3,50
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	71,67	64,08	50,13
Manures	3,97	61	1,38	85
Other articles	10,02	14,99	12,23	12,04
TOTAL	50,66	87,27	77,64	63,02
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	5	18	18
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	40,59	39,98	34,04
Other articles	34	2,77	1,87	8,11
TOTAL	18,85	43,36	41,85	37,15

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
GREY.					
From United Kingdom	1,815,997	815,197	566,882	520,515	143,207
" Japan	2,559	81,171	90,727	388,090	218,311
" United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	316	535
" Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	16,422	2,988
TOTAL	1,831,017	904,874	676,828	925,549	365,089

No. 13—*continued.*

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
WHITE.					
From United Kingdom	642,871	510,086	303,444	435,043	229,960
" Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	7,501	4,239
" Switzerland	2,606	762	1,786	8,584	5,444
" Japan	48	3,323	2,623	13,890	28,105
" Other countries	1,124	945	1,302	7,668	8,874
TOTAL	654,255	518,890	373,569	473,584	271,612
COLOURED, ETC.					
From United Kingdom	390,462	350,826	254,563	275,620	147,828
" Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	14,186	8,545
" Belgium	4,082	548	812	917	412
" Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,539	1,555	686
" Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	22,990	8,750
" Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	1,489	712
" Japan	521	13,095	14,049	154,270	74,870
" Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	9,417	4,711
TOTAL	631,552	386,277	285,428	483,475	245,712
TOTAL OF COTTON FISCH-GOODS INCLUDING FENTS.					
From United Kingdom	2,563,705	1,702,072	1,199,041	1,247,589	523,431
" Netherlands	28,777	12,764	11,462	21,693	12,817
" Belgium	4,122	551	821	1,075	470
" Switzerland	5,278	2,498	3,278	10,276	6,176
" Italy	10,579	9,177	4,303	25,437	9,915
" Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,168	142	16
" Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	1,704	880
" China	708	892	2,308	10,048	2,994
" Japan	8,127	97,637	113,403	501,986	320,716
" United States	10,671	12,718	12,303	38,058	9,472
" Other countries	7,491	1,620	2,135	6,409	3,068
TOTAL	2,631,674	1,840,055	1,351,878	1,919,347	889,970

No. 13A.—PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, MILL AND OTHER CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In lakhs of bales)

—	Produc- tion	Imports	Mill con- sumption	Estimated other con- sumption	Exports	Re- exports
Season Sept. to Aug.—						
1913-14	51	0.2	18	4.5	37	..
1914-15	52	..	18	10.0	21	..
1915-16	37	..	19	7.5	23	..
1916-17	45	0.1	22*	7.5	21	..
1917-18	11	0.3	20*	7.5	17	..
1918-19	40	0.1	20*	7.5	13	..
1919-20	58	0.2	19*	7.5	27	..
1920-21	38	1.0	21	7.5	22	..
1921-22	45	1.0	23	7.5	32	0.3
1922-23	51	0.6	21*	7.5	35	0.4
1923-24	52	1.0	18*	7.5	34	0.6
1924-25	61	1.0	23†	7.5	40	0.5
1925-26	32	1.2	20†	7.5	37	0.2
1926-27	30	3.1	20†	7.5	23	0.1
1927-28	60	1.7	18†	7.5	31	0.1
1928-29	58	1.2	20†	7.5	33	0.1
1929-30	52	1.0	24†	7.5	37	..

*The figures of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Duties Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by Bombay Millowners' Association were taken.

† Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

No. 14.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Grey and bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,065,855	1,209,084	1,814,021	2,003,400
Coloured piecegoods	251,353	378,187	466,182	604,060	557,648
TOTAL . .	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	2,418,981	2,561,138

No. 15-A.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,674	25,702	20,112	10,815
,, Hongkong	25	19	193	80	20
,, Netherlands	1,360	627	279	36	15
,, Switzerland	1,132	380	604	694	74
,, Italy	607	287	287	1,429	64
,, China	15	214	537	10,495	11,723
,, Japan	458	7,424	16,786	10,870	6,895
,, Other countries	1,147	369	298	166	34
TOTAL . .	41,794	34,063	44,681	48,882	29,140

No. 15-B.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Percentage of total in 1930-31
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	6,987	1,044	454	1·6
" 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	3,526	688	478	1·6
" 31 to 40	28,213	17,530	20,580	20,050	14,755	50·6
Above No. 40	7,602	5,045	6,201	9,013	4,273	14·7
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	3,973	18,053	9,170	31·5
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,100	3,324	34	10	..
TOTAL . .	41,794	34,063	44,681	48,882	29,140	100

No. 15-C.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN IN 1928-29, 1929-30 AND
1930-31 BY CLASSES FROM THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs.)

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
COUNTS 1-20—			
From United Kingdom	1,016	911	398
„ Japan	12	2	48
„ China (including Hongkong)	40	119	11
TOTAL (all countries)	1,098	1,044	454
COUNTS 21-30	771	688	478
COUNTS 31-40—			
From United Kingdom	6,120	5,957	2,378
„ Japan	2,217	2,852	2,117
„ China (including Hongkong)	10,559	9,724	10,130
TOTAL (all countries)	19,937	20,500	14,755
ABOVE 40—			
From United Kingdom	9,284	8,814	4,096
„ Japan	36	108	81
„ China (including Hongkong)	10	10	74
TOTAL (all countries)	9,331	9,013	4,273
TWO-HOLDS—			
From United Kingdom	6,070	3,737	2,967
„ Japan	5,236	7,894	4,654
„ China (including Hongkong)	810	722	1,529
TOTAL (all countries)	12,004	13,053	9,170
Unspecified descriptions	25	34	10
TOTAL OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN	43,766	43,882	29,140

No. 16.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Percentage of total in 1930-31
Nos. 1 to 20	478,588	466,952	447,157	493,882	513,739	59.3
" 21 to 30	146,368	174,069	195,368	271,824	259,455	29.9
" 31 to 40	18,899	20,987	16,920	46,303	60,747	7.0
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,690	15,279	27,311	8.1
Wastes	502	385	375	6,710	5,793	0.7
TOTAL	646,757	666,227	662,510	833,560	867,045	100

No. 17.—IMPORTS OF RAW SILK, SILK YARN AND SILK PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
IMPORTS OF SILK, RAW—					
China	83.44	82.92	1,19,57	1,12,82	75.35
Hongkong	23.99	16.83	21.13	7.24	12.15
Straits Settlements	6.75	1.29	2.02	..	..
Other countries	3.37	8.97	7.18	3.07	67
TOTAL	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	1,23,13	88.17
IMPORTS OF SILK YARN—					
United Kingdom	4.27	8.98	1.95	81	1.31
France . . . . .	.65	.20	1.08	4.01	1.75
Switzerland . . . . .	.57	.29	.31	10.05	5.80
Italy	14.22	8.55	14.56	29.57	15.95
China (including Hongkong)	2.73	5.07	9.90	5.76	12.99
Japan	17.38	29.11	30.23	13.88	9.25
Other countries	1.35	3	20	7.75	4.82
TOTAL	41.19	42.23	58.20	71.83	51.87
IMPORTS OF SILK PIECEGOODS—					
United Kingdom	8.86	4.13	5.19	1.07	63
France	8.87	8.65	2.68	4.61	1.04
China (including Hongkong)	50.84	73.94	1,34.93	80.75	61.23
Japan	1,18.57	1,17.93	1,77.63	1,26.19	60.00
Other countries	2.88	1.86	4.15	3.97	3.96
TOTAL	1,82.22	2,01.51	3,24.58	2,22.59	1,36.86

No. 18.—IMPORTS OF WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	1,46.44	1,21.58	1,53.84	30.80	47.71
Germany	39.83	3.02	7.13	24.15	8.16
Netherlands	2.09	1.26	2.61	8.88	5.66
Belgium	1.78	.31	4.20	5.39	3.89
France	10.85	3.35	7.80	60.09	24.01
Italy	88	18	2.07	29.81	27.31
Japan	2	6.30	8.16	4.80	.92
Other countries	8.34	1.54	1.90	9.30	4.20
TOTAL	2,06.78	1,87.64	1,83.71	2,33.22	1,19.86

No. 19.—IMPORTS AND DECLARED VALUE OF IRON AND STEEL.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

ARTICLES	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)			1928-29			1929-30			1930-31			
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	
Sheets and Plates—		R (lakhs)	R	R (lakhs)	R	R	R (lakhs)	R	R	R (lakhs)	R	R	
Galvanised	277.6	5.38	194	326.2	7.11	21.8	257.6	5.56	21.6	147.4	2.80	196	
Thinned	62.3	1.25	237	27.2	87	321	31.2	1.00	320	17.3	55	317	
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100.6	1.28	128	80.0	1.09	136	61.7	.82	133	39.3	68	135	
Iron Bars and channels	26.7	35	130	5.3	9	173	4.8	9	179	4.1	6	156	
Bars (Steel)	204.6	2.07	101	169.8	1.92	113	169.3	1.93	114	87.4	91	104	
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	89.6	1.16	139	135.8	1.64	121	101.9	1.32	126	86.8	1.06	121	
cast pipes and fittings	56.2	91	161	10.3	22	218	5.8	15	266	3.0	10	341	
Steel, angle and spring	44.2	47	106	67.4	-	73	109	65.6	62	112	23.2	20	104
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings.	18.4	46	213	35.5	95	266	34.1	1.01	296	37.8	1.15	306	
Hoops and strips	30.8	43	140	38.6	55	142	39.2	55	110	33.3	44	181	
Nails, rivets and washers	25.1	50	200	18.7	52	277	16.7	48	289	16.9	38	273	
Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways) (c)	17.8	19	112	48.1	61	126	26.1	36	137	10.6	16	146	
Wire	9.8	24	245	10.0	19	191	8.7	18	203	12.3	20	166	
Wire nails	—	—	—	17.9	30	168	12.5	22	175	12.4	20	159	
Wire rope	—	—	—	4.3	23	548	3.3	20	587	3.3	18	556	
Bolts and nuts	7.4	23	308	15.9	48	302	12.6	39	313	8.9	26	297	
Other sorts	56.6	1.14	201	158.9	2.71	172	128.6	2.33	181	68.2	1.65	227	
TOTAL	1,018.2	16.01	157	1,169.9	20.21	178	972.7	17.21	177	614.2	10.89	177	

(a) Figures prior to 1925-26 exclude rails, chairs and fishplates for railways.

No. 20.—IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

(In tons)

ALTIOLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
(i) Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	2,697	3,082
Continent	32	9	3,889	564	1
Other countries	373	3	86	1	..
TOTAL	12,881	2,766	10,553	3,262	3,083

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel(excluding pig-iron and old for re-manufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7.58	3.50	13.16	10.16	5.67
Continent	2.91	56	4.14	6.42	4.32
United States of America	39	2.83	3.43	52	50
Other countries	20	68	11	7	7
TOTAL	11.08	9.37	20.84	17.17	10.86

No. 21.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	4,07.69	4,20.36	17,60.27	18,68.88	10,72.18
United States of America	24.56	66.81	3,10.76	1,78.22	1,04.15
Japan	63	12.47	6.01	6.30	4.85
Italy	1.44	2.37	4.27	15.39	15.24
Germany	30.27	2.49	38.84	1,73.79	1,18.06
Other countries	6.55	8.37	41.65	82.87	60.30
TOTAL	5,01.14	5,18.87	21,64.84	18,21.85	14,34.78

No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS AND ACCESSORIES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77.27	23.67	80.55	96.54	71.08
United States of America	21.03	46.23	1,66.45	1,95.18	1,00.41
Canada . . . . .	..	..	35.20	41.70	53.98
Italy	20	1.89	9.47	26.41	19.42
France	4.89	2.22	6.67	9.73	6.81
Other countries	9.97	90	13.94	6.29	5.94
TOTAL	1,13.45†	74.91	3,12.28	3,75.85	2,57.59
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10.28	5.10	18.47	10.43	7.50
Other countries	40	1.26	5.95	58	55
TOTAL	10.68†	6.36	10.42	11.01	8.14
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3.55	2.70	22.87	17.52	15.25
United States of America	66	2.70	20.66	1,76.26	88.76
Italy . . . . .	..	84	5.21	9	19
Canada	1.50	..	6.18	45.89	35.98
Other countries	1.50	15	5.60	2.18	1.41
TOTAL	5.71†	6.39	60.61	2,41.89	1,41.59

† The figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS AND ACCESSORIES—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Parts of motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22.74	13.20	30.03	32.15	24.16
United States of America	1.08	9.45	37.73	73.23	51.64
France	2.12	48	79	2.07	1.72
Other countries	5.86	66	9.25	16.10	14.20
TOTAL .	31.80\$	23.79	77.82	1,23.65	91.72
Total motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74.50	44.70	1,46.96	1,56.65	1,18.03
United States of America	8.49	50.43	2,38.93	4,44.91	2,41.16
Italy	66	2.84	15.82	28.23	22.21
France	5.94	2.73	9.39	12.87	8.99
Germany	5.64	..	4.89	8.27	7.44
Belgium	4.15	36	9.38	2.27	1.73
Canada . . . . .	..	..	46.80	95.73	94.38
Other countries	1.26	1.39	7.81	8.43	4.50
TOTAL .	1,00.64	1,11.45	4,79.13	7,52.41	4,99.08

\$ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—IMPORTS OF HARDWARE, EXCLUDING CUTLERY, ETC.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	1,88.61	1,50.00	3,12.04	1,80.42	1,31.43
United States of America	24.72	60.27	1,22.35	59.23	44.93
Japan	8.59	46.68	48.06	26.05	20.91
Sweden	2.57	4.56	13.03	16.66	13.16
Germany	57.24	5.70	50.16	1,05.81	1,07.7-
Austria	27.28	2.25	4.51	11.90	6.85
Hungary				6.8	7.8
Czechoslovakia				18.1	11.61
Belgium	5.52	51	2.74	4.00	3.21
Other countries	7.43	9.48	13.00	21.34	19.61
TOTAL .	3,17.04	2,79.45	5,78.32	3,00.63	3,60.23

NO. 24.—IMPORTS OF METALS (EXCLUDING IRON AND STEEL)

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
COPPER (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67,45	24,78	1,14,05	29,96	29,55
Japan	27,99	30,21	8,31	4,11	53
France	12,93	5,37	3,69	18,08	19,56
Germany	98,41	4,44	20,20	30,71	28,60
Belgium	8,54	66	1,52	4,96	4,59
Other countries	1,68	5,25	43,72	5,69	20,73
TOTAL	8,07,00	70,71	1,91,49	98,46	1,08,56
TIN—					
Straits Settlements	44,54	40,53	68,18	77,19	52,81
United Kingdom	5,78	2,73	4,12	2,86	1,17
Other countries	1,60	1,35	1,78	99	47
TOTAL	51,87	44,61	69,08	80,54	54,45
ZINC—					
United Kingdom	14,85	5,34	21,60	11,81	5,25
Belgium	3,75	24	4,81	7,83	4,28
Japan . . . . .	..	12,03	59	40	22
Germany	3,28	24	1,88	16,16	8,77
Other countries	28	5,04	1,78	4,08	17,88
TOTAL	22,11	22,89	30,16	39,78	30,84
LEAD (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	18,99	19,59	14,56	4,20	8,42
Other countries	4,42	10,59	4,74	5,28	3,74
TOTAL	18,41	30,18	19,80	9,48	7,16
ALUMINIUM—					
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	23,80	39,79	21,82
Germany	12,16	1,15	16,45	12,86	18,21
United States of America	4,26	3,45	9,12	52,99	42,11
Other countries	1,65	3,66	18,69	35,71	28,99
TOTAL	28,45	10,77	67,96	1,42,85	1,00,63
BRASS—					
United Kingdom	6,18	27,28	1,95,42	56,03	28,17
Germany	1,58	11,74	35,41	1,25,44	48,76
Other countries	8,94	39,56	44,84	41,65	36,81
TOTAL	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	2,28,12	1,68,24
OTHER METALS—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	18,27	24,33	19,75
Other countries	8,87	5,87	10,38	25,23	22,60
TOTAL	24,41	20,14	28,65	49,56	42,35
TOTAL METALS (excluding ores and Iron and Steel).	4,58,90	2,77,88	6,82,26	6,38,19	5,02,23

No. 25.—IMPORTS OF SUGAR (EXCLUDING MOLASSES AND CONFECTIONERY).

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	7	4	7	59,3	8,4
Hungary . . . . .	..	28,5	11,8	36,5	13,3
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1,7	4,4	7,5	6	5
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	6,5	5,9	4,2
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	56,7	25,9	..	..
Java	458,0	367,2	382,8	781,1	809,7
Japan	2	5,7	4	1,8	..
Belgium	1	..	4,4	3	..
Other countries	44,6	8,1	12,7	53,9	64,3
TOTAL . .	683,5	472,8	443,5	939,6	901,2

No. 26.—IMPORTS OF MINERAL OILS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United States of America	2,19,06	2,54,31	4,81,84	8,12,07	8,67,94
Borneo	53,76	62,34	1,24,31	1,20,23	81,78
Persia	4,09	31,11	1,08,48	8,10,29	2,80,41
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	15,52	18,84	29,15	92,90	22,20
United Kingdom	22,31	20,13	33,21	32,18	25,57
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	2,22	5,07	2,01
Germany	17,89	3,48	6,87	23,19	9,92
Russia	10,86	54	2,88	41,57	56,04
Georgia	—	—	11,92*	1,06,99	1,21,36
Azerbaijan	—	—	—	44,08	64,65
Celebes and other Islands . . . . .	..	..	..†	11,07	61,58
Other countries	7,16	1,77	1,98	4,45	4,76
TOTAL . .	3,72,03	4,02,80	8,02,86	11,04,01	10,48,20

* Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24.

† Imports in 1923-24 were valued at Rs 17,626.

No. 27.—IMPORTS OF CEMENT.

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	108,0	69,7	94,2	81,6	63,2
Japan . . . . .	..	14,8	6,6	18,7	36,8
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	8,6	..	..
Italy	1,3	7	9	8,8	1,2
Other countries	18,8	2,0	13,0	17,7	10,8
TOTAL . .	130,3	95,4	118,9	121,3	112,0

No. 28.—EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In thousands of bales)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	952	923	604
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	18	7
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	957	936	611
United States of America	535	523	483	445	297
France	428	198	357	596	500
Italy	213	215	180	307	236
Brazil	15	66	79	103	85
Japan	17	30	60	90	34
Belgium . . . . .	..	1	174	259	268
Spain	122	172	132	250	185
Germany	920	34	586	1,212	946
Austria	250	13	2	..	..
Hungary	86	44	92	321	308
Other countries					
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	2,145	3,588	2,859
TOTAL	4,281	2,599	3,102	4,510	3,470

No. 29.—PRODUCTION, MILL CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
Season July—June—			
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	63	57	28
1917-18	80	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	85	53	31
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	33
1924-25	81	57	30
1925-26	89	55	36
1926-27	121	55	45
1927-28	102	55	40
1928-29	99	60	49
1929-30	103	62	45
1930-31	112(a)	44	34

(a) Provisional.

No. 30-A.—EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH : BAGS—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	2,523	113	236	209
Australia	77	168	118	81
United States of America	823	814	153	89
Argentine Republic	51	16	..	3
Other countries	1,120	370	146	427
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	4,127	953	809	

BAGS—SACKING.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	102	305	294	192
Australia	633	470	615	802
Japan	134	186	152	51
Indo-China	186	148	120	53
Java	218	205	370	414
United States of America	92	51	17	17
Chile	467	249	832	174
Peru	51	39	91	58
Cuba	210	235	319	243
Other countries	941	1,174	1,960	1,627
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,029	3,062	4,270	3,531

CLOTH—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	1,287	628	580	376
Canada	561	508	815	730
Australia	177	123	215	153
United States of America	7,057	8,810	10,440	8,395
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	3,249	2,046
Uruguay	42	85	146	141
Other countries	1,209	398	598	545
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	11,467	12,308	15,988	12,386

CLOTH—SACKING.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	103	118	56	26
Australia	74	52	45	31
United States of America	29	128	279	143
Argentine Republic	42	56	44	40
Other countries	55	46	98	84
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	303	395	517	324

NOTE.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given, as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea Borne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 30-B.—EXPORTS OF JUTE BAGS AND GUNNY CLOTH.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
BAGS					
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	530	401
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	698	299	274	287
Egypt	119	885	102	190	170
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	243	177	204	200
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	261	243
Australia and New Zealand	628	737	720	843	699
Java	180	206	205	378	416
Japan	35	118	136	157	54
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	398	436	584	954	519
South America	481	532	383	478	278
Central America and West Indies	130	229	298	431	357
Other countries	736	747	607	529	416
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,391	6,676	4,043	5,223	4,340
CLOTH					
	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	586	402
Canada	333	534	508	816	731
Australia	209	258	175	260	183
United States of America	6,689	6,985	8,988	10,719	8,538
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	8,398	2,086
Other countries	389	1,016	528	831	770
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	9,700	11,581	12,703	16,305	12,710

No. 31.—EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	122	212	152	270	281
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	18	7	6
Total British Empire	152	233	16	277	287
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,340	1,640	1,686
Italy	238	249	265	393	302
France	109	69	91	253	251
China (excluding of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	566	606
Belgium	277	44	217	241	217
Spain	50	41	61	40	106
Germany	831	10	19	44	309
Austria (a)	167	33	32	1	..
Other countries	25	31	61	175	121
Total Foreign Countries	2,250	1,957	2,732	3,793	3,639
TOTAL	2,407	2,190	2,917	4,070	3,916

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 32-A.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
China	160,953	110,284	62,751	795	880
Egypt	2,153	5,458	4,720	4,588	3,981
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,527	928	516
Persia	2,020	2,677	2,725	4,187	4,404
Siam	305	623	1,183	1,697	1,877
United Kingdom	103	1,246	474	156	219
Arabia other than Maskat	144	1,961	71	119	202
Other countries	13,135	8,325	7,515	12,100	11,84
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) . .	192,841	129,685	82,166	24,570	23,473

No. 32-B.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Nos. 1 to 20	100,159	124,607	70,319	17,826	15,475
,, 21 to 40	4,981	4,271	2,695	429	206
Above No. 40	2	170	170	18	3
Grey two-fold- (double-) . . . . .	..	..	6,782	6,331	7,189
Unspecified descriptions	125	541	2,500	466	600
TOTAL	200,970	129,685	82,166	24,570	23,473

No. 33.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN GREY AND COLOURED COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(a) GREY (UN LEACHED).

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Persia	4,000	9,826	3,117	173	143
Iraq*	9,683	9,537	8,513	426	181
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	422	158
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,823	6,235	1,561	1,709
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	7,292	3,477	1,600
Ceylon	175	533	301	75	79
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	2,380	2,205
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	6,527	3,771
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) . .	47,414	74,576	42,515	15,043	9,706

(b) COLOURED, PRINTED OR DYED.

Persia	3,289	21,421	24,821	18,610	13,271
Iraq*	2,737	12,188	29,486	12,469	8,757
Straits Settlements	18,244	16,810	20,150	17,204	10,806
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,346	2,379	1,463
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,850	9,126	8,595
Ceylon	9,930	9,618	16,409	18,460	17,481
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	5,376	4,377
Other countries	9,855	14,583	20,703	33,560	24,880
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) . .	42,381	80,377	121,243	117,184	87,520

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 34.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
BRITISH EMPIRE					
United Kingdom	104,481	252,338	279,777	317,361	298,869
Canada	10,195	10,063	10,163	12,353	10,176
Australia	8,978	8,358	5,758	4,595	4,530
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,107	3,783	5,006
Egypt	1,209	1,918	2,072	—	—
Iraq (a)	—	—	2,382	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,181	806	912	634
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,526	4,536	4,330
Total British Empire	221,169	279,012	306,508	343,788	328,545
Iraq (a)	—	—	—	1,503	1,161
Egypt	—	—	—	5,767	3,557
Russia	29,614	18,390	4	5,239	6,244
United States of America	2,439	6,316	5,387	8,146	9,899
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,890	6,239	26	13	1,742
Turkey, Asiatic (b)	9,324	3,090	2,018	263	372
Persia	347	4,403	2,115	5,583	4,201
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	834	485
Other countries	1,661	2,674	3,339	5,258	4,043
Total Foreign Countries	45,828	42,779	14,576	32,346	32,694
TOTAL	266,497	322,691	321,100	376,634	356,239

(a) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.

(b) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 35-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS

LINSEED

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED KINGDOM					
United Kingdom	130,5	203,5	141,0	79,5	57,6
France	76,8	23,5	42,9	50,7	26,0
Italy	26,6	16,0	16,1	23,4	32,7
Belgium	67,8	4,9	23,1	12,8	13,2
Germany	33,5	2,0	3,2	10,5	10,6
Australia	1,6	11,1	11,4	22,3	11,0
Other countries	42,2	7,0	12,9	43,5	106,5
TOTAL	379,0	270,4	251,5	248,2	256,6

RAPE

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
UNITED KINGDOM					
United Kingdom	25,3	50,5	46,7	7,8	10,6
France	63,5	19,6	17,0	9,2	10,6
Italy	7,1	6,0	26,0	—	1,7
Belgium	93,6	5,1	36,5	2,7	1,8
Germany	68,2	1,6	33,4	8,5	2,3
Other countries	10,0	7,6	21,2	17,0	5,8
TOTAL	272,7	90,7	205,9	41,3	32,8

No. 35-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS—*contd.*

SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI)

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
France	43.1	15.7	7.6	5	..
Italy	13.0	4.1	8.7	1.7	..
Belgium	26.2	1.1	2.1	..	..
Austria (a)	20.2	8	8	..	..
Other countries	16.8	10.9	8.4	8.6	11
TOTAL	119.3	32.6	27.6	10.8	11

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

GROUNDNUT

France	169.1	87.5	126.8	210.9	172.2
United Kingdom	1.9	8.3	13.3	53.2	47.2
Belgium	15.3	6	14.0	8.1	2.2
Italy	7	2.9	14.6	54.7	77.0
Germany	7.4	6	12.2	210.1	119.8
Netherlands	1	7.3	7.3	134.2	107.3
Other countries	17.9	18.6	7.0	22.9	15.5
TOTAL	211.8	118.7	195.2	714.1	601.2

COTTON

United Kingdom	233.2	66.6	152.1	56.8	40.5
Other countries	6.8	2.6	2.7	1.0	.8
TOTAL	240.0	69.2	154.8	57.8	41.3

CASTOR

United Kingdom	53.9	47.1	10.5	24.7	19.6
United States of America	11.8	14.7	18.8	51.0	38.5
Belgium	13.7	1.1	4.1	3.5	5.1
France	15.7	14.8	8.8	16.5	16.0
Italy	11.0	7.1	4.3	6.1	6.5
Other countries	7.5	4.0	1.8	4.6	5.8
TOTAL	113.6	88.8	48.3	100.4	91.0

No. 35-B.—SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL VALUE
OF EXPORTS OF SEEDS

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	5,67.83	6,31.83	8,28.61	4,35.77	2,67.52
Other parts of the British Empire	33.20	69.65	72.27	31.03	45.75
France	7,11.59	8,24.57	6,21.38	6,62.06	8,92.05
Belgium	4,44.19	25.99	2,87.03	67.39	46.71
Italy	1,12.81	64.84	1,94.33	2,08.85	2,00.21
Germany	3,45.51	17.37	1,46.30	5,23.70	2,33.35
Austria (a)	78.03	3.49	16.18	3.13	7
Other Foreign Countries	1,41.08	74.47	1,87.88	6,64.48	6,00.52

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 36.—EXPORTS OF RICE NOT IN THE HUSK

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	159	325	96	40	115
Ceylon	325	328	311	426	444
Hongkong	18	8	50	33	68
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	229	267
Mauritius	56	50	50	62	50
Egypt	54	17	36	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	122	199	184
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	989	1,128
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	63	227	399
Germany	345	28	207	271	136
Egypt	—	—	1	45	23
Japan	123	52	52	4	1
Netherlands	240	24	31	125	86
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	2	1
Arabia	25	38	47	57	50
Java	108	82	75	155	51
Sumatra	10	33	33	134	129
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	112	239	250
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	1,309	1,126
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,398	1,685	1,462	2,298	2,254

No. 37.—EXPORTS OF WHEAT

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	985	340	162	7	173
Egypt	4	263	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	2	2	1
Total British Empire	992	630	173	9	176
France	106	84	18	..	5
Italy	34	62	11	..	..
Belgium	138	6	16	..	6
Germany	16	..	8	..	..
Egypt . . . . .	—	—	..	..	4
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	4	6
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	4	21
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	1,308	807	227	18	197

No. 38.—EXPORTS OF LAC

(In cwts.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,618	120,319	95,835
United States of America	184,381	190,587	238,516	225,657	117,043
Germany	80,558	4,051	11,076	65,430	64,209
France	18,887	9,872	8,810	11,703	11,195
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	27,523	27,912
Canada	37	691	2,112	..	..
Australia	1,768	2,008	2,375	6,108	4,172
Other countries	28,290	17,180	12,088	41,503	46,063
TOTAL . .	356,341	300,671	355,937	498,252	366,419
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,020	8,892	14,787	15,779
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,062	3,483	1,853
Other countries	11,886	2,134	2,192	5,905	6,044
TOTAL . .	34,756	9,505	14,086	24,175	28,876
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	68,083	106,289
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,728	1,560	6,361	4,695
Other kinds (Total exports)	28,131	16,811	38,903	72,093	46,072
TOTAL (ALL KINDS) . .	434,351	345,376	416,251	668,914	547,151

No. 39.—EXPORTS OF INDIGO

(In cwts.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	8,388	14,455	912	215	135
United States of America	1,154	6,548	22	..	5
Egypt	2,010	3,788	2,340	107	34
Persia	1,063	1,173	869	27	48
Japan	427	3,851	7,376	61	23
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,145	380	849	4	5
Iraq	—	—	742	85	169
Other countries	4,177	1,214	197	368	515
TOTAL . .	15,390	31,415	18,307	867	934

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 40.—EXPORTS OF OPIUM

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Indo-China	29,07	73,59	76,96	66,48	52,84
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	24,16	25,72
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86	..	..
Siam	18,84	35,28	43,65	49,32	41,76
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,20	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88	..	..
Other countries	3,21,95	10,20	24,90	2,04	1,75
TOTAL .	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,83,05	1,42,00	1,22,07

NOTE.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 41.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	50,96	5,84	6,63
United States of America	68,76	1,65,15	83,53	8,67	1,26
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,35	45,29	82,46
Spain	46,85	20,64	26,23	29,80	16,28
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	1,18	49
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	2,99	82
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	75,37	1,11,80	63,24
Netherlands	16,54	90	8,73	12,37	11,46
Austria }	1,28,77	9,96	{ 44	19	..
Hungary }	22,96	18,51	29,67	52,04	45,97
Total British Empire .	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	6,61	6,71
Total Foreign Countries .	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	2,63,56	1,70,90
GRAND TOTAL .	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	2,70,17	1,77,61
Raw skins —					
United States of America	2,73,90	3,93,36	4,78,94	3,85,12	2,58,24
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	30,55	31,03
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	38,54	20,73
Other countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	64,37	51,67
Total British Empire .	32,04	57,54	68,73	51,66	46,79
Total Foreign Countries .	8,40,95	4,24,80	5,32,97	4,66,92	3,15,78
GRAND TOTAL .	8,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	5,18,58	3,62,57

No. 41.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,27,88	2,90,56	3,09,75	2,51,47
Other countries	4,19	1,86	28,80	33,92	8,29
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	3,15,54	2,54,46
„ Foreign Countries	3,23	81	16,54	28,13	5,30
GRAND TOTAL	1,56,07	4,39,74	3,19,36	3,43,67	2,59,76
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,18,83	3,87,31	3,22,79
United States of America	29,19	58,62	24,74	30,44	5,87
Japan	12,79	11,82	36,21	31,00	29,15
Other countries	13,35	5,94	17,81	11,95	9,73
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	3,94,46	3,27,80
„ Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	66,77	67,14	39,79
GRAND TOTAL	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	4,61,60	3,67,59

No. 42.—EXPORTS OF MANGANESE ORE

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31
United Kingdom	193	336	245	292	114
Germany	7	3	5	22	15
Netherlands	19	..	15	34	11
Belgium	153	15	194	178	73
France	97	47	103	208	188
Italy	3	12	12	4	1
Japan	4	12	2	15	6
United States of America	132	48	66	51	49
Other countries	2	1	1	12	24
TOTAL	607	474	643	816	45

No. 43.—PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL PRODUCTION

—	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31(a)
Rice	9	5	5	7	7
Wheat	14	9	4	1	3
Tea	96	89	95	87	91
Cotton, raw	56	71	61	79	81
Jute, raw	51	31	45	44	31
Linseed	73	63	59	65	68
Rape and Mustard	23	5	19	4	4
Sesamum	23	8	6	2	0·2
Groundnuts	35	12	19	27	20
Indigo	40	44	27	8	7

(a) Subject to revision.

No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES
(In thousands of Rupees.)

COUNTRIES	GOLD						EXPORTS			
	IMPORTS			GOLD			Post-war average		EXPORTS	
	Pro-war average	War average	Post-war average	Pro-war average	War average	Post-war average	1930-31	1930-30	1930-31	1930-31
United Kingdom { Private	15,3162	2,1075	12,2411	2,1980	2,0798	3,3626	1,2697	1,3865	..	49,01
Government	6,5058	..	..	71,48	7,14	1,1830	..	..
Gibraltar	..	2	..	1,98	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo	..	1,85	17	1,95	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	2,65	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	1	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands
Belgium { Private
Government
France	63,08	10	1,40,05	5,58	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	5	..	..	..	..	..
Austria {
Hungary
Iraq { Turkey, Asiatic	50,88	28,15	1,44,52	72,45	56,64	4,16	13	2,10	..	..
Iraq { Government
Turkey, Asiatic
Aden and Dependencies { Private	43,53	18,52	57,44	27,43	16,48	18	..	..	..	..
Government	..	21	..	14,81	..	..	..	60	1,50	..
Arabia { Private	..	53	69	10,11	30,18	26,09	2,71	66	69	..
Government	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..

NO. 44.—IMPORTS

COUNTRIES

Bahrain Islands	{ Private Government	.	.	.	.	.
Persia	{ Private Government	.	.	.	.	.
Ceylon	.	.	.	.	.	.
Strait Settlements (including Labuan)	.	.	.	.	.	.
Federated Malay States	.	.	.	.	.	.
Java	.	.	.	.	.	.
China (including Hongkong)	{ Private Government	.	.	.	.	.
Japan	.	.	.	.	.	.
Egypt	{ Private Government	.	.	.	.	.
Union of South Africa	{ Private Government	.	.	.	.	.
East Africa	.	.	.	.	.	.
Somaliland protectorate	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelle)	.	.	.	.	.	.
Canada	.	.	.	.	.	.

United States of America	{ Private Government	.	.	.	.	.
Australia and New Zealand.	{ Private Government	.	.	.	.	.
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	{ Private Government	.	.	.	.	.

United Kingdom	{ Private Government	.	.	.	.	.
Germany	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belgium	{ Private Government	.	.	.	.	.
France	{ Private Government	.	.	.	.	.
Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.
Austria	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iraq	.	.	.	.	.	.
Turkey, Asiatic	{ Private	.	.	.	.	.
Iraq	Government	.	.	.	.	.
Turkey, Asiatic	{ Private	.	.	.	.	.
Aden and Dependencies.	Government	.	.	.	.	.
Arabia	{ Private	.	.	.	.	.
Bahrein Islands	Government	.	.	.	.	.
Persia	{ Private	.	.	.	.	.
Hemam Island	Government	.	.	.	.	.

AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

GOLD										
IMPORTS					EXPORTS					
Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	
86	1,15	6,83	2,29	6,52	11.24	1,60	14	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,83	..	..
83	16	7	1	..	1,96	50	..	..	..
0	..	2	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
8,06	1,80	7,37	1,40,02	44,97	5,57	6,16	12	2	..	
60,80	3,94	21,73	5,02	74,70	20,34	8,44	2,19	49	29	
..	
2	14,77	5	..	95	27	62	33	47	..	
66,30	52,27	45,11	6,67	90,02	14	45	2,74	..	..
..	..	48,85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	3,12,30	5	..	..	..	65,60	3,43,36	..	..
8,09,87	21,13	6,71	1,82,76	12,28	1	31	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	..	..	..
6,35	2,27,36	67,12	4,17,86	6,63,18	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
58	1,54	14,67	..	..	9	15	54	..	..
..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,00	2	..
..	4,31	..	..	..	..	89,06	..	..	..
15	1,04,47	2,17,98	..	..	..	..	4,10,88	..	..
..	..	1,16,02	..	..	..	61,59	..	..	..
6,14,81	46,02	1,87,15	3,12,92	1,16,62	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,53,22	1,96,71	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
12,78,42	10,59,77	21,67,46	14,23,11	18,24,52	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	1,00	49,34	
27	1,54,13	9,67,00	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,63	4	..
SILVER										
8,70,27	2,56,55	7,24,62	7,38,20	7,58,86	48	2,44	1,13	..	18	
2,76,82	2,13,90	17,61	..	..	..	4,11	2	3,82,34	1,89,62
..	
..	..	..	2,72	..	..	..	12	..	..
..	
1,82	..	3,68	15,12	11,22	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	1,99	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1,20	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,70	5,62	80,83	{ 21,49	20,55 } { 2,24	37	4	{ 1,41	..	..
..	86	1,47	{ ..	{ .. } { 3	85,41	38	{ ..	..	..
1,39	3,77	15,98	12,94	..	16	3	68	..	2	
21	6,99	1,25	50	71	19	4,99	53	..	..
8,06	6,89	85,77	18,64	18,14	27,54	10,32	24,99	11,90	5,96	
15	12	1,68	5,02	19,94	48,21	34,61	40,25	38,06	6,65	
8,07	12,28	16,86	20,16	19,94	..	..	..	..	..
..	9,39	6,70	10,78	10,62	1,63	10,86	1,50	1,51	..	
5,52	6,65	21,84	4	..	..	80	6,91	6,76	..
2	5	..	..	..	..	..	2,71	76	..
..	2	2	..	..	..	6	2	..	..

No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES—contd.
(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	SILVER						EXPORTS		
	IMPORTS			PREWAR			Post-war average	War average	Post-war average
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1930-31			
Ceylon	•	•	•	7,77	39	2,99	43	59,51	38,02
	Private	•	•	28	7,62	18,66	•	60	7,00
Sarawak Settlements (Including Labuan).	•	•	•	8,82	28,83	6,66	•	23,59	16,48
Federated Malay States	•	•	•	•	15,03	..	..	11,20	26,40
Java	•	•	•	•	•	20	•	..	70
Siam	•	•	•	78	2,42	2,46	•	2,11	6,20
Indo-China, etc.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,38	1,84
China (including Hongkong).	•	•	•	67,13	60,96	79,53	12,48	80,11	1,65,55
Japan	•	•	•	70,02	7,19,89	1,79,86	•	..	1,20
Egypt	•	•	•	12	1,88	12	79,66	•	95,31
Union of South Africa.	•	•	•	•	10	•	•	..	70,78
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles.)	•	•	•	•	32	72	7,92	12,98	1,68,23
Canada	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	..	17,74

United States of America.	Private	6,77	17,21	2,98,31	2,93,56	2,93,18	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Government	78,38	11,74,62 35,73	8,56,20 64,06	1,50,32	1,10,39	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji Islands	Private	7	86,34	16,80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10,88,25	4,56,21	14,17,57	18,98,39	18,45,92	3,07,34	1,76,79	2,00,23	1,47,30	1,81,33
		3,63,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	5,52	71	1,12	1,26,82	10,57	3,32,42	1,67,36
United Kingdom	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	30,00	13	1	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	..	..	40,75	7,76	7,60	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	13,05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	..	..	3,23	2,05	1,81	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	2,88	78	11	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Private	..	..	17,58	4,44	5,76	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	1,30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahrain Islands	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Private	..	..	1,46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemian Island	Private	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Africa	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	..	..	1,09,23	17,26	15,07	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	48,80	62	12	..	..	..	..	..

CURRENCY NOTES*

United States of America.	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Government	78,38	11,74,62 35,73	8,56,20 64,06	1,50,32	1,10,39	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji Islands	Private	7	86,34	16,80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10,88,25	4,56,21	14,17,57	18,98,39	18,45,92	3,07,34	1,76,79	2,00,23	1,47,30	1,81,33
		3,63,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	5,52	71	1,12	1,26,82	10,57	3,32,42	1,67,36
United Kingdom	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	30,00	13	1	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	..	..	40,75	7,76	7,60	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	13,05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	..	..	3,23	2,05	1,81	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	2,88	78	11	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	Private	..	..	17,58	4,44	5,76	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	1,30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahrain Islands	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Private	..	..	1,46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hemian Island	Private	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Africa	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	..	..	1,09,23	17,26	15,07	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	48,80	62	12	..	..	..	..	..

*Not recorded prior to 1922-23. The figures for post-war averages in columns 4 and 9 represent average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 45.—NET IMPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1930-31.
(In thousands of Rupees)

MONTHS	NET IMPORTS OF GOLD		NET IMPORTS OF SILVER		NET IMPORTS OF CURRENCY NOTES	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	1,63,11	..	1,20,56	—6,66	—1,76	..
May	1,76,78	..	1,46,23	70	35	11
June	2,52,16	..	1,22,17	..	5,60	..
July	93,25	..	93,32	..	2,66	..
August	3,68,79	..	82,13	—17,74	15	..
September	97,74	..	16,25	..	4	..
October	26,48	..	—18,80	—25,44	—1,37	..
November	30,24	..	43,31	—19,00	95	..
December	18,54	..	21,40	—37,25	—24	1
January	—7,84	..	1,03,30	—10,56	60	..
February	24,11	..	3,61,26	—16,18	—4,52	—
March	25,83	..	73,96	—15,53	56	..
TOTAL	12,75,13	..	11,64,59	—1,56,66	3,02	12

No. 46.—ABSORPTION OF GOLD (BOTH COIN AND BULLION) IN INDIA

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING	1923-24	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	
1. Production (<i>a</i>) .	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,86	3,39	2,72	2,18	2,18	2,07	1,87	
2. Imports .	1,68	4,28	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,86	32,79	33,68	19,50	18,14	21,22	14,23	13,24	
3. Exports .	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	(b) 8,01	18	10	4	1	
4. Net Imports (<i>i.e.</i> , 2-3) .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,36	28,15	(b) 6,87	(b) 22,38	33,50	19,40	113,10	
5. Net addition, to stock (<i>i.e.</i> , 1+4) .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	35,75	21,58	20,28	
6. Balance held in Government and Gov- ernment Treas- uries and (Cur- rency and Gold Standard Re- serves .	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,98	27,92	25,79	22,32
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stocks held in mines, etc., as compared with the preceding year .	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	-3,25	+4,47	-1,02	+99	+4,95	..	+7,44	+2,46
8. Net absorption (<i>i.e.</i> , 5-7) .	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	30,80	21,58	12,84	
9. Progressive total of additions to stock .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,96	1,01,10	1,68,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	6,51,53	6,54,80	6,75,08	6,08,41
10. Net progressive absorption .	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,49	88,31	1,52,24	2,55,64	3,55,68	4,38,93	6,25,75	6,32,49	6,47,38	6,66,20

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (Item 9) and net progressive absorption (Item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item b is the sum of the yearly figures in Item 5 and Item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in Item 8.

(a) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December,

(b) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

No. 47.—BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING					1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+84.90	+1,00.50	+1,03.26	+1,21.32	+1,61.85	+2,19.50	+2,15.97	+2,86.33	+3,42.04	+3,01.44
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+3.59	+4.41	+4.19	+3.20	+3.46	+4.62	+8.14	+15.62	+9.87	+8.01
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	-58.52	-67.75	-69.79	-78.43	-1,11.86	-1,45.85	-1,47.30	-2,45.81	-2,39.11	-2,29.98(c)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	+30.06	+37.16	+37.66	+46.09	+53.46	+73.27	+76.31	+153.14	+1,12.80	+79.47
Gold (private)	-3.03	-2.10	-2.25	-0.55	-12.88	-28.87	-7.81(g)	-18.95(c)	-19.40	-18.10
Silver (private)	-8.96	-12.21	-6.25	-5.12	-8.11	-7.21	-2,90(6)	-11.79(6)	-16.78	-13.85
Currency notes (private)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-40	-13	-14
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	-12.04	-14.31	-8.50	-14.67	-20.99	-36.98	-10.80	-26.12	-50.41	-39.33
Total visible balance of trade	+18.02	+22.85	+29.16	+31.42	+32.47	+42.19	+65.51	+27.02	+62.39	+40.14
Council Bills, purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(d)	-34.96	-39.84	-2.82
Sterling transfers on London sold in India	-18.00	-21.81	-26.07	-27.76	-35.56	-41.35	-15.45	-	-	-
Transfers of Government Securities	-	-	...	...	+2.41	+5	+5.50	+9.42	+383	+1.98
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	-17	+49	-53	-54	-88	-57	-38	+38	-27	+3
Balance of remittances of funds	-18.70	-22.31	-27.43	-29.34	-34.25	-42.61	-30.14	-5.96	-40.09	-1.20

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table.

Note.—In these balances plus (+) signifies not export and minus (-) not import.

(a) Excludes miskas coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(b) Excludes miskas coined at the Bombay Mint for recognise (Rs.15 lakhs) in 1916-17, 31.16 lakhs in 1917-18 and Rs.6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recognise (Rs.15 lakhs) and that of the export of the Straits dollars also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs.5 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded—(1) the Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs.2 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Settlements (Rs.8 lakhs), (3) the value of the value of the Ceylon Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs.16 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are—(1) import Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs.4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs.1 lakhs), (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs.1 lakhs).

(c) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(d) Includes Rs.6 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(e) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and telegraphic transfers paid in India.

No. 48.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT¹ OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
1. Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Owt.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Sugar		9 14 4	9 2 0	8 8 3	5 14 2
Molasses	"	2 8 7	1 11 2	1 18 3	2 1 5
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	2 4 9	2 4 7	2 3 6
Spirit—Brandy	"	7 15 9	10 11 4	10 10 11	11 4 10
" Whisky	"	6 8 2	16 12 5	16 15 4	17 1 8
" present in drugs	"	17 9 3	26 14 8	28 8 11	28 8 6
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 12 0
Farinaceous and patent foods	Owt.	14 14 2	23 14 4	27 6 3	24 13 4
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 5 2	0 5 2	0 4 11
Canned provisions	Owt.	46 10 3	41 15 11	41 3 10	40 1 1
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 2 5	0 2 5	0 2 3
Cloves	"	0 5 2	0 7 8	0 8 3	0 8 4
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	23 14 2	20 4 0	16 11 10
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 0	0 8 9	0 8 10	0 8 8
4. Textile, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	1 7 0	1 5 10	1 0 11
" goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 8	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0
" " white	"	0 2 9	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8
" " coloured	"	0 3 3	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 5
" handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	0 3 6	0 3 5	0 2 7	0 2 1
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	5 12 9	5 10 7	4 8 9
" goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 6 6	1 2 7	0 9 9
" piecegoods	"	0 11 2	1 1 10	0 15 6	0 12 1
(b) Wool—					
" piecegoods	Vd.	0 14 9	1 12 5	1 13 8	1 8 10
" shawls	No.	2 7 9	4 0 8	4 1 5	3 9 8
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	2 0 10	1 4 9	0 12 11
7. Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Owt.	51 12 1	53 8 10	64 0 2	51 7 0
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	173 0 7	178 10 11	155 11 4

No. 48.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES—
continued.

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Iron or Steel—			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Beams, etc.	Ton	115 5 6	120 8 6	125 12 4	120 14 1
Nails, etc.	"	205 1 6	276 9 9	289 6 4	273 2 6
Pipes, etc.	"	150 10 9	217 13 2	265 15 11	340 10 11
Rails, chairs, etc.	Cwt.	3 11 6	6 5 6	6 13 3	7 5 2
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192 0 1	218 0 0	215 12 9	196 2 10
" tinned	"	236 15 1	320 12 4	320 6 2	317 6 11
" not galvanised	"	139 6 0	135 14 5	132 11 0	134 12 5
Tubes	"	231 8 4	266 6 4	296 7 11	304 9 7
Steel, bars	"	99 7 7	113 0 3	113 11 9	104 5 5
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	157 15 7	139 11 0	99 9 3
8 Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals horses	No.	453 6 3	789 8 10	704 14 9	532 10 4
(b) Fruits, coconuts	"	0 0 10	0 1 2	0 1 3	0 1 3
(c) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb.	0 12 4	1 6 4	1 8 8	1 6 7
Allizarine	"	0 7 9	0 8 8	0 8 2	0 8 1
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	5 12 10	5 14 6	6 2 1
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts	lb.	9 11 11	18 5 9	22 4 6	21 7 2
(f) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	"	3 0 9	4 0 11	4 0 7	4 0 1
(g) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 13 9	20 7 1	19 11 5	17 2 10
(h) Flax—					
Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	1 3 0	1 3 3	1 0 4
Piecegoods	"	0 5 8	0 8 11	0 8 8	0 10 9
(i) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	19 5 3	18 7 9	18 2 8
(j) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt.	23 5 1	29 12 6	30 0 8	25 5 2
(k) Other manufactured articles—					
(l) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb.	0 11 7	1 0 9	1 3 7	1 2 2
(m) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt.	85 9 1	88 7 6	92 0 10	82 10 1
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 2 0	0 2 3	0 1 11
(n) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	25 7 3	23 1 2	18 15 0
(o) Printing paper	"	12 8 3	15 5 9	13 0 6	14 7 7
(p) Soap	"	19 11 7	38 15 3	37 3 5	33 11 2
(q) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	2 14 2	2 9 6	2 9 9
Building materials—					
Bricks	No.	0 1 6	0 3 8	0 5 5	0 3 5
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	2 10 7	2 10 1	2 7 4
Pitch and tar	"	4 1 4	5 14 9	6 3 2	5 8 7

No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES

ARTICLES.	Per	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
1. Food grains—cereals—		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	7 5 9	6 12 11	5 11 8
Wheat	"	5 5 5	7 6 0	8 3 0	4 15 4
" flour	"	7 14 8	10 11 9	10 9 8	8 8 6
Barley	"	4 4 2	5 15 8	6 0 6	4 7 9
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	7 15 9	8 7 2	6 6 3
3. Tea	lb.	0 7 1	0 11 10	0 11 1	0 10 7
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	85 10 3	78 14 10	65 8 1
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 13 1	0 12 5	0 7 5
Chillies	"	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 3 10	0 2 10
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	"	0 9 0	0 14 1	0 14 1	0 13 1
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	10 1 10	10 1 7	8 9 0
Copra	"	17 15 7	82 4 2	30 5 2	24 5 1
Cotton	"	3 12 0	5 0 9	4 11 11	2 12 0
Groundnut	"	8 5 1	12 4 6	11 7 7	8 0 8
Linseed	"	10 8 8	10 8 9	11 8 6	10 8 7
Rapeseed	"	7 9 8	10 12 1	10 6 3	7 15 1
Sesamum	"	10 6 5	13 6 8	12 9 7	15 9 10
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	2 4 1	2 1 1	1 15 9
Coconut	"	1 12 8	2 8 1	2 6 6	2 2 8
Oilcakes	Cwt.	3 12 8	5 13 10	5 11 6	4 1 8
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	360 4 8	336 12 5	207 14 8
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 8 0	0 6 9	0 5 5
" cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 8 3	0 2 11	0 2 1
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	49 15 7	44 12 3	33 0 8
" yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 12 10	0 12 5	0 10 9
" piece-goods, grey.	Yd.	0 2 5	0 4 10	0 4 8	0 4 4
" " coloured	"	0 5 0	0 5 11	0 5 9	0 5 7

No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES—
continued.

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 13 10	0 14 1	0 13 2
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	54 4 5	53 8 4	38 14 8
,, tanred	"	85 10 10	134 2 8	120 7 11	112 8 4
Skins, raw	"	68 0 6	118 4 2	117 10 6	99 1 0
,, tanred	"	196 12 3	345 5 9	342 12 8	296 14 9
10. Metals and Ores—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	28 14 5	28 0 4	28 10 2
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
<i>(a) Dyeing substances—</i>					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	261 11 9	277 8 4	262 11 5
Myrobalans	"	4 4 5	6 8 7	6 5 2	5 15 5
<i>(b) Chemicals—</i>					
Saltpetre	"	11 7 6	10 12 3	10 6 8	9 0 5
<i>(c) Drugs, medicines, etc.—</i>					
<i>Tobacco—</i>					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 6 0	0 6 2	0 5 6
Cigars	"	0 13 7	1 1 7	1 1 0	1 1 11
Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	3,199 10 8	3,200 7 1	3,196 7 9
<i>(d) Hemp, raw</i>	"	13 12 0	15 9 7	15 11 4	13 6 6
<i>(e) Lac, shell</i>	"	54 1 9	128 6 10	113 15 10	62 6 5
<i>(f) Coal</i>	Ton	9 12 7	11 2 8	10 7 2	11 7 4
<i>(g) Manures—Bones</i>	"	69 0 9	100 2 10	98 10 2	97 9 7
<i>(h) Other raw materials—</i>					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 13 5	86 10 10	78 0 7	62 4 9
Coir, unmanufactured	"	10 11 6	15 6 8	17 3 0	15 12 8
Mica	"	72 13 0	93 15 2	89 14 8	91 4 1
<i>(i) Other manufactured articles—</i>					
Candles	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	23 7 2	24 2 8	24 5 0
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	278 15 2	282 3 1	291 2 9

Pril	1929-30			1930-31			1931	
	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Tea—Sale								
Assam	0 8	0 13 8	0 10 11	0 10 6	0 8 10	0 12 1	0 10 7	0 10 2
Cachar	0 0	0 8 7	0 8 6	0 7 8	0 8 7	0 8 2	0 8 2	0 7 10
Sylhet	8 6	0 10 1	0 8 4	0 7 2	0 8 6	0 8 2	0 8 2	0 7 7
Darjee	5 8	1 6 9	0 12 7	1 0 7	1 0 4	1 4 3	0 12 9	1 0 7
Dooars	0 10	0 12 9	0 9 1	0 8 10	0 10 6	0 10 9	0 8 9	0 10 0
Terai	9 3	0 10 3	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 9 4	0 8 11	0 8 6	0 8 4
Chittag.	0	0 7 10	0 6 4	0 7 7	0 5 7	0 7 6	0 8 1	0 7 4
All ot	7 4	0 8 4	0 7 5	0 6 9	0 7 8	0 9 4	0 7 9	0 7 11
GENERAL	11	0 13 4	0 9 10	0 9 4	0 11 5	0 11 0	0 9 5	0 9 8
Jute, raw—								
Jat (Calc. ^a)	0 11	(i) 0 0	12 0 0	10 (m) 0	10 (m) 0	7 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
District	..	..	..	..	..	7 8 0	5 12 0	6 (e) 0
Firnts	0 62	0 0 0	60 0 0	56 8 0	49 0 0	45 8 0	30 0 0	28 4 0
Lightn	8 0	57 8 0	53 0 0	52 0 0	46 0 0	41 8 0	26 0 0	24 12 0
Jute manu								
B. Tw (Cal.)	0 34	8 0	36 4 0	31 8 0	32 8 0	33 8 0	29 0 0	27 4 0
Hessia	0 0	13 9 0	13 10 0	11 1 0	11 6 0	10 12 0	8 8 0	7 10 0
Hessia cutt	0 17	12 0	17 10 0	13 14 0	14 0 0	13 10 0	10 12 0	10 2 0
Cotton, ra (Bombay)	0 320	0 0	314 0 0	306 12 0	272 0 0	191 0 0	202 0 0	175 0 0
Cotton yar								
Twist	9 6	(a) 0 9 6	0 (a) 9	0 (a) 0	0 (a) 7 8	0 (a) 7 6	0 (a) 6 0	0 (a) 5 9
" 2 0	0 11 9	0 11 6	0 10 9	0 9 9	0 9 9	0 9 9	0 8 0	0 7 6
Cotton yar (Bombay)	6	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	..	..	..	..
Cotton plic								
Long.	9 0	(b) 0 15 6	(b) 0 15 3	(b) 0 14 6	(b) 0 13 3	(b) 0 13 3	(b) 0 11 9	(b) 0 11 6
T-Clo	0 0	(e) 0 15 0	(c) 0 14 9	(c) 0 14 3	(c) 0 12 6	(c) 0 12 6	(c) 0 12 0	(c) 0 11 3
(Bo) Chada	0 0	(d) 0 15 0	(d) 0 15 0	(d) 0 14 0	(d) 0 12 9	(d) 0 12 9	(d) 0 11 9	(d) 0 11 3
Cotton pic								
Leipm	0 0	18 4 0	19 0 0	18 0 0	18 4 CS	..	..	..
Grey	0 0	9 8 0	9 4 0	8 12 0	8 13 0	..	..	..
White	0 0	8 14 0	8 14 0	..	7 8 0	..	..	..
Rice—								
Big M	0 0	425 0 0	460 0 0	357 8 0	360 0 0	380 0 0	277 8 0	210 0 0
Small	0 0	442 8 0	475 0 0	370 0 0	380 0 0	392 8 0	295 0 0	225 0 0
Seeta	0 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	6 12 0	6 4 0	6 10 0	6 8 0	5 12 0
Balla	0 0	6 8 0	7 4 0	6 8 0	(n) 6 1 0	6 14 0	6 2 0	5 2 0

NOTE: Blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

(i) (Eastern) R's (European and Indian Packing).
(j) Jat 2's (European and Indian Packing).

(k) ~~EXM~~ Group.

(l) ~~W~~ Red Group.

ARTICLE ly	1929-30			1930-31				1931	
	October		January	April	July	October	January	April	
	A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Wheat—									
Delhi white (Bombay)	6 0	7 12 0	7 4 3	6 6 3	5 5 9	4 13 0	4 0 9	3 15 6	
Punjab white (Kanpur)	4 0	39 9 0	30 0 0	31 12 0	26 4 0	21 2 0	17 14 0	18 11 0	
White (Lyallpur)	1 6	4 8 0	4 5 6	3 6 0	2 12 6	2 1 9	2 7 6	1 14 0	
Barley—(Karachi)	2 0	2 12 0	31 0 0	23 8 0	20 8 0	..	..	..
Linseed—									
Bold (Bombay)	2 0	13 13 0	13 8 0	12 1 0	10 7 0	9 4 0	6 14 0	7 4 0	
) (b)	)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	
Small to medium	1 0	9 6 0	9 8 0	7 13 6	7 3 0	6 3 0	4 13 0	4 9 6	
Groundnuts—									
Ordinary (Madras)	4 0	53 0 0	52 0 0	43 0 0	44 0 0	30 0 0	24 0 0	30 0 0	
(Bombay)	1 0	11 6 0	9 13 0	9 4 0	8 7 0	6 6 0	5 3 0	6 9 0	
Rapeseed—									
Toria 5% (Karachi)	0	61 12 0	52 12 0	53 8 0	45 12 0	36 8 0	30 4 0	36 12 0	
Brown, Cawnpore	..	..	9 0 0	8 12 0	8 0 0	..	..	..
Gingelly—White, Bold	2 0	11 13 0	10 12 0	10 4 0	9 14 0	9 8 0	6 8 0	8 6 0	
Castor seed—Ordinary (Bombay)	0	10 1 0	9 5 0	9 6 0	8 3 0	7 15 0	6 3 0	7 0 0	
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	0	4 7 0	3 14 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 14 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	
Castor oil—									
No. 1 Fine pale (Madras)	0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	16 4 0	15 4 0	16 8 0	
(Madras)	2 0	101 2 0	96 10 0	90 2 0	81 2 0	83 2 0	71 2 0	70 2 0	
Coconut oil (Madras)	0	145 0 0	145 0 0	135 0 0	128 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	90 0 0	
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	0	3 10 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	1 6 0	1 10 0	
Bonemeal—									
Sand Steamed (Calcutta)	0	103 0 0	102 0 0	102 0 0	95 0 0	90 0 0	85 0 0	68 0 0	
,, Unsteamed (Calcutta)	0	96 0 0	91 0 0	73 0 0	75 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	50 0 0	
Indigo—Bengal land T. good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta)	0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	197 8 0	
Wool—Kandahar (Kashmir)	0	38 0 0	32 0 0	23 0 0	22 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	18 0 0	
Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)	0	66 0 0	73 0 0	54 0 0	44 0 0	34 8 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	
Coffee—(Bangalore) Nilgiri Peaberry	0	120 0 0	120 0 0	100 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	82 0 0	76 0 0	
Native Peaberry	3 0	21 8 0	21 8 0	16 8 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	15 8 0	14 0 0	
Nilgiri Parchmer	0	96 0 ..	96 0 0	88 0 0	81 0 0	81 0 0	72 0 0	65 0 0	
Native flat	3 0	20 0 0	21 8 0	12 4 0	12 4 0	12 4 0	12 4 0	10 0 0	
Hides, Cow, Agra (Calcutta)	0	16 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	
Durbhangas (Calcutta)	0	10 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	
Patnas (Calcutta)	0	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	
Seated (Calcutta)	0	8 12 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	
Hides Buffalo, Arsenic	0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	
Skins, Goat (Calcutta)	0	250 0 0	230 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	207 0 0	180 0 0	151 0 0	
Sugar—									
Java, T. M. O. (Calcutta)	3 0	(q) 9 5 6	(q) 10 9	9 1 9	(q) 13 0	(q) 11 6	(q) 4 3	(q) 15 0	
,, ,, (Calcutta)	0	13 6 0	12 8 0	13 0 0	13 9 0	12 4 0	11 15 0	12 9 6	
Kerosene oil—									
Snowflake (Calcutta)	0	8 14 0	8 11 0	8 14 0	8 11 0	8 11 0	8 11 0	8 15 0	
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	0	6 7 0	6 7 0	6 7 0	6 7 0	6 7 0	6 7 0	6 7 0	
Victoria (Calcutta)	0	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 13 0	5 15 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	6 1 0	
Salt—									
Liverpool, ex-govt (Bombay) (C.)	0	88 0 0	88 0 0	76 0 0	73 0 0	68 0 0	63 0 0	59 0 0	
	2'0	0 0	193 12 0	187 8 0	193 12 0	193 12 0	175 0 0	181 4 0	

No. 51.—PRICES OF COTTON, RAW AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COTTON, RAW AND CLOTH IN LIVERPOOL

(Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review)

	Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100)		
		Cotton, raw American	Cloth	
1930				
April	{ 4 11 17 25 2 9 16 23 30 6 12 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 5 12 19 26 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 24 31	8·85 8·76 8·61 8·74 8·65 8·63 8·54 8·67 8·58 8·34 7·98 7·81 7·74 7·63 7·73 7·68 7·47 7·22 7·54 6·89 6·44 6·64 6·48 6·30 6·26 5·89 5·76 5·54 5·73 6·05 6·24 6·03 5·98 5·98 5·91 5·70 5·43 5·32 5·31 5·34	133 132 129 131 130 130 128 130 129 125 120 117 116 115 116 115 112 108 113 103 97 100 97 95 94 88 86 83 86 91 94 91 90 90 89 86 82 80 80 80	133 133 132 132 132 131 131 131 129 129 126 126 126 126 125 125 125 125 123 122 122 120 120 120 117 115 113 113 113 114 113 112 112 111 110 109 108 108
September	12 19 26 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 24 31	6·30 6·26 5·89 5·76 5·54 5·73 6·05 6·24 6·03 5·98 5·98 5·91 5·70 5·43 5·32 5·31 5·34	95 94 88 86 83 86 91 94 91 90 90 89 86 82 80 80 80	
October	17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 24 31	5·73 6·05 6·24 6·03 5·98 5·98 5·91 5·70 5·43 5·32 5·31 5·34	113 113 114 113 112 112 111 110 109 108 108	
November	14 21 28 5 12 19 24 31	5·98 5·98 5·91 5·70 5·43 5·32 5·31 5·34	112 112 111 110	
December	19 24 31	5·32 5·31 5·34	109 108 108	
1931				
January	{ 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 6 13 20 27	5·33 5·40 5·41 5·63 5·63 5·72 5·85 6·04 6·18 6·09 5·97 5·95 5·85	108 108 108 109 109 110 110 111 112 112 112 112	
February	13 20 27 6 13 20 27	5·85 6·04 6·18 6·09 5·97 5·95 5·85	111 111 112 112 112 112 111	
March	20 27	5·95 5·85	112 111	

No. 52.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS from CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, MADRAS AND RANGOON to LONDON
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND JAPAN.

ARTICLES—	Wt. freight to	Rate per	1914		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931	
			April	April	April	April	April	April	April	April	January	April	July	October	January	April
Caneoil, ^(a)			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jute	London	Ton of 50 cft	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 17 0	1 17 0
Marseille—	London	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Antwerp	Hamburg	"	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6
Lined	Ton	London	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Marseille—	London	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Antwerp	Hamburg	"	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 7 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6
Bombay—	London	Ton of 10 cft	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6
cotton	Antwerp	"	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6
Hamburg	Hamburg	"	0 16 0	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 17 0
Rice	Rs. 17 1/2	Yen 1·50	Yen 1·50	Yen 1·50	Yen 1·50	Yen 1·50	Yen 1·50	Yen 1·50	Yen 1·50	Yen 1·50	Yen 1·50	Yen 1·50	Yen 1·50	Yen 1·50	Yen 1·50	Yen 1·50
Java	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ton	London	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0
Seeds—	Marseille	"	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 17 6	0 17 6	0 17 6	0 17 6	0 17 6	0 17 6	0 17 6
(16 cwt. and over)	Antwerp	"	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0
Linen seeds (13 cwt., and under)	Hamburg	"	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0
Madrass—	Marseille	"	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 13 6	0 13 6
Groundnut ^(a)	Marseille	"	1 2 0	0 6	0 15 0	0 11 6	1 11 6	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	9 15 0	0 11 3	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 5 0
Karachi—	London	"	0 12 0	0	0 13 6	0	0 16 0	0	0 19 6	0	0 17 6	0	0 17 6	0	0 14 0	0
Harley (16 cwt.)	United King- dom.	"	1 3 3	1 0 0	1 11 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 6 3	1 5 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0
Rangoon—	Hamburg	"	..	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 6 3	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0
Rice	"	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.

* The rates since 1926 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent., not exceeding 5s. per ton.

(b) Per ton of 40 cft.

(c) Rate for Liverpool.

No. 53.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)

							(In thousands of Rupees)
							Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1930-31 as com- pared with 1929-30
		1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS—							
Non-protective special duties—							
Liquors							
Sugar, all sorts, excluding confectionery							
Tobacco							
Tim. Block							
Mineral oils							
Motor cars and cycles							
Silver bullion, coin, sheets and plates not manufactured							
Silver wire, thread and other manufactures (a)							
Artificial silk, yarn, and thread (b)							
Cotton yarn and thread							
Portland cement, excluding white Portland cement (c)							
Others							
Duty at 2½ per cent.—							
Machinery							
Fruitful materials, vinegar and other articles							
Duty at 10 per cent.—							
Metals—Iron and steel							
Railway plant and rolling stock							
Other articles							
Duty at 15 per cent.†—							
Articles of food and drink (excluding grain and pulse, other than flour, and sugar and vinegar)							
Raw materials and articles mainly manufactured, other than metallic ores							
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than artificial silk yarn, cotton yarn, cotton piece-goods and silk manufactures) (d)							
Miscellaneous							
Duty at 30 per cent.‡—							
Silk piece-goods and other manufactures of silk							
Other articles							
Protective special duties—							
Iron and Steel—							
Liable to additional duties—							
Of British manufacture							
Not liable to additional duties							
Paper and Stationery							

No. 53.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1924-25	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1930-31 as com- pared with 1929-30
Cotton piece-goods (c)—						
Plain grey—						
Of British manufacture						
Not of British manufacture						
Others—						
Of British manufacture						
Not of British manufacture						
Matches (f)						
Match splints and veneers (f)						
Government Stores (including Imports by State Railways)—						
Articles liable to protective duties—						
Iron and Steel—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufacture						
Not of British manufacture						
Not liable to additional duties						
Pojer and stationery						
Railway plant and rolling stock (non-protective)						
Others						
Total Imports	31,96,41	40,46,11	40,92,06	40,72,86	37,28,51	-3,44,35
<i>Debtors</i> —Refunds and drawbacks						
Net Import duty						
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS.						
Hides and skins, raw						
Jute (raw and manufactured)						
Bleas						

2,10,23
-9,93
-27
-2,62
-98
-1,34
-11
-2,00
+12,21

28,86
1,75,73
88,73
3,75
..

62
65
32
1,66
1,77
1,66
2,85
57,72

3,24
1,63
1,66
1,89
1,77
4,94
45,51

37,33
36,83
4,31,99
99,45

24,81
34,28
90,60

55,92
36,72,59

+11,49
-3,55,84

-10,68
-1,21,97
-20,87

Net Government stores	.	.	.	.	60.96	1,33 3	—	—	—	—	—
					5,93,57	6,05,20	5,68,28	6,22,21	4,59,09	—1,02,52	
Total EXPORTS	.	.	.	.	9,90	11,14	9,49	6,28	6,46	+18	
Refund—Refunds	.	.	.	.	6,93,97	6,94,06	5,48,79	6,15,93	4,53,93	—1,02,70	
Net export duty	.	.	.	.			
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORT DUTIES (net)	.	.	.	.	45,25,41	45,80,69	45,85,96	46,44,36	41,95,82	—5,18,54	
Land Customs and miscellaneous	.	.	.	.	39.09	47.91	1,17.00	1,31.18	1,05.98	+84.50	
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	.	.	.	.	37						
" " motor spirit	.	.	.	.	90.40	1,21.23	1,36.18	2,73.59	2,07.34	—11.55	
" " kerosene	.	.	.	.	1,01,70	97,17	92.0	98.21	1,45.70	+47.49	
" " Silver	.	.	.	.					16.80	+16.80	
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	.	.	.	.	43,30,54	49,17,82	50,16,88	52,08,85	47,83,74	—4,19,61	
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	.	.	.	.	11.43	13.86	12.31	15.53	10.94	—3.49	
Treasess	.	.	.	.	13.13	13.75	13.53	14.19	15.41	—75	

† Liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

‡ Liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

§ Liable to an additional duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

(a) Liable to a protective duty 50 per cent. *ad valorem* under the Gold Thread Industry (Protection) Act, 1931.

(b) Separately available from October, 1927.

(c) Figures prior to April, 1928, include white Portland cement.

(d) Figures prior to October, 1927, include artificial silk yarn.

(e) Transferred to "protective special duties" with effect from 4th April 1930.

(f) Transferred to "protective special duties" with effect from 25th September, 1928.

NOTE.—Figures for 1930-31 are not finally adjusted by Accounts Department.

No. 54.—CUSTOMS TARIFF*—RATES OF DUTY IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA

IMPORT TARIFF

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		MISCELLANEOUS—<i>con'd.</i>
1A	Hops. Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding wheat (which is dutiable at Rs. 2 per cwt.) and flour (<i>see Nos. 1B and 68.</i>)	10A	Rubberstumps, rubber seeds and raw rubber.
1B 2	Sago flour. Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, <i>see No. 35.</i>)	10B	Stick or Seed Lac.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
	DYES AND COLOURS		APPAREL
2A	Barks for tanning.	11	Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW		ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
3	Hides and Skins, raw or salted.	12	The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:—
	METALLIC ORES		(a) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform.
4	Metallic Ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.		(b) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (c) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (d) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.
	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS		(e) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.
5	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset.		(f) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the first Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).
	SEEDS		(g) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
6	Oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.		CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX		Anti-plague serum.
6A	Tallow.	13	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder.
	TEXTILE MATERIALS	13A	Cinchona bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from Cinchona bark.
7	Cotton, raw.	14	
8	Wool, raw, and Wool-tcsps.	14A	Magnesium Chloride.
	MISCELLANEOUS	14B	Sulphur.
8A 9	China Clay. Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carboline, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphates and mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.		
10	Pulp of wood, rags and other paper-making materials.		

* As in operation on 5th April, 1931.

No. 54—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
DYES AND COLOURS			
14C	Dyes derived from Coal-tar and Coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.		
HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS			
15	The following Agricultural implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clover-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay-presses, potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder blower, whiteant exterminating machines, beet-pullers, broadcast seeders, corn-pickers, corn-shellers, culti-packers, drag-scarpers, stalk-cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime-sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil-graders and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.*		(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton; (5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not; and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.
16	The following dairy and poultry farming appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce and incubators; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes.	18B	Note.—The term "industrial system" used in sub-clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.
17	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.		The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, headlads, head cords and head knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; bobbins and pins; dobbies; Jacquard machines; Jacquard harness linen cords; Jacquard cards; punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiple box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; tape looms; wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; coir fibre willowing machines; head knitting machines; dobby cards; lattices and lags for dobbies; wooden winders; silk looms; silk throwing and reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; cumbi finishing machinery; bank boilers; cotton carding and spinning machines; mail eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames; take-up motions; templets and pickers; picking bands; picking stick; printing machines; roller cloth; clearer cloth; sizing funnel; and roller skins.
18	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pugmills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugarcane juice.	18C	Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic nap rollers standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rules with side perforation to be used after further perforation for type-casting, rule bending machines, rule mitreing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, paging machines, and clarified liquid glue but excluding ink and paper.
18A	Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified:— (1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts; (2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; (3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;		

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notifications Nos. 37 and 41, dated the 13th September and 29th November, 1930 respectively, the following agricultural machines and implements, namely, flame throwers for attachment to spraying machines designed for the extermination of locusts, and latex cups, are exempt from payment of import duty.

No. 54—continued.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—concluded.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	MACHINERY—concl'd.		YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
18D	Component Parts of Machinery, as defined in Nos. 18A, 18B and 18C, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose : Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.	22	Second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.
	METALS		MISCELLANEOUS
19	Current coin of the Government of India.	23	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
20	Gold bullion and coin, and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	24	Books printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books.
20A	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes; and broken zinc.	24A	Light Ships.
	PAPER	24B	Ropes, cotton.
21	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	24C	Starch and farina.
21A	Postage stamps, whether used or unused.	24D	Stone prepared as for road metalling.
21B	Paper money.		IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
		25	Animals, living, all sorts.
		25A	Insignia and badges of official British and Foreign orders.
		25B	Plates, living, all sorts.
		26	Specimens, models and wall diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		
	FISH		
27	Fish, Salted, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , from time to time, prescribe,* plus 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		
27A	Currants	Cwt.	Rs. A. 1 4

* The rate since the 18th March, 1924, is annas 7½.

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—
continued.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
LIQUORS.			
28	Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors.	In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more, per imperial gallon. In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz. per bottle. In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz. per bottle. In bottles containing less than 6½ oz. but not less than 5 oz. per bottle. In other containers, per imperial gallon. <i>Ad valorem</i> . . .	RS. A. 0 12 0 2 0 1 0 ½ 1 0 7½ per cent.
29	Denatured spirit	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	RS. A. 30 0
30	Spirits (other than denatured spirit)— (1) Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other sorts of spirits not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit. (2) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit (other than drugs and medicines)— (f) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested. (ii) not so entered. (3) Drugs and medicines containing spirit— (f) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested. (ii) not so entered. (4) Perfumed spirits. Provided that— (a) the duty on any article included in this Item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were included in Part V of the Statutory Schedule (i.e. 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>). (b) where the unit of assessment is the imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.	Imperial gallon . . . Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof. Imperial gallon . . . Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof. Imperial gallon . . .	40 0 30 0 30 0 21 14 43 0
31	Wines, not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit— (1) Champagne and other sparkling wines. (2) Other sorts	Imperial gallon . . . Imperial gallon . . .	10 8 6 0

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—
continued.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
SUGAR			
34	Sugar, excluding confectionery (see No. 124)— (1) Sugar, crystallised or soft 23 Dutch Standard and above. (2) Sugar, crystallised or soft inferior to 23 Dutch Standard but not inferior to 8 Dutch Standard. (3) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard and sugar candy. (4) Molasses	Cwt. " <i>ad valorem</i> . . . <i>ad valorem</i> . . .	Rs. A. 7 4 6 12 25 per cent. <i>plus</i> two rupees and twelve annas per cwt. 25 per cent.
SACCHARINE			
34A	Saccharine (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine.	Pound . . .	Rs. A. 5 0
34B	Saccharine tablets	<i>ad valorem</i> . . .	15 per cent or Rs. 5 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK			
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place, <i>plus</i> 4½ annas per maund if manufactured outside India.
TOBACCO			
36	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Pound	Rs. A. 1 8
37	Cigars	<i>ad valorem</i>	90 per cent.
37A	Cigarettes of value— (a) not exceeding Rs. 10·8 per thousand (b) exceeding Rs. 10·8 per thousand. NOT.—For the purposes of this item, "value" means real value as defined in section 30 of the <i>Customs Act, 1878</i> , provided that the deduction allowed under clause (a) of that section shall be calculated in all cases as if the cigarettes were classified under sub item (a).	Thousand Ditto	Rs. A. 8 8 12 0
38	All other sorts of Tobacco manufactured	Pound	— C
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—			
39	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL Coal, coke and patent fuel	Ton	Rs. S. 6 8
METALS			
39A	Tin, block	Ton	250 0
OILS			
40	Kerosene; also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon . . .	Three annas.
40A	Motor spirit	Ditto	Eight annas.

* The rate of excise duty since the 1st March, 1924, is Re. 1·4·0.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—
continued.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
OILS—contd.			
41	MINERAL OIL— (1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre; (2) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for lubrication; (3) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.	Ton . . . Imperial gallon . . <i>ad valorem</i> . .	Rs. A. 12 8 One anna and eight pice. 10 per cent.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured			
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES			
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12— (1) Firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified (<i>See Nos. 96A and 141</i>). (2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double. (3) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols. (4) Gun stocks and breech blocks. (5) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry. (6) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms. (7) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms. (8) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	Each . . . “ . . . “ . . . “ . . . “ . . . <i>ad valorem</i> . . <i>ad valorem</i> . .	Rs. 15 15 5 or 30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . 2 1 40 per cent. 40 percent.
42A	CARRIAGES AND CARTS Motor Cars, motor cycles, and motor scooters, and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in No. 87 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	<i>ad valorem</i> . .	30 per cent.
43	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES Opium and its alkaloids and their derivatives.	Seer of 80 tolas . .	Rs. 24 or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
43A	MACHINERY Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery.	<i>ad valorem</i> . .	5 per cent.
43B	Rubber-insulated copper wires and cables, no core of which other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not.	<i>ad valorem</i> . .	5 per cent.

No. 54—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*concluded.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
METALS.			
48 BB	Silver bullion and coin, not otherwise specified, and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	Ounce . . .	Six annas.
YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS			
43C	Artificial silk yarn and thread . . .	<i>Ad valorem</i> . . .	10 per cent.
44	Cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread.	<i>Ad valorem</i> . . .	5 per cent. or 1½ annas per pound whichever is higher.
45A	Silk mixtures, that is to say—		
	(a) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both is silk;	<i>Ad valorem</i> . . .	27½ per cent.
	(b) fabrics not being silk on which silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics;		
	(c) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No. 100A).		
45B	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	<i>Ad valorem</i> . . .	5 per cent.
MISCELLANEOUS			
46	Printing type	Pound	One anna. Rs. A. 11 0
46C	Portland cement, excluding white Portland cement.	Ton	
46D	Printer's ink . . .	<i>Ad valorem</i> . .	5 per cent.

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—			
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES		53	MISCELLANEOUS
48	Vinegar in casks.	53	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		54	The following printing material, namely, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleyes and metal furniture.
WOOD AND TIMBER		55	Racks for the withering of tea leaf.
49	Firewood.	57	Fodder, bran and pollards.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES			
50	Coppelas, green.		

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent.* *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		METALS—IRON AND STEEL— <i>contd.</i>
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL, FOR RE-MANUFACTURE		Iron or Steel, wire including fencing-wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting.
58	Iron or steel, old.		“ “ (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		“ “ expanded metal.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS	62	Steel, angle and tee if galvanized, tinned or lead-coated.
59	Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a railway administration.		“ (other than bars), alloys, crucible, shear, blister and tub.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL		“ (other than bars) made for springs and cutting tools by any process.
60	Iron alloys.		Steel, ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more.
	“ angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No. 148).		Steel, bar and rod, the following kinds—
	“ bar and rod not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No. 144).		(a) shapes specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete, if the smallest dimension is under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch;
	“ pig.		(b) all shapes and sizes, if—
	“ rice bowls.		(i) of alloy, crucible, shear, blister or tub steel, or
61	Iron or Steel, anchors and cables.		(ii) galvanised or coated with other metals, or
	“ “ hoops and strips.		(iii) planished or polished, including bright steel shafting;
	“ “ nails, and washers, all sorts.		(c) other qualities, if of any of the following shapes and sizes—
	“ “ pipes and tubes; also fittings therefor, that is to say, bonds, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No. 146).		(i) rounds not over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter,
	“ “ railway track material not otherwise specified including bearing plates, cast iron, sleepers and lever-boxes.		(ii) squares under and not over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch side,
	“ “ tramway track material, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No. 150), including rails, fish-plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like, materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.		(iii) flats, if under 1 inch wide and not over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick,
	“ “ sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, whether fabricated or not, if coated with metals other than tin or zinc.		(iv) flats not under 8 inches wide and not over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick,
	“ “ plates and sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> Nos. 146, 147, 153 and 154) whether fabricated or not.		(v) ovals, if the dimension of the major axis is not less than twice that of the minor axis,
			(vi) all other shapes, any size.

* All articles under this head are liable to an additional duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

No. 51—continued.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent.* *ad valorem*—
continued.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly unmanufactured —contd.		RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK —contd. Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in No. 18 A or No. 18 D shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.
63	Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weight-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trolleys, trucks, also cranes, water-crane and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of, a railway administration : Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , specifically include therein :	63A	Component Parts of Railway Materials, as defined in No. 63, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose : Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
		64	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections : Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 18A or No. 18D shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent.† *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco— FISH	71	TEA Tea.
65	Fish, excluding salted fish (<i>see</i> No. 27).		OTHER FOOD AND DRINK
66	Fishmaws, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.	72	Coffee.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	73	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.
67	Fruits and Vegetables, allsorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.		II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured— GUMS, RESINS AND LAC
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR	74	Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No. 10B).
68	Flour, except Sago flour.‡		OILS
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES	75	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> Nos. 40, 40A and 41).
69	Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (<i>see</i> No. 48).		

* All articles under this head are liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

† All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

‡ Wheat flour is dutiable at Rs. 2 per cwt. as also wheat in No. 1A.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent.* *ad valorem*—
continued.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	SEEDS		CONVEYANCES
76	Seeds, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	87	Conveyances, not specified in No. 142, namely, tramcars, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts, jinrikishas, bath-chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel barrows, bicycles, tricycles, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above-mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters (<i>see</i> No. 42A).
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX		
77	All sorts of Stearine, wax, grease and animal fat, not otherwise specified.		
	TEXTILE MATERIALS		CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
78	Textile materials, the following:— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.	88	Chemicals, drugs and medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified (c).
	WOOD AND TIMBER		CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
79	Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	89	Cutlery, excluding plated cutlery (<i>see</i> No. 129).
	MISCELLANEOUS	90	Hardware, ironmongery and tools, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
80	Canes and rattans.	90A	Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, namely, switches, fuses, and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which not being one specially designed as pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eighthieth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission or power for other than industrial purposes and the fittings thereof.
81	Cowries and shells.		
82	Ivory, unmanufactured.		
83	Precious Stones, unset and imported cut (<i>see</i> No. 5).		
84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified (a).		
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		
	APPAREL		
85	Apparel, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 11 and articles made of gold and silver thread, and articles made of silk or silk mixtures.	90B	Domestic Refrigerators.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES	91	All other sorts of implements, instruments' apparatus and appliances (including plated surgical instruments) and parts thereof, not otherwise specified (n).
86	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roburite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze (b).		DYES AND COLOURS
86A	Ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress, swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and dabs intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.	92	Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified, and paints and colours and painter's materials, all sorts.

* All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

(a) Under Government of India Notification No. 4317, dated the 2nd July, 1921, unmanufactured mica is exempt from payment of import duty.

(b) Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 16, dated the 28th March 1931, certain specified explosives especially adapted for use in dangerous coal mines are exempt from payment of import duty.

(c) Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notifications Nos. 4 and 28, dated the 6th February and 9th August 1930 respectively, calcium acetate and radium salts are exempt from payment of import duty.

(d) Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 17, dated the 4th April 1931, apparatus for wireless telegraphy or telephony other than apparatus designed solely for the reception of broadcast wireless, and component parts of apparatus for wireless telegraphy or telephony other than such parts as can be used as parts of apparatus for the reception of broadcast wireless, are liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*: provided that nothing shall be deemed to be a component part of apparatus for wireless telegraphy or telephony for the purpose of this Notification unless it is essential for the working of such apparatus and has been given for that purpose some special shape or quality that would not be essential for its use for any other purpose.

No. 54—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent.* *ad valorem*—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD		YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS—<i>contd.</i>
93	Furniture, Cabinetware and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.		Flax, twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax;
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE		Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk and silk mixtures;
94	Glass and glassware, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain; all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (see No. 184).		Hemp manufactures;
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER		Hosiery, excluding articles made of silk;
95	Hides and Skins not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.		Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding secondhand or used gunny bags or cloth;
	MACHINERY		Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread;
96	Machinery and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse power.	100A	Woollen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt;
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL		All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
97	All sorts of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.	100A	Silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely:—
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL		Silk ligatures; elastic silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk abdominal belts, silkweb, catheter tubes, and oiled silk.
98	All sorts of metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified†.		MISCELLANEOUS
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY	101	Art, works of, excluding those specified in No. 23 and No. 188.
99	Paper and articles made of paper and paper maché, pasteboard, millboard, and cardboad all sorts, and stationery, including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also wastepaper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post, and Postage stamps, whether used or unused, and paper money, and paper and stationery otherwise specified.	102	Brushes and Brooms.
	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS	103	Building and Engineering materials, including asphalt, bricks, cement (excluding Portland cement other than white Portland cement), chalk and lime, clay, pipes of earthenware, tiles, firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No. 18A or No. 63, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other insulating materials. Candles.
100	Yarns and Textile Fabrics, that is to say:— Cotton taread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified;	104	Cinematograph films, not exposed.
		105	Cordage and rope and twine of vegetable fibre, not otherwise specified.
		106	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.
		106A	Furniture, tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
		107	Mats and Matting.
		108	Oilcakes.
		109	Oilcloth and Floor cloth.
		110	Packing—Engine and Boiler—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 18A and 63.

*All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notification No. 28, dated the 9th August 1930, radium is exempt from payment of import duty.

No. 54—*continued.*

IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent.* *ad valorem*—concluded.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
MISCELLANEOUS—<i>contd.</i>			
112	Perfumery, not otherwise specified.	119	Toilet requisites, not otherwise specified.
113	Pitch, tar and dammer.	120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
114	Polishes and compositions.		IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
115	Rubber tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No. 53).	121	Coral.
116	Soap.	122	Umbrellas, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings therefor.
118	Stone and Marble, and articles made of stone and marble, but excluding stone prepared as for road metalling.	123	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent.† *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—Confectionery. SPICES			
124		131	Gold plate, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
124A	The following Spices, namely :—Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper.	132	Silver plate, and silver manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES			
125	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	133	Silk, piece-goods, and other manufactures of silk, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> Nos. 45A and 100A).
METALS			
126	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12 all articles other than those specified in entries Nos. 42, 86A and 141 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 90), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	134	Bangles, beads and false pearls.
CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS			
128	Clocks and Watches and parts thereof.	134A	Cinematograph films, exposed.
129	Articles plated with gold and silver, excluding surgical instruments.‡	135	Fireworks, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No. 106-A).
130	Musical Instruments and parts thereof.	136	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified.
YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS			
JEWELLERY AND JEWELS			
PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURES			
SMOKERS' REQUISITES			
MISCELLANEOUS			
TOYS, GAMES, PLAYING CARDS AND REQUISITES FOR GAMES AND SPORTS			
PRINTS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURE POST CARDS			
SMOKERS' REQUISITES, EXCLUDING TOBACCO			
TOYS, GAMES, PLAYING CARDS AND REQUISITES FOR GAMES AND SPORTS, INCLUDING BIRD SHOT, TOY CANNONS, AIR GUNS AND AIR PISTOLS FOR THE TIME BEING EXCLUDED, IN ANY PART OF BRITISH INDIA, FROM THE OPERATION OF ALL THE PROHIBITIONS AND DIRECTIONS CONTAINED IN THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878; AND BOWS AND ARROWS.			
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED.			
		141A	Betelnuts.

* All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

† All articles under this head except spices (No. 124A), betelnuts (No. 141A) and cinematograph films, exposed (No. 134A) are liable to an additional duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* under the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

‡ Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 18, dated the 30th March 1929, articles of imitation jewellery (including buttons and other fasteners) which consist of, or include base metal plated with gold or silver and in which the proportion of precious metal to total metallic contents is less than 1.5 per cent. are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

No. 54—*continued*.
IMPORT TARIFF—*continued*.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—		
CONVEYANCES		
142	COAL TUBS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or Steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or Steel— (a) if of British manufacture (b) if not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
METALS—IRON AND STEEL		
143	IRON angle, channel and tee— (a) fabricated, all qualities— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture (b) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanized, tinned or lead-coated and other than Crown or superior qualities— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton. Rs. 19 per ton. Rs. 30 per ton.
144	IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanized, tinned or lead-coated if not of any shape and dimension specified in clause (a) or clause (e) of No. 62— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton. Rs. 37 per ton.
145	IRON OR STEEL bolts and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing and fishbolts and nuts.	Rs. 2-4-0 per cwt.
145A	Iron or steel rivets	Rs. 2 per cwt.
146	IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets— (a) galvanized * (b) not galvanized— (i) not under $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick— of British manufacture not of British manufacture (ii) under $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick— of British manufacture not of British manufacture	Rs. 38 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton. Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 26 per ton.
147	IRON OR STEEL plates or sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles; not under $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick and not of cast iron— (a) fabricated, all qualities— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture (b) not fabricated, chequered and ship, tank, bridge and common qualities— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton. Rs. 20 per ton. Rs. 36 per ton.

* Under Government of India, Commerce Department Notification No. 260-T. (127), dated the 30th December 1930, as amended by Notification No. 260-T. (127), dated the 21st March 1931, galvanized iron or steel pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets, are liable to duty at Rs. 78 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.

No. 54—continued.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—
continued.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
METALS—IRON AND STEEL—contd.		
148	IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick— (a) fabricated— (i) galvanized * (ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (see No. 61)— of British manufacture not of British manufacture (b) not fabricated— (i) galvanized (ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (see Nos. 61 and 154)— of British manufacture not of British manufacture	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 26 per ton. Rs. 30 per ton. Rs. 35 per ton. Rs. 59 per ton.
149A	IRON OR STEEL, the original material (but not including machinery), of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India: Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.	Rs. 23 per ton or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
150	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL— A.—Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)— (a) (i) 30 lbs. per yard and over (ii) fish-plates therefor (b) under 30 lbs. per yard, and fish-plates, therefor— if of British manufacture if not of British manufacture B.—Switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved— (i) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over (ii) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard— of British manufacture not of British manufacture C.—Sleepers other than cast iron D.—Spikes (other than dogspikes) and tie-bars— of British manufacture not of British manufacture E.—Dogspikes F.—Gibs, cotters, keys, distance pieces and other fasten- ings for use with iron or steel sleepers.	Rs. 18 per ton. Rs. 6 per ton or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 26 per ton. Rs. 37 per ton. Rs. 14 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 12 per ton. Rs. 10 per ton or 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 26 per ton. Rs. 37 per ton. Rs. 24 per cwt. Rs. 2 per cwt.

* Under Government of India, Commerce Department Notification No. 280-T. (127), dated the 30th December 1930, as amended by Notification No. 280-T. (127), dated the 21st March 1931, galvanized iron or steel sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick are liable to duty, if fabricated, at Rs. 73 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, and if not fabricated, at Rs. 67 per ton.

IMPORT TARIFF—concluded.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—concluded.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
151	STEEL, angle and tee, not otherwise specified (<i>see No. 62</i>) and beam, channel, zed, trough and piling— (a) fabricated— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture (b) not fabricated— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton. Rs. 19 per ton. Rs. 30 per ton.
152	STEEL, bar and rod, not otherwise specified (<i>see No. 62</i>)— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton. Rs. 37 per ton.
153	STEEL STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel-bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware (<i>see No. 90</i>) or any of the articles specified in Nos. 18A, 18D, 64 or 87— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
154	STEEL, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers.	Rs. 48 per ton.
154A	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL. SILVER THREAD AND WIRE (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf; including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature, of whatever metal made.	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
155	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY. PRINTING PAPER (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 65 per cent. of the fibre content.	One anna per pound.
156	WRITING PAPER— (a) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof. (b) All other sorts	One anna per pound or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. One anna per pound.
156A	VARN AND TEXTILE FABRICS. Cotton piece-goods (other than fents of not more than nine yards in length)— (a) plain grey, that is, not bleached or dyed in the piece, if imported in pieces which either are without woven headings or contain any length of more than nine yards which is not divided by transverse woven headings— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture (b) Others— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per pound, whichever is higher. 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per pound, whichever is higher. 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
157	Matches— (1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches. (2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches.	Rs. 1-8 per gross of boxes.
158	Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match making.	Six annas for every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.
159	Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Four annas and six pies per pound. Six annas per pound.

EXPORT TARIFF

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty
	JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE*		Rs. A.
1	Raw jute—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs. . . .	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions	Ditto	4 8
2	Jute manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine).*	Ton of 2,240 lbs. . . .	20 0
	(2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.†	Ditto	32 0
	HIDES AND SKINS		
3	Raw hides and skins‡	Ad valorem	5 per cent.
	RICE		Rs. A. P.
4	Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	0 2 8

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 19, dated the 17th May 1920, bagging for raw cotton made from jute rove, weighing not less than 1½ lbs. per square yard and having a total of not more than 250 warp and weft threads per square yard, is liable to duty at Rs. 5-80 per ton.

† Under Government of India Notification No. 1428, dated the 17th November 1923, jute rags such as are used for paper making, are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.

‡ Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues) Notification No. 85, dated the 25th September, 1926, hide and skin cuttings and fleshings, such as are used for glue-making, are exempt from payment of export duty.

No. 5b.—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.

(In thousands of tons)

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE				WAR AVERAGE				POST-WAR AVERAGE				1929-30				1930-31				
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percent- age share in the total tonnage		No.	Tons (1,000)	Percent- age share in the total tonnage		No.	Tons (1,000)	Percent- age share in the total tonnage		No.	Tons (1,000)	Percent- age share in the total tonnage		No.	Tons (1,000)	Percent- age share in the total tonnage		
			Per cent.	Per cent.			Per cent.	Per cent.			Per cent.	Per cent.			Per cent.	Per cent.			Per cent.	Per cent.	
Bengal.	•	•	1,387	3,979	21.6	1,041	2,051	25.3	1,142	3,670	24.1	1,057	3,782	19.8	856	3,063	17.2				
No. 5b	Bombay	•	•	1,651	3,797	23.4	1,609	2,910	25.0	1,736	4,472	29.3	1,458	5,215	26.9	1,327	4,065	27.0			
Sind	•	•	1,127	1,911	12.0	2,022	1,621	18.9	1,281	1,795	11.8	1,142	1,912	9.9	1,262	1,933	10.8				
Madras	•	•	3,342	3,961	21.4	3,705	2,226	19.0	2,646	2,927	19.2	2,016	5,105	26.3	2,667	4,681	26.3				
Burma	•	•	1,054	2,513	15.5	1,211	1,964	16.8	1,176	2,353	15.6	1,431	3,420	17.6	1,315	3,158	17.4				
Bihar and Oissa	•	•	6	22	•	1	2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
TOTAL	•		8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	109	7,981	15,217	100	8,004	19,384	100	7,157	17,790	100				

No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of Vessels ENTERED	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1920-30		1930-31		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1930-31	
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)		
British	•	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,644	2,270	6,434	1,998	5,852	65.0
British Indian	•	•	\$12	171	820	112	317	182	92	199	82	.9
Foreign—												
Japanese	•	65	196	202	462	175	504	201	662	231	771	8.6
Dutch	•	47	114	96	206	77	241	123	409	122	424	4.7
Norwegian	•	65	77	97	120	46	87	101	224	123	284	2.6
Italian	•	46	128	57	158	64	214	140	590	119	473	5.2
Chinese	•	•	•	•	26	27	7	15	1	4	2	1
Greek	•	5	11	21	43	6	18	1	2	5	15	2
Swedish	•	4	10	21	48	21	60	19	60	21	71	.8
French	•	27	83	14	34	13	37	34	167	32	162	1.8
Spanish	?	•	•	•	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..
Russian	•	16	28	18	26	2	5	1	2	..	..	..
American	•	*	*	11	26	82	258	65	234	44	159	1.7
German	•	249	740	17	56	41	149	155	673	151	666	7.4
Austro-Hungarian	•	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	•	7	13	9	10	10	33	17	45	17	40	.4
Total Foreign	•	636	1,738	592	1,269	651	1,624	858	3,072	807	3,018	33.6
Native Craft	•	890	87	1,476	119	849	84	591	50	647	54	.6
TOTAL ENTERED	•	4,316	8,116	4,680	5,749	3,928	7,504	3,972	9,618	3,706	9,006	100

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered in the year 1912-18.

No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels Cleared	Pre-war Average				Post-war Average				1930-31				Percentage of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1930-31	
	No.		Tons (1,000)		No.		Tons (1,000)		No.		Tons (1,000)			
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)		
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,286	5,963	2,286	6,568	1,906	5,651	643	643		
British Indian	322	193	298	70	360	130	237	85	234	95	11	11		
Foreign—														
Japanese	65	193	208	479	176	497	196	639	232	772	88	88		
Dutch	46	112	87	207	65	101	129	487	121	416	47	47		
Norwegian	51	77	95	128	45	78	84	179	122	224	26	26		
Italian	36	98	51	135	65	218	135	604	120	475	64	64		
Chinese	..	..	..	..	25	27	8	17	1	4	3	3
Greek	5	12	24	49	14	49	3	8	3	10	1	1		
Swedish	4	10	18	43	17	51	16	47	15	52	6	6		
French	28	87	14	*	36	14	39	30	150	29	142	16		
Spanish	..	..	7	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
American	*	*	10	23	86	274	74	264	44	157	18	18		
German	234	688	17	55	28	101	159	707	153	680	77	77		
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	..	36	15	38	18	45	45		
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	539	1,562	812	3,057	859	2,976	33.0	33.0		
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	—	1,16	808	88	607	61	762	63	63		
Port Cleared	4,251	8,100	1,029	—	5,925	4,053	7,743	4,032	9,786	3,751	8,785	100		
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	—	11,974	7,981	15,247	8,004	19,381	7,457	17,750	—		

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 cleared in the year 1922-23.

No. 57.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER

Registration Stations

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups.
Group (a) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Persia and Western and Southern Afghanistan.

The following stations are included in it:—

1. Duzdap.	8. Nushki.
2. Mirjawa.	9. Quetta.
3. Nok-kundi.	10. Bostan.
4. Yakmach.	11. Yaru.
5. Dalbandin.	12. Gullistan.
6. Padag Road.	13. Killa Abdulla.
7. Ahmedwal.	14. Chaman.

Group (b) comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkisten. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ghazighat.	17. Takhtibhai.
2. Bhakkar.	18. Durgai.
3. Darya Khan.	19. Havelian.
4. Pezu.	20. Rawalpindi.
5. Tank.	21. Jammu (Tawi).
6. Manzai (formerly Girni Road).	22. Pathankote.
7. Lakimarwat.	23. Hoshiarpur.
8. Bannu.	24. Haripur Hazara.
9. Thal.	25. Damel.
10. Kohat Cantonment.	26. Sarna.
11. Pabbi.	27. Suchetgarh.
12. Peshawar Cantonment.	28. Banbirsinghpura.
13. Peshawar City.	29. Miran Sahib.
14. Khairabad.	30. Jammu Cantonment.
15. Nowshera.	31. Parachinar.
16. Mardan.	

Group (c) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group:—

1. Ramnagar.	12. Bhaftihi.
2. Haldwani.	13. Nautanwa.
3. Tanakpur.	14. Jogbani.
4. Katarni Ghat.	15. Naksalbari.
5. Naipalganj Road.	16. Galgalla.
6. Uska Bazar.	17. Ghum.
7. Bridgmanganj.	18. Gielle Khola (formerly Kalimpong Road).
8. Raxaul.	19. Nagrakata.
9. Balragnia.	20. Carron.
10. Janakpur Road.	21. Banarhat.
11. Jaynagar.	22. Salkhowaghata.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Grain and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse— contd.			
Wheat—				Rice, husked—			
Group (a) .	6,853	9,612	6,077	Group (a) .	2,250	2,218	2,816
,, (b) .	204,373	119,490	34,208	,, (b) .	38,514	24,154	71,422
,, (c) .	83,127	146,638	118,342	,, (c) .	1,439,179	1,222,879	1,385,690
TOTAL .	293,858	275,740	158,627	TOTAL .	1,479,943	1,249,046	1,450,428
Gram and pulse—				Rice, unhusked—			
Group (a) .	4,888	2,158	4,292	Group (a) .	783	1,185	254
,, (b) .	240,063	81,257	150,007	,, (b) .	56,207	41,094	10,511
,, (c) .	66,361	172,422	120,498	,, (c) .	1,032,121	615,820	779,097
TOTAL .	811,317	255,837	283,797	TOTAL .	1,089,111	657,899	789,862

No. 57.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Grain and Pulse— <i>contd.</i>				Wool, raw—			
Others—				Group (a) .	189,688	121,367	46,961
Group (a) .	24,741	102,768	74,149	" (b) .	55,348	88,015	24,407
" (b) .	786,600	809,845	303,595	" (c) .	68,509	54,149	31,975
" (c) .	864,241	345,547	209,465	TOTAL .	313,535	213,581	108,843
TOTAL .	1,175,582	1,258,160	587,209	*Carpets and rugs—			
HIDES AND SKINS—				Group (a) .	28,170	25,914	16,765
Hides of Cattle—				" (b) .	4,587	5,811	5,342
Group (a) .	2,980	3,073	1,899	TOTAL .	32,757	31,225	22,107
" (b) .	98,003	70,716	58,287	**Borax—			
" (c) .	35,417	28,080	24,082	Group (b) .	2,560	..	..
TOTAL .	131,400	101,869	84,218	" (c) .	17,842	14,448	15,185
Skins of sheep and goats—				TOTAL .	20,402	14,448	15,185
Group (a) .	18,048	23,002	10,143	†Charas	2,015	2,349	2,983
" (b) .	55,630	42,618	37,128	†Jute, raw	352,678	303,329	287,921
" (c) .	3,747	3,154	2,750	Oil seeds—			
TOTAL .	77,425	68,774	50,021	† Linseed .	398,398	582,551	496,968
Ghi—				† Mustard and rapeseed	324,287	282,083	259,751
Group (a) .	6,172	5,080	5,495	Treasure—			
" (b) .	28,784	10,800	8,102	Gold (in ounces)—			
" (c) .	57,692	64,583	56,799	Group (a) .	..	1	..
TOTAL .	92,648	79,918	70,396	" (b) .	..	..	1,772
" (c) .	..	..	..	" (c) .	..	..	..
Tobacco—				TOTAL .	..	1	1,772
Group (a) .	8,772	8,190	7,411	Silver (in ounces)—			
" (b) .	78,666	73,869	71,495	Group (a) .	1,155,810	907,280	189,496
" (c) .	49,161	57,918	40,480	" (b) .	4,581,403	3,947,464	2,768,929
TOTAL .	136,599	139,477	119,326	" (c) .	171,200	88,320	317,000
				TOTAL .	5,907,913	4,943,064	3,275,425

* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (a) and (b) only and are not registered at other stations.

** Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (b) and (c).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (b).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (c) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 57.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*concl.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS							
ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Cotton—				Iron and Steel— contd			
Twist and yarn—				Machinery and millwork—			
Group (a) .	10,850	18,675	11,794	Group (a) .	21,983	12,798	4,000
" (b) .	19,689	17,930	19,992	" (b) .	32,736	16,870	26,088
" (c) .	31,901	39,540	47,632	" (c) .	10,040	10,273	18,260
TOTAL .	61,940	76,445	79,418	TOTAL .	64,759	39,941	43,298
Piece goods, foreign—				Others, including hardware and cutlery—			
Group (a) .	134,810	54,500	48,717	Group (a) .	6,233	5,987	9,301
" (b) .	130,299	128,197	84,513	" (b) .	27,292	8,295	37,470
" (c) .	85,323	75,260	48,201	" (c) .	20,131	16,189	6,870
TOTAL .	349,937	257,957	181,431	TOTAL .	53,646	30,471	53,641
Piece goods, Indian—				Petroleum—			
Group (a) .	50,748	42,519	81,051	Group (a) .	53,206	55,941	69,356
" (b) .	159,486	123,093	137,484	" (b) .	122,585	153,593	24,969
" (c) .	76,585	60,189	88,760	" (c) .	155,081	166,518	75,747
TOTAL .	286,769	245,756	257,275	TOTAL .	330,862	376,052	370,072
Dyes and Dyeing materials—				Salt—			
Indigo (Na- tural)—				Group (a) .	10,075	8,375	10,811
Group (a) .	519	554	167	" (b) .	952,107	881,742	804,159
" (b) .	295	285	387	" (c) .	881,637	865,813	784,038
" (c) .	83	81	121	TOTAL .	1,848,819	1,705,929	1,598,508
TOTAL .	897	920	655	Sugar—			
Others—				Refined—			
Group (a) .	8,182	280	1,829	Group (a) .	138,050	125,080	276,807
" (b) .	3,595	2,845	3,106	" (b) .	715,515	695,728	689,163
" (c) .	21,055	8,956	6,841	" (c) .	140,687	118,666	109,237
TOTAL .	32,732	12,081	10,776	TOTAL .	989,252	939,483	1,075,207
Grain and pulse—				Unrefined—			
Wheat—				Group (a) .	47,599	32,709	28,285
Group (a) .	266,915	371,574	148,469	" (b) .	24,682	19,204	55,473
" (b) .	709,658	1,062,372	1,188,706	" (c) .	29,981	40,691	18,079
" (c) .	154,252	109,388	79,488	TOTAL .	102,262	92,604	96,847
TOTAL .	1,130,885	1,543,784	1,416,618	Tea—			
Rice, husked—				Black—			
Group (a) .	66,421	101,942	58,685	Group (a) .	38,624	16,998	2,968
" (b) .	180,974	279,597	217,047	" (b) .	28,015	27,539	25,502
" (c) .	282,406	319,603	373,862	" (c) .	62 ^a	358	245
TOTAL .	529,801	701,142	648,947	TOTAL .	57,265	44,895	28,715
Others—				Green—			
Group (a) .	241,819	271,158	162,894	Group (a) .	8,185	23,337	35,600
" (b) .	872,177	781,679	683,943	" (b) .	38,394	36,154	38,222
" (c) .	360,432	300,372	316,859	" (c) .	795	480	487
TOTAL .	1,478,958	1,853,209	1,103,696	TOTAL .	42,374	59,971	69,815
Iron and Steel—				Tobacco—			
Unwrought—				Group (a) .	5,831	5,053	5,271
Group (a) .	4,849	22,554	23,899	" (b) .	73,239	54,306	63,284
" (b) .	18,124	19,253	25,852	" (c) .	62,882	72,018	57,002
" (c) .	11,151	10,826	8,406	TOTAL .	141,482	131,877	125,587
TOTAL .	38,624	52,638	57,657	*Brass and Copper—			
Sections				Group (a) .	15,213	10,734	7,877
Group (a) .	49,802	21,338	25,094	" (b) .	38,790	36,923	30,347
" (b) .	200,669	161,519	251,944	" (c) .			
" (c) .	102,716	114,691	66,008	TOTAL .	1,979	2,918	25,458
TOTAL .	352,687	287,543	843,046	Silver (in ounces)—			
				Group (a) .	1,355,922	1,408,890	
				" (b) .	1,718,010	3,958,886	5,218,398
				" (c) .	803,742	617,406	3,069,588
				TOTAL .	3,877,674	6,186,182	8,287,986

* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal, and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (c).

No. 58.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF BURMA

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Cordage, rope and twine (excluding wire rope)—				Sugar—			
(d) . . .	604	601	587	Unrefined, including jaggery—			
(e) . . .	..	..	..	(d) . . .	..	..	..
(f) . . .	..	..	..	(e) . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	604	601	587	(f) . . .	1,243	236	..
Cotton manufactured—				TOTAL . . .	1,243	256	..
Piecegoods—				Tea—			
(d) . . .	134	346	383	Dry—			
(e) . . .	143	1,062	428	(d) . . .	8,067	8,995	10,421
(f) . . .	..	..	..	(e) . . .	2,018	4,860	3,551
TOTAL . . .	277	1,408	761	(f) . . .	..	..	..
Other sorts, including rugs—				TOTAL . . .	10,985	18,655	18,972
(d) . . .	498	594	564	Wet—			
(e) . . .	..	..	..	(d) . . .	273	143	159
(f) . . .	..	..	..	(e) . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	498	594	564	(f) . . .	..	..	..
Grain and pulse—				TOTAL . . .	273	143	159
Gram and pulse—				Tobacco—			
(d) . . .	4,144	14,283	5,129	Cigarettes—			
(e) . . .	47,057	39,601	36,947	(d) . . .	..	27	4
(f) . . .	3,282	2,000	258	(e) . . .	..	..	293
TOTAL . . .	54,483	55,884	42,304	(f) . . .	..	..	..
Rice, husked—				TOTAL . . .	..	27	297
(d) . . .	62,446	69,028	83,013	Others—			
(e) . . .	2,069	1,116	4,519	(d) . . .	3,241	4,347	2,507
(f) . . .	20,785	23,246	41,280	(e) . . .	157	486	..
TOTAL . . .	85,280	99,390	133,812	(f) . . .	555	2,146	319
Rice, unhusked (paddy)—				TOTAL . . .	3,953	6,929	2,856
(d) . . .	19,116	18,742	8,783	Orpiment—			
(e) . . .	162	489	61	(d) . . .	12,985	8,568	5,601
(f) . . .	10,787	26,408	18,116	(e) . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	30,935	45,634	22,210	(f) . . .	..	..	..
Hides of Cattle—				TOTAL . . .	12,985	8,568	5,601
(d) . . .	5,071	2,888	1,030	Silk—			
(e) . . .	11,011	6,369	4,805	Raw—			
(f) . . .	..	..	..	(d) . . .	2,824	3,860	3,891
TOTAL . . .	16,082	8,752	6,435	(e) . . .	..	..	..
Lac—				(f) . . .	826	988	374
(d) . . .	3,713	2,584	1,832	TOTAL . . .	3,650	4,798	4,265
(e) . . .	133,638	122,248	29,215	Manufactured—			
(f) . . .	..	..	..	(d) . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	137,351	124,782	30,547	(e) . . .	..	..	..
Sugar—				(f) . . .	44	14	6
Refined—				TOTAL . . .	44	14	6
(d) . . .	..	..	..	Timber—			
(e) . . .	..	..	..	Teak—			
(f) . . .	..	..	..	Other kinds—			
TOTAL . . .	..	..	..	(d) . . .	81	41	14
				(e) . . .	8,709	1,334	52
				(f) . . .	..	..	..
				TOTAL . . .	8,790	1,375	96
				Matches—			
				Treasure—			
				Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
				Silver (in ounces)	..	..	..
				(d) . . .	54,561	7,892	20,870
				(e) . . .	114,332*	236,848†	333,464‡
				(f) . . .	18,360	300	312
				TOTAL . . .	187,253	293,040	354,646

NOTE.—“(d)” means trade at Bhamo, downward traffic on the river.

“(e)” means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, outward traffic.

“(f)” means trade at Thingannihnaung (formerly at Kawkaireik), importations into Burma.

* Represent Government speckle booked from Lashio Treasury to Mandalay.

† Include Government treasure sent to the Rangoon Currency Office and the Mandalay Treasury.

Of this total 17,816 ounces represent Government treasure transferred to Mandalay Treasury and 315,648 ounces Government treasure to Rangoon Currency Office.

No. 58.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF BURMA—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Cotton—				Iron and Steel—			
Raw cotton—				<i>cond.</i>			
(d) . . .	9,688	14,553	15,225	Others, includ-			
(e) . . .	985	122	2,720	ing bails,			
(f) . . .	..	..	..	angles, beams			
TOTAL . . .	10,653	14,675	17,954	and other sec-			
				tions—			
				(d) . . .	6,545	7,263	7,355
				(e) . . .	18,588	14,047	20,862
				(f) . . .	..	..	..
Cotton twist and				TOTAL . . .	25,183	21,300	27,807
yarn—							
(d) . . .	50,726	55,766	47,850	Petroleum—			
(e) . . .	81,161	22,649	16,270	Kerosene oil—			
(f) . . .	65	17	..	(d) . . .	21,287	20,842	10,143
TOTAL . . .	81,952	78,432	64,120	(e) . . .	64,889	68,479	57,393
				(f) . . .	1,381	2,097	1,360
Cotton piece-				TOTAL . . .	87,397	90,018	76,088
goods—				Petrol—			
(d) . . .	20,184	18,056	13,001	(d) . . .	2,071	2,390	3,981
(e) . . .	23,256	22,488	15,672	(e) . . .	35,241	50,022	57,561
(f) . . .	594	123	..	(f) . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	49,984	40,622	28,703	TOTAL . . .	88,464	54,312	61,292
Rice, husked—							
(d) . . .	2,058	1,042	109	Provisions and Oil-			
(e) . . .	28,282	2,524	238	man's Stores—			
(f) . . .	..	..	..	Condensed			
TOTAL . . .	30,330	8,566	367	milk—			
				(d) . . .	3,846	3,146	2,774
Dyes and dyeing				(e) . . .	3,204	5,348	3,385
materials—				(f) . . .	589	487	184
(d) . . .	81	340	155	TOTAL . . .	7,079	8,981	6,221
(e) . . .	41	48	21				
(f) . . .	..	..	..	Fish, dry and fish,			
TOTAL . . .	123	388	176	" wet (ngapi)—			
				(d) . . .	14,512	15,675	14,026
Iron and Steel—				(e) . . .	12,801	14,206	12,760
Unwrought (ore,				(f) . . .	984	783	1,001
pig iron, etc.)—				TOTAL . . .	28,307	40,614	27,727
(d) . . .	8,153	547	90				
(e) . . .	..	14	932	Other provisions			
(f) . . .	428	56	36	and Oilman's			
TOTAL . . .	8,581	617	1,058	Stores—			
				(d) . . .	2,081	2,448	2,118
Machinery and				(e) . . .	17,321	26,485	10,651
Millwork—				(f) . . .	402	860	458
(d) . . .	422	191	142	TOTAL . . .	20,654	29,818	12,957
(e) . . .	5,684	4,784	6,031	Salt—			
(f) . . .	9	..	..	(d) . . .	78,503	79,069	97,460
TOTAL . . .	6,115	4,975	6,198	(e) . . .	167,800	182,261	135,238
Hardware and				(f) . . .	1,514	2,044	1,303
cutlery—				TOTAL . . .	232,817	213,874	204,061
(d) . . .	3,072	1,416	1,733				
(e) . . .	2,340	5,808	9,185	Silk—			
(f) . . .	809	292	165	Raw—			
TOTAL . . .	6,221	7,014	11,038	(d) . . .	..	..	..
				(e) . . .	..	..	..
				(f) . . .	..	..	..
				TOTAL . . .	18	..	..

NOTE.—“(d)” means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.

“(e)” means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwenyaung, inward traffic.

“(f)” means trade at Thingannynauing (formerly at Kan kaik), exportation from Burma.

No. 58.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES
OF BURMA—*concl.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS—contd.

ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	ARTICLES	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Silk—contd.				Candles—			
Manufactured—				(d) . . .	1,577	1,297	1,104
(d) . . .	27	10	46	(e) . . .	7,388	6,208	4,198
(e) . . .	..	..	..	(f) . . .	176	364	189
(f) . . .	..	..	..	TOTAL . . .	9,136	7,869	5,491
TOTAL . . .	27	10	46				
ade Stone—				Matches—			
(d) . . .	175	121	132	(d) . . .	2,584	3,125	3,454
(e) . . .	..	..	..	(e) . . .	3,188	6,144	4,363
(f) . . .	..	..	..	(f) . . .	371	388	242
TOTAL . . .	175	121	132	TOTAL . . .	6,143	9,657	8,064
Sugar—							
Refined—				Woollen goods (piecegoods, rugs, blankets, woollen twist and yarn, etc.)—			
(d) . . .	6,055	6,117	5,794	(d) . . .	123	63	80
(e) . . .	10,303	13,806	10,248	(e) . . .	191	102	143
(f) . . .	686	1,399	994	(f) . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	17,049	21,222	17,036	TOTAL . . .	314	165	228
Unrefined, includ- ing jaggery—							
(d) . . .	3,986	2,711	3,869				
(e) . . .	3,439	3,520	1,994				
(f) . . .	..	67	9				
TOTAL . . .	7,455	6,298	5,872				
Tea, dry—				Treasure—			
(d) . . .	950	742	1,071	Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
(e) . . .	1,858	1,980	1,601				
(f) . . .	21	24	10				
TOTAL . . .	2,729	2,746	2,682				
Tobacco—				Silver (in oun- ces)—			
(d) . . .	878	484	598	(d) . . .	..	..	..
(e) . . .	3,546	2,701	2,100	(e) . . .	..	..	..
(f) . . .	761	528	488	(f) . . .	2,748	324	..
TOTAL . . .	5,185	3,663	3,186	TOTAL . . .	2,748	324	..

No. 59.—CHIEF IMPORTS INTO BURMA FROM INDIA.

ARTICLES	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)				VALUES (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)								
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war Average		Post-war Average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	
							1928-29	1929-30					
Coal	413	342	370	615	703	654	51	65	1,09	1,00	1,08	90	
Cotton—Twist and yarn	10,395	12,636	18,944	10,231	13,498	12,430	56	97	2,85	79	1,01	70	
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—													
Indian	7,659	8,570	8,649	7,287	7,905	6,797	14	22	37	19	20	17	
Foreign	"	3,000	3,116	5,496	4,541	2,356	1,811	5	9	24	12	6	4
Cotton Piecegoods—White(bleached)—													
Indian	3,707	5,895	4,485	3,024	3,426	4,084	8	18	25	11	12	15	
Foreign	"	2,686	3,741	2,003	527	310	524	5	13	11	2	1	
Cotton Piecegoods—													
Coloured, printed or dyed—													
Indian	12,169	21,312	18,122	16,826	13,601	11,240	27	60	95	53	53	43	
Foreign	"	2,386	4,434	3,842	1,014	756	6	20	25	5	3	4	
Jute bags	"	"	"	39,822	40,123	48,866	49,080	1,19	1,96	1,88	2,40	1,87	
Betelnuts	"	"	"	311	279	294	246	272	60	64	60	59	
Tobacco—Untaxed manufactured	21,160	16,432	10,687	14,477	12,614	10,225	58	43	61	44	45	33	
Pulse	"	14	12	15	12	12	18	20	20	36	28	30	
Wheat flour	"	10	12	18	28	20	28	29	27	52	69	61	

No. 60. - CHIEF EXPORTS FROM BURMA TO INDIA.

ARTICLES	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPLES)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
				1928-29	1929-30	1930-31						
Rice in the husk	214	168	93	188	173	175	1,54*	1,12	86	1,90	1,62	1,17
Rice in the husk	383	806	709	1,060	909	811	4,18	7,96	10,93	14,75	12,10	8,28
Rice	19	19	46	32	35	23	17	19	64	43	50	27
Oils, mineral—												
Kerosene	97,570	110,821	119,290	110,701	120,571	113,728	3,32	3,72	4,10	4,10	5,29	4,98
Lubricating	*	*	2,967†	2,110	3,683	3,693	6,515	*	21†	21	34	46
Benzine and Petrol	*	*	4,215 (a)	14,371	43,301	52,108	51,101	*	46 (a)	2,01	4,60	3,27
Candles	4,400	5,455	6,287	3,746	3,150	2,871	12	15	18	11	9	8
Tin	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	3	6	43	52
Wood and timber—												
"Oakwood"	1.98	110	106	106	160	123	1,17	1,32	2,39	2,43	2,66	1,90
Other timber	28	20	26	31	36	21	18	14	28	41	41	21

* Included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds" prior to April 1915.
 † Average of four years.
 (a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol only."

No. 61.—TABLES ILLUSTRATING COMPETITION EXPERIENCED BY INDIAN PRODUCTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.
(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1927	1928	1929	1930
UNITED KINGDOM.						
Total	6,550	4,950	3,529	3,484	2,844	2,246
Argentine	2,250	2,090	2,784	2,992	1,979	1,414
India	1,360	2,380	564	336	762	712
India's percentage	21%	48%	16%	10%	27%	32%
FRANCE.						
Total	2,514	1,337	1,802	2,114	2,154	1,945
Argentine	1,143	546	1,039	1,394	1,344	974
India	1,026	617	610	560	636	868
India's percentage	41%	46%	22%	26%	30%	45%
ITALY.						
Total	454	324	731	657	590	533
Argentine	133	11	193	188	285	113
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	466	421	267	373
India's percentage (including Ceylon)	57%	87%	64%	64%	45%	70%
	1913	1914-15	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
AUSTRALIA.						
Total	35	46	194	247	222	159
Argentine	..	..	..	31	..	55
India	27	38	192	213	217	85
India's percentage	77%	82%	99%	86%	55%	53%

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France.
(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1927	1928	1929	1930
UNITED KINGDOM.						
Total	530	620	84	360	314	90
India	190	210	56	266	178	46
India's percentage	36%	34%	67%	72%	57%	46%
BELGIUM.						
Total	94	..	23	25	39	38
Roumania	14	..	6	7	3	11
Argentine	3	..	..	..	..	..
India	67	..	5	5	16	21
India's percentage	72%	..	22%	20%	41%	55%
ITALY.						
Total	102	220	686	204	36	31
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	679	190	14	19
India's percentage	93%	83%	99%	94%	41%	61%
FRANCE.						
Total	538	404	138	143	133	124
India	482	303	111	108	102	84
India's percentage	90%	75%	80%	76%	74%	65%

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy.

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1927	1928	1929	1930
FRANCE.						
Total import	278	261	54	78	52	33
India	228	251	..	42	14	..
<i>India's percentage</i>	82%	96%	..	54%	27%	..
China	10	2	11	17	13	23
<i>China's percentage</i>	4%	7%	21%	22%	25%	70%
ITALY.						
Total import	Not available	Not available	31	123	158	258
India's share (including Ceylon) . . . . .	..	..	20	65	38	34
<i>Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon).</i> . . . . .	..	..	65%	69%	24%	13%
China . . . . .	..	..	8	27	114	217
<i>Percentage of China's share</i> . . . . .	..	..	26%	22%	72%	84%

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

—	1913	1914	1927	1928	1929	1930
UNSHelled.						
Senegal	1,738	1,734	2,854	2,583	2,857	3,436
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	232	218	168	236
India	325	265	72	33	32	45
Total	2,634	2,742	3,401	2,935	3,118	3,752
Corresponding total (shelled)	1,976	2,057	2,539	2,202	2,338	2,814
SHELLed.						
India	2,442	2,700	1,602	2,681	2,919	2,548
Senegal . . . . .	..	20	1	..	35	65
Other countries	245	262	545	650	698	812
Total	2,687	2,982	2,148	3,331	3,652	3,425
* <i>Percentage of total supplied by India.</i>	58%	58%	35%	49%	49%	47%

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled = 75 tons shelled.
NOTE.—One quintal = 220.46 lbs.

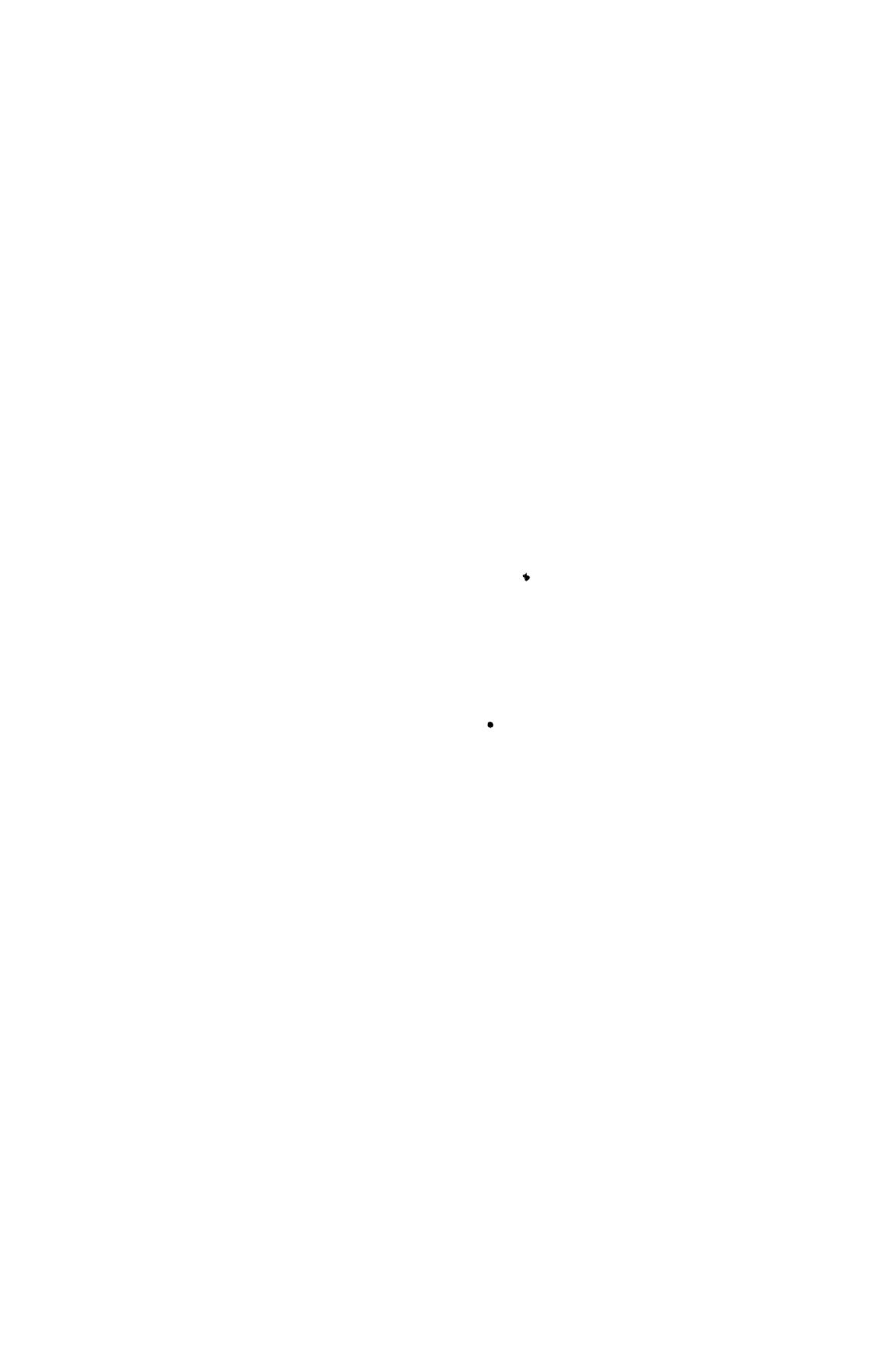
Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

—	Pre-war Average	War Average	1927	1928	1929	1930
UNITED KINGDOM—						
India	189,093	233,423	303,545	288,820	306,735	289,997
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	142,513	139,281	153,085	152,668
China	18,652	17,682	12,504	6,569	9,195	8,785
Java	17,999	18,594	74,792	71,222	85,404	84,013
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	537,002	508,857	559,168	541,443
Percentage of India's share of total	54.2	61.9	56.5	56.8	54.9	53.6
FRANCE—						
India	1,515	2,957	794	1,286	1,125	914
China	7,859	5,785	8,361	2,476	2,720	1,428
TOTAL	9,801	11,093	6,488	6,375	6,237	4,487
Percentage of India's share of total	15.8	26.7	12.2	20.2	17.8	20.4
CANADA—						
India	13,850	13,019	22,523	22,760	23,760	33,880
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	10,485	11,754	10,613	13,214
China	2,772	1,768	920	887	594	392
Japan	4,128	5,556	3,201	3,122	3,028	2,988
Java	..	4,444	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	38,117	39,527	38,677	50,886
Percentage of India's share of total	37.7	33.4	59.1	57.6	61.4	66.6
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (a)—	•					
India	6,640	10,722	13,481	15,541	14,733	16,564
Ceylon	18,893	19,217	24,685	28,510	27,706	28,691
China	22,130	18,902	10,212	9,807	9,488	6,513
Japan	46,245	49,339	26,403	23,422	24,589	20,948
Java	158	8,656	6,689	6,189	6,058	5,409
TOTAL	95,126	100,715	89,169	89,824	89,373	84,926
Percentage of India's share of total	7.0	10.6	15.1	17.3	16.5	19.5
AUSTRALIA—						
India	8,714	8,420	9,627	5,820	5,350	4,435
Ceylon	10,978	23,406	19,831	19,538	25,170	16,213
China	2,597	1,982	967	887	950	1,904
Java	3,756	7,746	21,849	23,719	19,254	23,615
TOTAL	35,442	41,987	45,379	50,082	50,790	46,427
Percentage of India's share of total	24.6	20.1	5.8	11.6	10.5	9.6
NEW ZEALAND—						
India	651	857	776	404	365	398
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	9,758	10,555	11,492	9,648
China	39	58	81	87	131	92
Java	..	342	206	101	72	44
TOTAL	7,543	9,286	10,825	11,149	12,061	10,178
Percentage of India's share of total	8.6	9.3	7.2	3.6	3.0	3.9

NOTE.—Figures for Australia represent those for the official years 1926-27 to 1929-30.

(a) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea imported into the United States.



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,, (silk)	31	157
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